"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly overcast today and tomorrow; slight temperature changes; moderate southerly winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,426. ... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

VENIZELOS MAY HEAD REVOLT AGAINST KING

Says Neutrality Has Inflicted War's Cost and Horrors on Greece.

ALL CRETE IN REBELLION

Monarch Disowned and a Provisional Government Established on the Island.

CABINET IS STILL IGNORED

Constantine Urges Recruits to be Loyal to Him—London Times Calls for Intervention.

ATHENS, Sept. 20, (via London, Sept. 21.)—Eleutherios Venizelos, the Cretan statesman and former Premier, was asked today as to the truth underlying the repeated reports that he is going to Saloniki to put himself at the head of a temporary revolutionary government, and in reply he declared to The Associated Press:

"I cannot answer now. I must wait a brief time yet and see what the Government purposes to do before deciding on the course it will be best to adopt in the event that Greece does not enter the war.

"As I said on Aug. 27, if the King will not hear the voice of the people, we must ourselves devise what it is best to do. I do not know what that will be, but a long continuation of the present situation would be intolerable. Already we have suffered all the agonites of a disastrous war, while remaining neutral.

War's Hardships Suffered.

"We have had ten months of mobilization with all the consequent hardships to the families of the men mobilized, while both Balkan wars included only thirteen months, with greater funds available for the relief of the families of the soldiers. Our boundaries have been invaded: towns, crops and farms have been destroyed, and all horrors enacted. We have had all the financial burden of war and the cost of maintaining a useless mobilization. The morale of the army, which three years ago was at the topmost pitch, has been destroyed by inaction and is now completely gone. Then we had a victorious, now we have a beaten, army.

"We have even over an entire army corps of Greeks held prisoners of war in a foreign country and already we have paid the Bulgars an immense war indemnity, amounting, in military equipment, property destroyed and loot of Greek cities occupied, to over $40,000,000. And, finally, we are perhaps on the verge of making now, at last, that war which we have not fought, but have paid for in blood, tears and treasure."

—"And if Greece does not enter the war?" he was asked.

"If the Germans and Bulgars are successful," replied M. Venizelos, "certainly all of Macedonia is lost to us. You have seen what the Germano-Bulgar guarantees are worth in their written pledge that they would not occupy Kavala, Dhama, or Seres.

Peril of Separate Bulgar Peace.

"If the Entente Allies are victorious, as I profoundly believe they will be, we risk, first, a separate peace between the Allies and the Bulgars, whereby the latter may be permitted to retain the Greek territory they have occupied with the consent of Greece.

"Or, in the event of a complete allied conquest of Bulgaria, why should the Serbs, for example, return to us, who have not kept our treaty alliance with them, those parts of Greek Macedonia they and their allies have now taken from us, who gave them up unresisting, but which would then have been reconquered at the point of the bayonet from the Bulgars, to whom we had surrendered them?"

"And Saloniki?" it was suggested.

"Who is to say," replied M. Venizelos, "that the Entente Allies may not consider the circumstances necessitating the ultimatum of June 21 were not also of a character to nullify the Allied Powers' previously given guarantee of Greek integrity? Who is going to plead Greece's case in the peace conference if we are not represented therein? Who is ever going to think of Greece, save with shame, if we have stood idly by while half the world has battled for civilization?"

Crete in Revolt Repudiates King.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The people of Crete are reported by the Athens correspondent of The Central News to have overthrown the authorities and disowned King Constantine. They are said to have decided to send a committee of the revolutionists to Saloniki. A dispatch to the Paris Havas Agency says they have proclaimed a provisional government.

The ceremony incident to the taking of the oath of allegiance by new recruits, held in Athens yesterday, was attended by King Constantine and the royal family, says a Reuter dispatch from the Greek capital under date of Sept. 20. The King in a speech recommended blind devotion by the men to their superior officers and their sovereign, adding that when every soldier acted on his own initiative with regard to his country's requirements, "woe betide the country" possessing such an army.

"You will have many things told you in order to mislead you," King Constantine is quoted as continuing. "Be-

Continued on Page 3.

Plot to Kill Venizelos; King's Palace Fortified

MILAN, (via London,) Friday, Sept. 22.—A Saloniki dispatch to The Secolo says:

"A conspiracy to kill Eleutherios Venizelos has been discovered, with the result that the guard of Cretans about his house has been augmented and friends accompany the ex-Premier when he goes out.

"Two lines of trenches have been built around King Constantine's palace, which is constantly guarded by large forces."

COLONEL AND TAFT WILL END OLD FEUD

Estranged Ex-Presidents to Shake Hands in Union League Club on October 3.

LONG PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Final Argument That Brought Roosevelt Around Was the Salutary Effect on Campaign.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft, the only two living ex-Presidents, are going to patch up their historical quarrel and shake hands and be friends once more. They are going to do it on the evening of Oct. 3 at the Union League Club in this city. Both men have accepted invitations to be present at a reception to be given them that night and have agreed to call off their long-standing feud.

The Colonel accepted his invitation a week ago. Mr. Taft's acceptance was received this week. Before either accepted the invitation assurances were given each that the other would be on hand. All these arrangements for the meeting were made before the general invitations were sent out.

Elihu Root, President of the Union League Club, is to bring the ex-Presidents together. They will be formally introduced to each other and the handshaking will follow. To give the affair the right setting and to make it a harmony feast all around, there will be many distinguished Republicans on hand and speeches will be made by several. Among the speakers will be Joseph H. Choate and Chauncey M. Depew.

Added interest will be given to the reception by the joint participation of the Colonel and Mr. Root. Unfriendly feeling existed between them as a result of what happened at the Republican National Convention in 1912, when the Colonel formed the Progressive Party. This quarrel was later smoothed over in part at the famous luncheon held at he home of Robert Bacon last February.

Peacemakers Were Persistent.

Ever since the Republican convention in Chicago last June at which Charles E. Hughes was nominated for President with the resultant breaking up of the Progressive Party and the Colonel's support of Mr. Hughes, prominent Republicans and Progressives have been making plans to bring Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Taft togetner. Overtures in many forms were made to each, but little was accomplished. One plan was that the two men should speak from the same platform in the present campaign. The Colonet negatived this, however, and the idea was abandoned. In the effort to bring them together both the Colonel and Mr. Taft were made members of the Council of the National Hughes Alliance.

The peacemakers were not discouraged at their initial failure and new methods were adopted. Influence from many sources was brought to bear upon the Colonel. It was argued that the healing of the breach would have a salutary effect upon the Republican campaign and would go far to help in the defeat of President Wilson.

This argument appealed to the Colonel, for his mind has been set upon Mr. Wilson's defeat, and he has told friends that he was willing to go to any length to bring it about.

When it was seen that the Colonel was willing to let by-gones be by-gones, Mr. Taft's sentiments were sounded. Mr. Taft, it was said, was more good natured over the proposition than was the Colonel. He announced that he was willing to forgive and forget, so all the peacemakers had to do was to arrange the details.

Everybody agreed that a reception at which friends of both men would be present, thereby giving wide publicity to the reconciliation, would be the most effective in its influence upon the Presidential campaign. Mr. Hughes will be in the city on Oct. 3, but it could not be learned if he would be present at the meeting.

Think It Will Impress Moose.

With the healing of the breach between the two ex-Presidents, the Republican campaign managers feel that the last obstacle in the way of complete harmony in the organization will be removed. The reconciliation is also expected to have a salutary effect upon those members of the Progressive Party who still feel resentment toward the Republicans for the way in which they nominated Mr. Taft at the 1912 convention.

Just what was at the bottom of the quarrel between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft has never been thoroughly explained. Friends of both men have maintained that it began in 1908 after Mr. Taft was nominated for the Presidency through the efforts of Mr. Roosevelt. During Mr. Roosevelt's second term as President, the two men were the best of friends. Frequently, in public, the Colonel would refer to Mr. Taft as "Bill," while Mr. Taft would affectionately call the other "Ted." Mr. Roosevelt made Mr. Taft Secretary of War, and during his term in the Cabinet, the two were inseparable. Finally, when the Colonel's term was drawing to a close, Mr. Roosevelt served notice upon the Republican national leaders that he wanted his successor to be Mr. Taft.

Met Once Without Recognition.

What followed the Chicago convention of 1912 is history. The Colonel's denunciation of his former friend for what he called "base ingratitude" was bitter. Once he referred to Mr. Taft's conduct as the act of a man who had bitten the hand that had fed him.

Once since then the two men came near meeting each other at Beverly, Mass., Mr. Taft's Summer home. A plan was started by a few men to bring the two together, but nothing came of it. Some time later they actually met face to face at a funeral, but there was no visible evidence that they recognized each other.

RUMANIANS FORCE MACKENSEN BACK

Resume Offensive in Dobrudja After Checking Great Drive of German-Bulgar Army.

REINFORCED BY RUSSIANS

Retreating Invaders Burn Villages as They Return Toward Bulgar Frontier.

BERLIN ADMITS SETBACK

Teutons on Transylvania Border, However, Occupy Heights on Both Sides of Vulcan Pass.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A sudden change has occurred in the situation in Dubrudja, where the Russo-Rumanian forces having retreated before the Germano-Turko-Bulgarian Army under Field Marshal Mackensen to a strong defensive line across the province from Maralin, (Marleanu,) on the Danube, to Tuzla on the Black Sea first checked the drive, resumed the offensive, and, according to an official report received here tonight from Bucharest, have forced the invaders to retreat. The line has been strengthened by Russian reinforcements probably landed at Constanza and which may have been brought across the Black Sea from the army of the Caucasus. Berlin admits that the German operations "are at a standstill."

On the other hand, although Bucharest reports that the Rumanian retirement on the Transylvania front has halted south of Petroseny, where defenses are being organized, Berlin announces that German troops have occupied the heights on both sides of the Vulcan pass.

Other advices from Bucharest say that a Rumanian force has entered Ordernei, better known as Szekely Udvarhely, fifty miles northeast of Kronstadt. One-fourth of Transylvania is now in Rumanian hands.

Following is the Rumanian official statement issued from Bucharest today:

On our northwestern front there were small skirmishes in the Strein Valley. Our troops have halted their retirement south of Petroseny, where they are fortifying themselves.

In Dobrudja the struggle continues with obstinacy. Russo-Rumanian troops repulsed in sanguinary manner on the whole front all attacks of the enemy and made several counterattacks.

Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on Constanza, where no one was injured, and on Piatra Neamtu, where a child was injured.

The communication received tonight reads:

On the north and northwest fronts fighting continues on Mounts Caliman (Kelemen) and Ghurgill, where we took 137 prisoners and also machine guns. A detachment entered Ordernei. In the valley of the Jiu we repulsed an enemy attack.

Southern Front.—An artillery duel occurred between the batteries at Zionicea and Sistor.

Dobrudja.—The battle which began on the 15th ended Wednesday (20th) with the defeat of the enemy, composed of German, Bulgarian, and Turkish troops, who retired southward, burning villages in their retreat.

The Berlin official bulletin is very terse. It reads:

Transylvania Theatre: The frontier heights on both sides of Vulcan Pass have been occupied by us.

Balkan Theatre: Fighting in Dobrudja has come to a standstill.

VIENNA, Sept. 21, (via London.)—The official communication issued today says:

Rumanian Front: South of Petroseny we again occupied heights on both sides of the Vulcan Pass. Near Nagy Szebin, (Hermannstadt,) and on the Transylvanian eastern front there were only outpost skirmishes.

SOFIA, Sept. 20, (via London.)—Stubborn resistance is being offered by the Rumanians and Russians to the attacks of the Teutonic allies in the great battle now in progress in the Rumanian Province of Dobrudja. The War Office announced today that so far the defense had maintained itself in its strongly fortified position. The statement says:

Rumanian Front: On the Danube our artillery successfully bombarded the Turn Severin Station.

The battle on the line of Maralui, Nemik, Arabadaji, Kokardja, Cobadin, and Tuzla continued yesterday with the greatest stubbornness on both sides. The enemy maintained himself in his strongly fortified positions.

On the Black Sea coast there was calm.

PREVENT BULGARS DIGGING IN.

Entente Troops in Dobrudja Cheer News of Macedonian Victories.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 18, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—News from both fronts, Transylvania and Dobrudja, continues satisfactory. In Dobrudja the invading Bulgarians have been attempting to dig themselves into cover, but this attempt has been frustrated by concentrated artillery fire from the Allies guns.

Here the enemy has made no fresh infantry assaults on the Russo-Rumanian positions. It would seem that he is disheartened by his recent failures. The allied artillery has silenced a number of the enemy's heavy guns.

The tidings of the success on the Macedonian front were received at Rumanian headquarters and were forwarded immediately to the army fighting the Bulgarians on the Dobrudja

Continued on Page 3.

Europe Must Compromise or Be Ruined, Says German Prince, Putting Hope in Wilson

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 22.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Berne summarizes an article by Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe, published in the Neue Augsburg Zeitung. The dispatch says:

"The German Prince argues that it has now become evident that the war will not be ended in the old style by the defeat of one of the belligerents, and consequently a new method of ending the wholesale slaughter must be adopted. He asserts that it is obviously quite impossible for either side to insure the fulfillment of their fantastic hopes and plans, and affirms that it follows that the present war will be brought to an end either by means of a compromise or by the complete and total ruin of all the belligerent nations.

"The Prince observes that an honorable peace is ardently desired today by all the belligerent nations, without exception, 'in spite of the warlike language used by their leaders and statesmen,' and he contends that any peace, concluded now, would be honorable because all the armies have fought with incomparable valor and manifested heroism, a power of endurance, and a tenacity of purpose unexampled in history.

"Will the glory of the armies be enhanced and will the ultimate peace be more honorable, the Prince asks, if more millions of men are sacrificed, if more territory is 'transformed into a desert waste, if more milliards are added to the burden of debt which will cripple future generations so severely?

"The Prince suggests that there are two men who are able to prevent the cataclysm that threatens to overwhelm Europe, namely, the Pope and President Wilson, the one having sufficent moral authority and the other sufficient material power to accomplish the salvation of Europe.

"The material power of the American President consists, according to the German Prince, in the fact that by a single word he can forbid the export of munitions of war from the United States and thus render it impossible for the belligerents to continue the war, for 'the quantity of ammunition needed in view of the reckless manner in which it is squandered nowadays is so enormous that the countries themselves are utterly unable to supply their own needs.'

"The Prince surmises that critics may retort that such a procedure would be to the advantage of Germany, which provides itself with all the munitions it requires, and for them he has the brilliant reply that Germany, being in a position of defense and practically a beleaguered fortress, need not continue to fire off its guns if the besiegers cease bombarding it.

"The Prince concludes by informing the Pope and President Wilson that if they bring about this honorable peace 'they will have freed the world from the nightmare of this insane murder of nations and will have saved European civilization at the last moment from certain destruction, and they will, moreover, have rendered an immortal service to all mankind and will fill a greater place in history than the greatest of military heroes.'"

The Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe quoted in this dispatch is probably Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe-Schillingfürst, brother of the reigning Prince of that house. He is 54 years old. The family has a hereditary membership in the Bavarian Reichsrat.

COL. LEWIS REPLIES TO ORDNANCE CHIEF

Inventor of Machine Gun Says Crozier Shows Partiality to Army Bureau Members.

OFFER WAS UNCONDITIONAL

No Pecuniary Recompense Ever Expected from Government for Use of Weapon.

Colonel Isaac N. Lewis, a retired officer of the United States Army and inventor of the machine gun which bears his name, sent to THE TIMES yesterday the following letter:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sir—In yesterday's issue of THE TIMES you priut under conspicuous headlines a letter from Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, in which he states:

"Colonel Lewis never offered his gun to the Ordnance Bureau and never to my knowledge offered it to any other branch of the Government free of charge."

It is evident from the context that General Crozier intended by the statement quoted to convey to your readers the impression that I did not in good faith offer my invention free to my own Government before undertaking its development and introduction abroad.

The facts are simple. There is no mystery whatever.

1. I did first offer the gun officially to the War Department. The offer was made not once but several times during the period from March, 1910, to September, 1912, which period covered the experimental development of the first service model. The offer was made to the Chief of Staff and the President of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, Major Gen. Leonard Wood. It was made with the distinct understanding that in case the gun was adopted and used by the United States Government I would receive from the Government no pecuniary recompense whatever for my rights and interests in the invention. This was not a mere waiver of royalties on my part, but a definite pledge that I would receive no profit, direct or indirect, for guns manufactured for or by my Government. I made but one simple condition, namely, that the test to determine the serviceability of my gun should not be made at Springfield Armory by the Ordnance Bureau.

2. I did not offer my gun to General Crozier or to his bureau. It would have been foolish as well as futile to have done so. I know from a somewhat bitter personal experience of more than thirty years that it would be both futile and foolish for me or for any other American inventor outside the bureau itself to offer any ordnance invention to the Ordnance Bureau in the hope that it would find encouragement toward development and final acceptance.

3. In the Fall of 1912 I made a last attempt to secure a service test of my gun by the War Department, when, at the personal request of the Chief Signal Officer, I offered free and unconditionally two guns adapted to fire Springfield ammunition for use in aeroplanes during the practical field manoeuvres of that year. This offer was accepted by the Chief of Staff and General Allen, then Chief Signal Officer, but the guns were not used because General Crozier, in his official capacity as Chief of Ordnance, refused to issue service ammunition for use in a gun that had not been officially adopted.

4. In January, 1913, I went abroad determined to secure in Europe the recognition that had been denied me at home.

5. I have spent many thousands of dollars of my own money in the design and development of instruments, apparatus, and devices now in practical use in our national defenses for which I have never received one penny in return.

6. Aside from professional interest and pride in the matter and a genuine desire on my part for my own Government to have the very best machine gun procurable, it is a matter of indifference to me personally whether General Crozier does or does not buy Lewis machine guns. Very respectfully yours, ISAAC N. LEWIS.

1 Russell Terrace, Montclair, N. J., Sept. 20, 1916.

Question Only as to Form of Offer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Responsible officials of the War Department are in possession of information that Colonel Isaac N. Lewis offered the Lewis machine gun to the Government free of royalty, which meant that the United States would effect a consider-

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GEN. BELL CONFIRMS BOLD RAID OF VILLA

Bandit Harangued Crowd in Chihuahua, Then Left with Men and Artillery.

STAFF DESERTED TREVINO

Washington Believes Joint Conference Cannot Ignore Grave Developments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The sinister shadow of Francisco Villa again fell across the Mexican situation today when the War Department received official confirmation of Villa's capture of the city of Chihuahua last Saturday.

According to a telegram received from Major Gen. Frederick Funston, detailed information has been obtained from Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr., in command of the Fifth Brigade at El Paso, Texas, regarding the spectacular manner in which Villa had captured the city, liberated 200 prisoners, and after a stay of two hours, during which he had things his own way, evacuated the place after confiscating munitions and loot. Villa left Chihuahua City with from 1,000 to 1,500 more men than he commanded when he entered, and is now supposed to have 2,000 or more men in his augmented command.

Details of the manner in which Villa attacked, captured, and evacuated the Chihuahuan capital at will; the boldness of his action in doing so after sending word to the Carranza military commander there, General Jacinto Trevino, that he was coming there "to shake hands" with him, and the apparent inability of a large Carranza garrison to interfere with Villa's plans, caused a distinct surprise in official and military circles.

From a source independent of General Bell, information reached the Government today that among the prisoners released from the Chihuahua Penitentiary by Villa were nearly 100 Villistas who had been held there since Aug. 12, when they were arrested at Chihuahua by order of General Trevino. Among these prisoners was General José Ynez Salazar, former chief lieutenant of Orozco, and it was in order to effect Salazar's release as well as to obtain arms and ammunition that Villa attacked Chihuahua City. Salazar is now reported to be with General Villa's force.

The information obtained from General Bell was at once turned over to Secretary Lansing by the War Department, and this and other information received by the State Department confirmatory of the story that Villa captured and then evacuated Chihuahua City at will has been sent to the American Commissioners at New London.

Seized Public Buildings.

If the information forwarded by General Bell is fully confirmed it may have an important bearing upon the work of the Mexican-American International Commission, now in session at New London, and upon the plans of the Administration regarding the status of the expedition that was sent into Mexico under command of Brig. Gen. Pershing under instructions to "get Villa dead or alive."

According to General Bell's report, General Trevino, Carranza military commander in Chihuahua City, and his officers were banqueting until early Saturday morning, and Villa took advantage of their feast to enter the town, seizing three Government buildings, the penitentiary, the Governor's Palace, and Federal Building. This is the penitentiary in which the negro troopers who were captured in the Carrizal fight of last June, members of Captain Boyd's Tenth Cavalry, were held prisoners until released by demand of President Wilson.

General Trevino is believed to have had not less than 4,000 soldiers in the Chihuahua garrison when the attack was made, and General Bell's information is that from 1,000 to 1,500 of these deserted and went over to Villa's side, accompanying him out of the town. Villa needed artillery and took Carranzista guns out of the city under an escort of deserting Carranza soldiers. This was typical of Villa who, during the more active days of his career in the Mexican revolution, always declared it was unnecessary to buy guns because, as he put it, he could always capture such weapons from his foes any time he needed them.

It will probably be difficult for General Trevino to explain why he failed with his garrison to prevent Villa, with from 500 to 1,700 men, to virtually snap his fingers in the face of the Carranzista garrison. On Sept. 14, two days before the attack was made, Villa, according to General Bell's information, sent a letter to General Trevino, saying that he, Villa, would be in Chihuahua to shake hands with Trevino on the 16th, and hoped he would have a suitable reception for him." The attack was made on scheduled time, and after helping himself to Carranza soldiers, munitions, loot and artillery, and addressing the populace from the balcony of the Governor's Palace, Villa "leisurely" withdrew.

Villa Achieved Raid's Object.

That Villa should have evacuated the town after capturing it may seem puzzling, but is easily explained to those who have been closely following the Mexican revolution. Villa, apparently,

Continued on Page 2.

MAYOR READY TO USE TROOPS IN STRIKE; WARNS UNIONS AGAINST SYMPATHY TIEUP; LEADERS MAY ORDER WALK-OUT TODAY

People's Rights Come First, Say Mayor and Mr. Straus; Labor Will Fight for Right to Organize, Says Gompers

In their letter to union leaders, apprising them of the firm stand the city would take in the event of a general strike, Mayor Mitchel and Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission said:

Conditions which you yourselves have indicated might follow general sympathetic strikes would be grossly violative of the laws, and would convulse the civilized and orderly life of this community. We wish to make it unmistakably clear to you that to prevent that condition the full civil and military powers conferred by law upon the Mayor will be employed. We trust that the sober second thought and better judgment of the men who direct the course and policies of organized labor in this city will lead them to refrain from declaring sympathetic strikes.

On this warning, Hugh Frayne, Organizer in New York State for the American Federation of Labor, had this to say. The words, he said, were those of Samuel Gompers, as uttered before the Mayor:

Trade unionists will not surrender their right to organize in this city, and every possible help that the American Federation of Labor can give will be extended to the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes to maintain this right. This is a fight on the issue of trade unionism, and were the traction companies to win, other employers would resort to the plan of making "master and servant" contracts.

STRAUS UPHOLDS MITCHEL

Joins Declaration of Public's Right to Civilized Order.

GRAVE DANGER POINTED OUT

All the Forces the Law Gives to be Turned Against Any Organized Violence.

UNION HEADS STILL DEFIANT

Reply That General Strike Will Be Called if Needed to Bolster Up Carmen.

Mayor Mitchel and Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission served notice on organized labor last night that if leaders persisted in calling a general sympathetic strike in the city in support of disaffected carmen the city stood ready to invoke all the civil and military power at its command to suppress disorders that might follow such action.

The warning was contained in a letter addressed to Hugh Frayne, organizer for New York State for the American Federation of Labor; and after reading it labor leaders asserted that they would go ahead with their sympathetic strike as planned, completing arrangements today for a general walk-out in which they hoped ultimately to involve 800,000 organized wage earners. There was no question of the sincerity of the leaders in making this assertion, and it was apparent that they were determined to carry out their plans to the limit of their ability. Although no date for suspension of work was announced it is expected that it will be set for either Monday or Tuesday.

The part to be played by the State authorities in the event of a general tieup, or of exceptional trouble due to the strike, was discussed at a conference held yesterday afternoon between Governor Whitman and Police Commissioner Woods. The result of the conference was not divulged, but it was announced that a second conference would be held today.

As to the Mayor's authority to call the National Guard into service in case of need, Section 308 of the City Charter says:

"The Mayor, or, in case of his failure so to do, the Governor, may demand the assistance of the militia of the State within the city, or any brigade, regiment, or company thereof by order in writing served upon the commanding officer of any brigade, and such commanding officer shall obey such order."

Gompers Sides with the Strikers.

The letter of the Mayor and Mr. Straus was written after they and the labor leaders, headed by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, had held a long conference at City Hall. At this conference, which had been preceded by three others between the union officials and the Citizens' Committee, which recently attempted to intervene in the transit controversy, Mr. Gompers removed all possible doubt as to his willingness to co-operate with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes in its fight.

Notwithstanding that the Mayor and Mr. Straus reiterated their belief that the issue of trade unionism was not involved in the traction controversy, Mr. Gompers and his aids took the position that the right of organization had been attacked with the "master and servant" contracts, and that they were prepared to fight to the end to preserve that right.

T. V. O'Connor, national President of the Union of Longshoremen, said without reservation that the members of that organization, of whom there are said to be 45,000, were pledged to a man to co-operate in the struggle, and were only awaiting his word to join a sympathetic strike.

These representations having failed to induce the Mayor to order that policemen and strikebreakers be taken from the cars, that being an issue that has now taken first place in the controversy, the labor leaders at once made preparations for carrying out the general strike order, voted some days ago.

Hugh Frayne, who is Chairman of the Conference Committee of labor leaders in charge of arrangements for a general strike, made the positive and unqualified assertion that every one of the 500,000 unionists in New York City stood ready to strike.

Their leaders, Mr. Frayne said, would meet at the Continental Hotel at 2 o'clock this afternoon to decide which of them should start the movement. It has frequently been asserted that the strike order would go into effect early next week, but Mr. Frayne said that nothing would be decided definitely until the meeting today.

Sees Way to Evade Contracts.

His attention having been called to the fact that a majority of the unions mentioned in connection with possible sympathetic strikes had contracts with their employers, Mr. Frayne replied that there was nothing in any of these contracts to compel organized wage earners to ride

NO SURRENDER, GOMPERS SAYS

Frayne Quotes His Chief as Heartily Supporting the Strike Leaders.

A FIGHT FOR ORGANIZATION

President of A. F. of L. Assures Fitzgerald He Will Stand by Him.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, informed Mayor Mitchel yesterday, in connection with the transit strike, that every assistance within the power of that organization would be extended to unionists in this city in their fight for the right to organize.

Although Mr. Gompers said it was not within his power either to order a general sympathy strike or to prevent one, he left no room for doubt that he was fully prepared to support any action that might be taken by labor leaders in this city. That he took this stand and what he said to the Mayor in taking it was told by Hugh Frayne, Mr. Gompers's spokesman in this city.

"We must not surrender the right of workers in this city to organise," Mr. Gompers told the Mayor. "Every possible help that the American Federation of Labor can give will be extended to the workers of this city to maintain that right. I say this although I am not in a position either to order a general sympathy strike or to prevent one. I do not know whether 1,000, 10,000, or 100,000 would respond to such an order. But I do say that we will continue the fight for the right of organization."

Mr. Gompers gave further emphasis to his position, speaking informally before and after several conferences in which he and the other labor leaders participated yesterday. Once, when his attention was called to reports that he was not in favor of a sympathy strike, and that he was lukewarm in his attitude toward the carmen's organization, he turned to William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the carmen's union, and said:

"When I said that I was with you, Fitzgerald, I meant it. I am with you. I have said so, and I stand by it."

One of the conferences held during the day was called to order at 2 o'clock in the afternoon in the office of Lindsay Russell at 165 Broadway. This conference, in addition to the members of the Citizens' Committee, was attended by James M. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor; Hugh Frayne, the State organizer; T. V. O'Connor, national head of the union of longshoremen, and William B. Fitzgerald, the general organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes.

Mr. Gompers was reported to have expressed himself to be fully in sympathy with Mr. O'Connor when he asserted that the longshoremen of the city were ready to go on strike in aid of the carmen.

Having learned in the meantime that Mr. Gompers intended to return to Washington last midnight, reporters asked the President of the American Federation of Labor if this meant that he had come to the conclusion that a general strike would not be necessary.

"My attitude is what it was at the first," he said, with a show of irritation. "If other strikes are called the men will go out because they want to. I have not the power to order them to do so."

He made a similar statement later, after he and the other labor leaders had seen the Mayor. Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, and a subordinate of Mr. Gompers's in the federation, who was walking close beside Mr. Gompers, said it was silly to doubt the attitude of the organization.

"The federation considers that the right of men to organize has been invaded by these master and servant contracts," said Mr. Bohm. "We will

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UNITE TO CRUSH STRIKE DISORDER

Police, Magistrates, and the District Attorney Serve Notice on Rioters.

SHONTS ASKS INDICTMENTS

Submits Affidavits to Swann as Basis for Conspiracy Action—6,000 Police on Strike Duty.

Spurred on by Mayor Mitchel's declaration that extreme measures would be resorted to if the car strikers and their sympathizers continued the disorderly conduct of which they have been guilty in the last two days, all branches of the City Government co-operated yesterday to put an end to the car strike disturbances.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Railways Company, submitted affidavits to District Attorney Swann yesterday of alleged violations of the law by officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes.

Mr. Shonts cited numerous incidents of what were described as inflammatory speeches made by leaders, and asked that the District Attorney and the Grand Jury make an investigation of conditions in connection with the transit strike, with a view to indictment for conspiracy if the facts warranted.

Magistrate Krotel in the Men's Night Court gave warning last night to such defendants as were arraigned before him that a six months' sentence would be imposed hereafter upon every man convicted before him of strike violence. Mr. Krotel gave thirty-day sentences to most of the strikers brought before him during the evening, notwithstanding appeals for clemency.

Chief Inspector Schmittberger of the Police Department told the traction companies that they could re-establish night service as soon as they were ready. The department, he declared, was ready to meet any emergency, and would furnish any degree of protection required.

Fifty automobile patrols were established yesterday, the motors carrying squads of picked patrolmen. Then 100 motor cycle patrolmen were sent out yesterday, making 6,700 men so disposed at strategic points that violence could be dealt with quickly and severely.

Rioters Face Heavy Sentences.

District Attorney Swann joined in the movement to preserve order, and made it known that he would prosecute those guilty of disorders under the most drastic laws available. He said:

"The penal law provides for the person who willfully throws a stone or other missile at a car or vehicle standing or moving upon a railway, if thereby the safety of any person is endangered, imprisonment for not more than twenty years, and in every other case by imprisonment for not more than five years. In addition, there are three sections defining the degrees of assault.

"I cannot prejudge any case or class of cases, but each one must stand on its specific merits. If any cases are brought before me, they will be treated without reference to who committed the acts, and it makes no difference on which side of the controversy the assault arises, they will be treated in exactly the same way.

"No specific act of violence has been called to my attention officially, and I know nothing about it except what I have read, so I am not prejudging any case or cases or any class of citizens, whatever their occupations."

The determination of the city authorities to deal sharply with strike disorders was brought about by the continuation during Wednesday night of the bombardment of elevated trains with missiles of all sorts. It was feared that greater lawlessness would develop if disorderly persons were not checked at once.

The case of Thomas McCarthy, a striking motorman who was arrested on Wednesday night, charged with conspiring to purchase dynamite to put on the rails of the trolley lines, caused the

Continued on Page 2.

on cars manned by strikebreakers and policemen, which a majority of them must do if they stay at work. Any such requirement, Mr. Frayne said, would be equal to asking loyal unionists to remain at work on "jobs" against which strikes had been called.

Although Mr. Frayne would not say which union would be called out first, it became known from other sources that the longshoremen, the Hebrew trades, the stationary firemen, and possibly the excavators and workers in new subways would be the leaders. Possibly there are 250,000 persons in these organizations.

Mr. Frayne said he was undisturbed by the warning addressed to him as Chairman of the conference of labor officials by the Mayor and Mr. Straus.

The letter reviewed in detail the incidents that led up to the strike. It called attention to the fact that the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes had not asked for arbitration before calling strikes on the lines of the New York Railways Company, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the Third Avenue Railroad Company, the Second Avenue Railroad Company, or the New York & Queens County Railroad Company.

It concluded, therefore, that whatever justification the union might have thought it had for calling out men employed by the Interborough Company, which had refused to arbitrate its differences with the union, after a verbal agreement to do so, there had been absolutely no justification for the strikes on the surface lines.

Finally, the letter called attention to the fact that the city was under obligations to protect its residents and property, and that every force at the command of the city, including, if need be, the militia, would be called on to suppress any disorders that might follow the calling of a general strike.

UNITE TO CRUSH STRIKE DISORDER

Continued from Page 1.

police some uneasiness yesterday. Attorneys for the New York Railways Company told Magistrate McQuade in the West Side Police Court that McCarthy's alleged offense was the most serious brought to light since the strike started, and they asked that he be held in heavy bail. McCarthy had no counsel. He waived examination and was held in $3,000 for General Sessions.

Policeman's Assailant Held.

Thomas Murphy, a stenographer of 318 West Forty-ninth Street, asserted yesterday that his name and address had been given by the prisoner who was held in the West Side Court as the assailant of Police Captain Dempsey on Wednesday night. Both at the time of his arrest and when arraigned in court the prisoner said he was Thomas Murphy, a conductor, of 318 West Forty-ninth Street. Mr. Murphy, the stenographer, asserted that he was the only person of that name living at that address. At the West Side prison last night the prisoner admitted that his correct name was Barney Martin. Martin was held in $2,000 bail by Magistrate McQuade on the charge of felonious assault.

Miss Etholine Serrolla of 22 West Sixty-first Street was taken home in an ambulance early yesterday morning after she had been cut by glass from a window which was broken by a stone thrown at an elevated train at Eighth Avenue and 103d Street in which she was riding. John L. Brown of 550 West 160th Street was cut on the hand when a stone was thrown through the window of another train a few blocks above the place where Miss Serrolla was hurt.

A Sixth Avenue train ran through a bombardment of bottles flung from roofs near 114th Street yesterday morning before daylight, and windows were shattered in another train on that line at 133d Street at about the same time by a shower of rocks. More than a score of elevated trains on all the roads fared similarly during the early morning and the police seemed powerless to check the attacks.

Early in the day a stone broke a window of a subway train at Broadway and 127th Street where the line operates on the surface. The person who threw the stone was not caught.

An automobile filled with strikebreakers who, the police said, were being carried to a third Avenue Railway car barn, ran down and killed Annie Dembinsky of 1,326 First Avenue yesterday afternoon in front of 2,230 Third Avenue. John Smith of 3 Koerner Street, Elmhurst, L. I., who, the police said, was driving the car without a chauffeur's license, was held on the charge of homicide.

Mounted Patrolman Fitzgerald of the Queens police station, on strike duty, was injured when he fell from his horse at 116th Street and Fifth Avenue last evening. He was able to go to his home.

The police reported no violence on the Fifty-ninth Street cross-town line up to midnight last night, and the cars were run more nearly to schedule time. The police precautions against violence were not relaxed, and policemen and plain clothes men were stationed in each of the seven cars which operated on the line. Detectives made frequent trips in motor cars over the lines from the car barn at Tenth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street.

Shortly after 9 o'clock a group of strike breakers gathered at Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue and hooted the passengers in the cars. These were soon dispersed by mounted policemen.

NIGHT CARS NOT MOLESTED.

Heavy Guards of Police Overawe Strike Rioters.

Night service on the crosstown surface lines last night met with practically no opposition from strikers, so heavy were the police details assigned to the duty of keeping order. Patrolmen on foot, mounted policemen, motor cycle men, automobiles carrying men in uniform, and others filled with detectives combined to overawe those who might have felt inclined to molest the cars.

A stone thrown at a Forty-second Street crosstown car of the Third Avenue Railway Company last night was one of the few acts of disorder reported.

A few more cars were run than on Wednesday night and service was kept up a little later, some of the trolleys continuing to operate after midnight.

Eight cars were run on the 116th Street crosstown line with only one policeman on each car. There, as in other parts of the city, the public seemed less timid than when the operation of the cars after dark were first attempted and the cars were more liberally patronized.

Both the Third Avenue Railway Company's crosstown cars and the New York Railways Company's green cars on the East Thirty-fourth Street ferry line ran across Forty-second Street last night without interruption. Mounted patrolmen rode up and down the street and heavy details were massed at the east and west ends ready to put down the slightest disturbance.

MERCHANTS CONDEMN STRIKE.

Association Calls on the Police to Put Down Disorder.

The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association adopted a resolution yesterday condemning the efforts of union leaders to cripple the transportation facilities of the city and the threat to call a general sympathetic strike of organized wage earners.

"This association calls upon all public officials, State, county, and city, to enforce the laws of the State and the ordinances of the city," the resolution read, in part, "so that violations of order or destruction of property shall swiftly and adequately be punished."

The Directors expressed high appreciation of the services that had been given to the public by the service employes who had refused to go on strike, and asserted that, while indorsing the general principle of arbitration, they also supported the right of employers and employes to make individual contracts.

Full Text of Mitchel-Straus Letter to Unionists.

Here is the letter of Mayor Mitchel and Chairman Straus, of the Public Service Commission, to Hugh Frayne, organizer of the American Federation of Labor:

Sept. 21, 1916.

Mr. Hugh Frayne, Chairman, Conference Committee, Hotel Continental, New York City.

As moral guarantors of the contracts of Aug. 6 and 7 and as representatives of the people of this city by virtue of our respective offices, we address this reply to your letter to the Mayor of Sept. 18.

We have given careful consideration to the statements made to the Mayor by your committee in the conference at the City Hall on the morning of Sept. 18, to those in your letter of the same evening, and to your request that he make a still further effort to bring about an amicable adjustment of the differences between the various transit corporations of the city and those of their employes now on strike. Following your communications, we called into conference here at the City Hall the members of a citizen committee consisting of Messrs. Michael Friedman, Chairman; Alfred E. Marling, Lindsay Russell, B. J. Greenhut, Edward F. Darrell, and Robert E. Dowling, who, during the hearings recently conducted by the Public Service Commission, offered to us their cooperation and help. This committee has conferred with the traction officials and with representatives of the men and has reported back to us that it has been unable to find any basis on which the parties to the controversy could meet.

Refusal from Shonts.

Following the conference with the Citizens Committee we invited Mr. Shonts, President of the Interborough and of the New York Railways Companies, to call at the City Hall, which he did on the afternoon of Wednesday, Sept. 20, and then, despite the repeated statements which had already been made to the effect that no adjustment looking to the re-establishment of the contract of Aug. 6 would be made, we inquired of him whether in the light of all that has taken place and in the light of your statements to the Mayor, the transit companies which he represents would be prepared to consider any amicable adjustment with the striking employes. President Shonts repeated that, under the circumstance, and for the reason that there had been breaches by the men of the contract of Aug. 6, his companies would not be prepared to deal with them collectively on any basis or to make any adjustment involving the re-establishment of that contract.

In view of all that has taken place in this matter and of the misunderstanding of the issues which may persist despite the joint memoranda already issued by the Public Service Commission and the Mayor, we take this opportunity of reviewing the situation, stating to you what we conceive to be the responsibilities in this situation of those who guide the policies and shape the course of organized labor in this city.

The strike which has begun upon the street surface transit system of Manhattan and the Bronx in the latter part of July was composed and terminated on Aug. 7 by a series of contracts of settlement upon a basis suggested by the Chairman of the Public Service Commission and by the Mayor, the first of which was entered into on Aug. 6 by President Shonts on behalf of the New York Railways Company, and by Mr. Mahon, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Frayne, and Mr. Fridiger on behalf of the striking employes of that company. The other contracts of settlement, identical in form, were entered into on Aug. 7 by the officials of the Third Avenue Railway Company, the Second Avenue Railway Company, the New York & Queens County Railway Company, and the Richmond Light & Railway Company, and by the employes of these respective companies, acting through the same representatives. A moral guarantee of good faith in the performance of all these contracts was given by the Mayor and the Chairman of the Public Service Commission.

Decision for the Employes.

A difference having arisen between the New York Railways Company and the men under this contract of Aug. 6, it was composed by the Mayor at the City Hall on Aug. 21 by a decision in favor of the contention of the men, which was accepted and given effect by the New York Railways Company. Following this decision all differences appeared to be composed and conferences under and pursuant to the terms of the contracts of Aug. 6 and 7 went forward between the representatives of the employes of the New York Railways and of the Third Avenue Railway, and the officials of those companies.

On Aug. 30 a series of conferences were begun between the officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the representatives of certain of the subway and elevated employes of the city. In the course of these conferences differences arose. The record of these differences and of what followed is most important in this matter. Following discussion at the opening of the first conference on Aug. 30 it was conceded and understood by both sides that no written or other contract existed between the men and the company. After various exchanges, Mr. Hedley, Vice President and general manager of the Interborough, speaking for the company, stated that it was his purpose to receive and recognize Messrs. Fitzgerald and Fridiger and those with them as spokesmen for those of the employes whom they represented and to apply in the conferences between them the same policies and principles which were incorporated in the contract of Aug. 6 and applied to the New York Railways Company, for the reason that he conceived that one set of morals could not be made to apply to the New York Railways and a different set of morals to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company when the same group of men constituted the directorates of both companies and fixed the policies for both. Thereupon the conference proceeded. Three points were taken up in the following order and disposed of.

Terms of Agreement.

1. That the employes should have the right to organize and that the company would not interfere with their exercise of that right by intimidation, coercion, or discharge.

2. That "any matter that cannot be adjusted by conference between the officials of the company and the committee representing employes shall be submitted to a board of arbitration. The board of arbitration to be selected as follows: The company to select one arbitrator and the employes to select one arbitrator. If these two arbitrators cannot agree in the adjustment of the matter, they shall select the third arbitrator. The decision of the majority of the board of arbitration shall be final and binding upon the company and the employes."

3. That "the company will meet and treat with the committee and the accredited representatives of the employes on all grievances that may arise.

The agreement on these three points constituted, pro tanto, a verbal contract between the Interborough Company, acting through its Vice President, and a group of its employes, acting through Messrs. Fitzgerald and Fridiger. The conference proceeding and the question of wages being raised, it developed that the company had written a series of individual contracts of service with a number of its employes, providing for employment at a fixed wage for a period of two years. It appears that these contracts followed negotiations with committees from an organization of the men of the Interborough known as the Brotherhood, which organization was fostered and encouraged by the company. To these contracts Messrs. Fitzgerald and Fridiger took exception, upon the ground that they constituted a violation of the undertaking of the company under Point 1, above, not to interfere in any way with the untrammeled right of the men to organize or to join the Amalgamated Association. No agreement was reached upon this point that day or at the conference which followed on Aug. 31.

Individual Contract Agreement.

The next conference between the Interborough Company and that group of its employes represented by Messrs. Fitzgerald and Fridiger took place on Sept. 5. In the meantime a vote had been taken at a meeting of the employes called on the evening of Sept. 1, which empowered a committee of employes to call a strike unless the Interborough Company, at the conference of Sept. 5, should agree to cancel the individual contracts of employment already referred to. At the conference between Messrs. Fitzgerald and Fridiger and Mr. Hedley and Mr. Quackenbush on Sept. 5, Messrs Fitzgerald and Fridiger requested that the question whether or not the individual contracts of employment were violative of the verbal agreement entered into between Mr. Hedley and themselves on Aug. 30 or were not violative thereof should be submitted to arbitration or to the Public Service Commission for determination. They also requested that the question whether or not the execution by certain of the men of these contracts had been procured through duress or fraud should likewise be submitted to arbitration or to decision by the Public Service Commission. Both of these requests for arbitration or reference were refused by the representatives of the company.

The matter was not brought to the Mayor, to Chairman Straus, or to the Public Service Commission for mediation or adjustment, but the committee which, with Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Fridiger, participated in this conference, thereupon referred the matter back to a meeting of the employes of the company. A strike was declared at that meeting and became effective that same night, Sept. 6. In the meantime conferences between the officials of the New York Railways Company and Messrs. Fitzgerald and Fridiger had been under way. These conferences had resulted in the adjustment of certain points in controversy and the reference of others for arbitration under, and pursuant to, the terms of the contract of Aug. 6. In the course of these conferences, namely, on Sept. 7, the question was asked by Mr. Fridiger whether it was the intention of the New York Railways Company to circulate and write individual contracts of employment with its employes. Mr. Hedley replied that this matter had been contemplated, that a form of individual contract had been prepared, but that none had been circulated, and no determination had been reached as to their circulation.

No Notice of Strike.

It appears from the testimony of Mr. Shonts given before the Public Service Commission on Sept. 7 that, at the time this conference took place between Mr. Hedley and Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Fridiger, the Board of Directors had, by resolution, determined that these individual contracts of employment should not be circulated or written with the employes of the New York Railways Company. Without further conference or discussion of this question, and without any demand for arbitration, a strike was declared on the lines of the New York Railways Company at a meeting of the employes held on the evening of Sept. 6, which strike became effective immediately.

Conferences between representatives of the men of the Third Avenue Railway Company and officials of that company began on Aug. 23 under the terms of the contract of Aug. 7, and continued up to Sept. 6, with the result that certain questions were disposed of and others referred for arbitration. It does not appear from the record that any issue had arisen in the course of these conferences concerning the execution or observance of the contract of Aug. 7. On Sept. 9, without any demand for arbitration and without further notice and in the face of a protest from us, the underwriters of the contract of Aug. 7, a strike on the Third Avenue Railway was declared by the employes in a meeting held that evening and became effective immediately. At the same time, a strike was declared on the Second Avenue line, thus involving all surface transit lines on Manhattan Island.

Aug. 6 Contract Was Separate.

We wish again to draw to your attention the fact that the contract of Aug. 6 between the New York Railways Company and its employes, acting through Mr. Mahon, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Frayne, and Mr. Fridiger, was a distinct and separate contract from that written with any other railway company, and was distinct and separate from the verbal agreement later entered into between the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and a group of its employes acting through Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Fridiger. The strikes declared on the New York Railways lines, the Third Avenue line, the Second Avenue line, and the lines of the New York and Queens County Railway Company, were without breach of their respective contracts on the part of the railroad companies and despite the fact that each of these contracts of which the Mayor and the Chairman of the Public Service Commission were guarantors of good faith, provided the means for the settlement of all disputes arising between each respective company and its employes. These strikes were, in our judgment, declared sympathetically and constituted breaches of their respective contract obligations by the men of each respective line.

In the case of the Interborough Company the situation is different. A verbal agreement, already outlined herein, but wholly distinct from and independent of the contract of Aug. 6, was entered into between Mr. Hedley for the company and Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Fridiger for the men. The Mayor and Chairman of the Public Service Commission were not guarantors of this verbal contract. When Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Fridiger complained that the circulation of the individual contracts of employment constituted a breach of a part of that agreement, namely, the undertaking to permit the employes of the Interborough to organize unrestrained by the exercise of intimidation, coercion, or discharge, and that the method of securing the signatures to these contracts further constituted a breach of that verbal undertaking, and demanded that this question be arbitrated, they were entitled to arbitration under the verbal agreement already reached to arbitrate all questions of defference that might arise.

Right to Make Contracts.

Let this be clearly understood. There can be no question, as a general proposition, of the constitutional and legal right of the transit company to write individual contracts of employment with its men. The question was not whether such contracts of employment are legal obligations; the question was whether by the verbal agreement already made by Mr. Hedley, the Interborough Company had contracted that it would not make such agreements. We do not attempt to pass upon the merits of that question, but the question having been raised and there being an agreement to arbitrate all questions of difference, the obligation attached to enter into arbitration on that issue rested upon both sides. Our conclusion, therefore, after a very careful consideration of the entire record in this matter is:

1. That the Interborough Company breached a verbal agreement made on Aug. 30 by Mr. Hedley for the company and by Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Fridiger for the men, in refusing, on Sept. 5, to arbitrate a question which had arisen subsequent to the making of that verbal agreement. This agreement was entirely distinct from and independent of the contract of settlement of Aug. 6. This verbal agreement breached by the Interborough Company, as already stated, was not underwritten by Chairman Straus or by the Mayor, but was entered into in the course of the conference which began on Aug. 30. Although the company was in the wrong in this matter, it is most unfortunate that the offices of the Mayor or of the Public Service Commission, or of both, were not then invoked in place of resorting to a strike.

2. The New York Railways Company did not breach the contract of settlement of Aug. 6. The New York Railways employes, however, were guilty of a breach of that contract in that they declared and inaugurated a strike without breach on the part of the company and in the face of the provisions of the contract of Aug. 6 which called for arbitration of all questions at issue.

3. The men were guilty of like breaches of the various contracts of settlement of Aug. 7 in the cases of the other street railway lines.

Integrity of Contracts.

You have informed us, both in conference and by letter that sympathetic strikes in all industries related to the rapid transit systems of the city are now contemplated. You have stated to the Mayor that in your judgment the issue of the integrity of trade unionism in this city is involved. You have indicated that unless our efforts to bring about an amicable adjustment should prove successful, such a sympathetic strike would be declared on or after Friday, Sept. 22. Let us say to you that, in our opinion, the issue of the integrity of trade unionism is by no means presented, whatever loose statements to the contrary may have been made by representatives of any of the companies. The question turns upon the integrity of contracts entered into, upon their observance or their violation. Had a breach by the men of the respective contracts of Aug. 6 and Aug. 7 not followed upon a breach by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of its verbal agreement of Aug. 30, the issue would have been simple. As it is, it has been sought to make one wrong correct another and each successive sympathetic strike which follows will be merely adding to the mistake which has been made. Sympathetic strikes in all industries related to the rapid transit system of the city, if they could be made effective, would work untold injury to the community and put upon the public of New York hardships which no one or no group of men has the right to impose out of self interest.

Mistakes on Both Sides.

No result secured by force or sympathetic strikes can be permanent. Mistakes on both sides have been made. These mistakes should be corrected by the processes of reason—not by the processes of force or coercion.

We do not believe that any lasting result can be attained by either party using its coercive power upon the other. Least of all do we believe such a result can be secured by violence, by sympathetic strikes, or by imposing hardships upon innocent and neutral parties. Neither employes nor employers should, in order to secure their just rights, resort to industrial war. It has been the Mayor and one of the Public Service Commission from the beginning to have a plan adopted which would secure a fair, reasonable, and equitable method of adjustment by peaceful means upon some such basis as was embodied in the agreements of Aug. 6 and 7. We have appealed to both sides to recognize that lasting industrial peace cannot be founded upon arbitrary power, but must rest upon a basis of equity and mutual understanding.

While the conduct of the men on strike, until Tuesday last, was for the most part orderly and peaceful, we wish to point out to you that each new strike declared has tended to add to the probability of disturbances and disorder. It is the duty of the city government to maintain order and enforce an observance of the laws, to protect life, property, and the rights of individuals in and of the public to travel without interference or physical violence. The Mayor, representing the civil forces of government in this city, feels it incumbent upon him to say to you now, before any further rash step is taken, that these duties the city government will discharge to the full, employing, if need be, its entire resources to that end. Disorder, assaults, and crimes of violence, including injury to innocent citizens, such as those of Tuesday and Wednesday, will be suppressed with a strong hand and punished with all the vigor at the command of government.

May Call on Militia.

Members of your committee indicated in conference with the Mayor on Monday that in all probability a condition of much more serious disorder would follow upon the declaration of sympathetic strikes, particularly in the shipping industries. To call these strikes will be to assume full responsibility for all that may follow.

We live under a government of laws whose enforcement is committed into the hands of the Mayor. Conditions which you, yourselves, have indicated might follow general sympathetic strikes would be grossly violative of the laws and would convulse the civilized and orderly life of this community. We wish to make it unmistakably clear to you that to prevent that condition the full civil and military powers conferred by law upon the Mayor will be employed. We trust that the sober second thought and better judgment of the men who direct the course and policies of organized labor in this city will lead them to refrain from declaring sympathetic strikes.

Yours very truly,
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.
OSCAR S. STRAUS,
Chairman Public Service Commission, First District.

NOTHING COULD HALT THE BRITISH GUARDS

Hot German Fire and Strong Obstructions Failed to Stop Their Bayonet Charge.

SWEPT BEYOND OBJECTIVE

Then They Dug In and Held Their Ground Against Severe Counterattacks.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD, Sept. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Some most noble fighting qualities in the battle of Friday were shown by troops, who were responsible for the centre of the attack directed against Flers and the country immediately to the right of that village.

Those who had the task of assaulting Flers itself were mostly recruited from the London area. They had not seen much fighting before going into the great fire of the Somme battle. Their General, who raised and trained them, was sure of them, and had taught each man the task expected of him, so that whatever might befall, their officers and men should not be mere sheep without sense of direction when they formed up in the line to the north of Delville Wood with awkward bits of a German trench thrust down upon their right flank.

They had three lines in front of them over a distance of about 2,500 yards, barring their way to Flers. It was a long way and a hard way to go, but they leaped forward in solid waves of eager men following a short and violent barrage from the heavy guns.

In a few minutes from the start the first two waves dropped into the German trench line, running diagonally from the real Flers line. They found it choked with German dead, killed by gun fire, and among them only a remnant of living men.

The first two waves stayed in the trench to hold it. The others swept on and smashed through the Flers line and forced their way over the shell craters under machine gun and shrapnel fire to the outskirts of Flers, which they reached between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning.

Tank Smashes a Path.

Some of the London men were held up by barbed wire, protecting a hidden trench, which had not been previously observed, and a call was made for one of the tanks, which had come rolling up behind. It crawled forward, walking the shell craters, and smashed the whole length of barbed wire in front, firing rapidly upon the German bombers in the trench and putting them out of action. This enabled the whole line to advance into Flers village at the tail of another tank, now famous for its adventures there.

The victorious troops found little opposition in the village. Curiously enough it was not strongly defended or fortified. were few of the tunnels and dugouts which make many of these places hard to capture and the Germans were utterly demoralized by the motor monster which appeared as a bad dream before them. They flung a heavy barrage, but the British had few casualties.

An attempt was made to reach Gueudecourt and some tanks reached the outskirts of that new objective. The infantry attack failed owing to the massed machine gun fire, and the men fell back to a new line of trenches hastily dug by the Germans before their defeat, which now gave the British useful cover. This was 2,700 yards from the starting point at dawn and was almost a record as a continuous advance.

The Germans rallied and made two counterattacks, one at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and the other between 4 and 5. They were tragic attempts. Some of the machine gunners lay in waiting for them and mowed down the rows of men as they came bravely forward. It was such a sight as I watched at Faifemont Farm, when solid bars of tall men crumbled and fell before the scythe of bullets.

At 6:30 o'clock the following evening the British troops made another attempt to reach Gueudecourt in co-operation with the men on the right, but they were unable to get the whole distance in spite of a heroic assault after two days of heavy fighting.

How the Guards Fought.

I must tell a little more in detail the story of the guards in this battle. The guards had their full share of fighting and of difficult ground with strong forces against them. They knew that would be so before they went into the battle and yet they awaited the hour of attack with strong hearts, quite sure of their courage, proud of their name, full of trust in their officers, and eager to give a smashing blow at the Germans. They went away as one might imagine the knights and yeoman of England at Agincourt. For the first time in history the Coldstreamers, three battalions of them, charged in line, solid waves of men. Behind them were the grenadiers and again behind those men the Irish.

They had gone not more than 200 yards before they came under an enfilade fire of massed machined guns. The noise of this fire was so loud and savage that although hundreds of guns were firing not a shot could be heard. It was just a stabbing, staccato hammering of German Maxims.

Men fell, but the lines were not briken. Gaps were made in the ranks, but they closed up. The wounded did not call for help but cheered on those who swept past and on, shouting, "Go on, Lily Whites," (which is the old name for the Coldstreamers;) "Get at 'em, Lily Whites."

They went on at a hot pace with their bayonettes lowered. Out of the crumpled earth, all pits and holes and hillocks, torn up by the great gunfire, gray figures rose and fled. They were German soldiers terrorstricken by this unbridled rush of men.

The guards went on. Then they were checked by two lines of trenches, wired and defended by machine guns and bombers. They came up on them flicker than they expected. Some of the officers were puzzled. Could these be trenches, marked out for attack, or other and unknown trenches. Anyhow they must be taken and the guirds took them by frontal assault in the face of the continual blasts of machine gun bullets.

There was hard and desperate fighting. The Germans defended themselves to the death. The bombed the British who attacked them with their bayonet, and turned their machine guns until they were killed, and would only surrender when the British were on top of them. It was bloody work for an hour or more. By that time the Irish Guards had joined. All the guards were together, and together they passed the trenches, swinging left inevitably under a machine-gun fire which poured upon them from their right, but going steadily deeper into the German lines until they were 2,000 yards from their starting place.

Then it was necessary to call a halt. Many officers and men had fallen. To go further would be absolute death. The troops on the right had been held up. The guards were up in the air, with their flank open to all the fire that was flung upon them from the German lines.

Dig in and Hold the Ground.

The temptation to go further was great. The German infantry was on the run. They were dragging their guns away. There was a great panic among the men who had been hiding in the trenches, but the German machine gunners kept to their posts to prevent a rout, and the guards had gone far enough through the scourging bullets. They decided wisely to hold the line they had gained and to dig in where they stood and make forward posts with strong points. They had killed a great number of Germans and taken 200 prisoners. So they halted and dug and took cover as best they could in the shell craters and broken ground, under a fierce fire from the Germans.

The night was a dreadful one for the wounded and for the men, who did their best for the wounded, trying to be deaf to agonizing sounds. Many of them had hairbreadth escapes from death. One young officer in the Irish Guards lay in a shell hole with two comrades, and then left it for a while to cheer up other men lying in the surrounding craters. When he came back he found his two friends dead, blown to bits by a shell.

In spite of all these bad hours the guards kept cool, kept their discipline and their spirit. The Germans launched counterattacks against them, but were annihilated.

The guards held their ground and gained honor for the self-sacrificing courage which has ever given a special meaning to their name. With the other regiments, they struck a vital blow at the German line of defense.

REICHSTAG INVOLVED IN FIGHT OVER TIRPITZ

Charge That Admiral Misled Legislative Body to be Threshed Out at Coming Session.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Sept. 20, (via London, Sept. 21.)—Renewed and full discussion in the Reichstag of the submarine issue and the controversy which led to the retirement of Admiral von Tirpitz as Minister of the Navy appears to be inevitable in consequence of the publication yesterday of letters exchanged between Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and the Admiral.

From these letters the public learned that in a private conversation Professor Valentin asserted that Admiral von Tirpitz had misled the Reichstag in regard to the number of available submarines and the possibility of a submarine campaign. The Admiral demanded that the Chancellor discipline Professor Valentin, but the Chancellor, while freeing the Admiral from the charges, took the position that the professor was not subject to military discipline.

These letters, however, touched only the fringes of accusations and allegations which for months have been circulating from mouth to mouth in connection with this controversy. There is attributed to Professor Valentin not only the statement that Admiral von Tirpitz furnished incorrect figures regarding the number of submarines, which charge the Chancellor declares unfounded, but also the declaration that the Admiral deliberately misled the Reichstag and the Chancellor regarding the previous success of the submarine campaign and the amount of tonnage destroyed, and that the Foreign Office obtained the correct figures only from papers stolen from the Admiralty.

This account of Professor Valentin's conversation not only reached Admiral von Tirpitz, but was submitted in the form of an affidavit to the Bavarian War Ministry, and formed one of the subjects of discussion at an audience granted last month by the King of Bavaria to a delegation which demanded a change in the imperial policy and the sharpest possible warfare against Great Britain.

In a communication printed in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung this afternoon Professor Valentin denies flatly any mention of the theft of papers from the Admiralty or that, as charged in the affidavit, he cited as authority for this statement the Chancellor, with whom at that time he was not acquainted. There has arisen a sharp issue of veracity between Professor Valentin and the author of the affidavit, Professor Grossman, editor of the South German Monthly, a political periodical.

The partisans of the Admiral and of the Chancellor, the advocates of ruthless submarine warfare and those opposing a breach with the United States, have thrown themselves into the controversy, and by the time the Reichstag convenes ample material for a vigorous clash doubtless will be available to the Reichstag orators, as well as to the Chancellor, should he determine to refer to the issue in his speech on the general war situation.

MUST PAY BELGIUM IN FULL.

London Daily Chronicle Indorses Emile Vandervelde's Stand.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 22.—The Daily Chronicle, in commenting on the article of Emile Vandervelde, member of the Belgian Cabinet, which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sept. 19, in reply to Morris Hillquit's views on the right of Belgium to receive an indemnity for war ruin, says:

"M. Vandervelde had good warrant for repudiating the statement of his American comrade. The most hardened pacifist cannot deny Belgium's right to an indemnity because her innocence was so complete and her sufferings have been so great. Unless that martyred nation is amply compensated for all she has endured, and unless her national life is rebuilt on secure foundations, a wrong will be enthroned in the sight of mankind. Reparation and restitution by Germany to the heroic little nation that she has so criminally wronged must be the primal condition of a righteous peace."

GEN. BELL CONFIRMS BOLD RAID OF VILLA

Continued from Page 1.

wanted munitions, guns and men and made the attack primarily for this purpose. He did not have enough men to defend the place against attack if "bottled up" by a strong force sent to the relief of Trevino. It is also argued that Villa would not be foolish enough to attempt to hold a town like Chihuahua in the face of the presence in Mexico of more than 11,000 American soldiers. If Villa should have tried to hold Chihuahua, flaunting his banner in the face of the United States, and virtually inviting attack, it is argued that the United States Government could not refrain from directing General Pershing to march on Chihuahua City.

President Wilson has been willing to withdraw the troops of General Pershing's expedition from Mexico if the de facto Government could give evidence of the stability to control the situation. If General Trevino, with 4,000 men, is unable to prevent such an attack, and Villa, as prior to the Columbus raid, is able to move leisurely about Chihuahua State, attacking towns, murdering Americans, looting, and pillaging, it will be difficult for the Administration to bring the Pershing expedition out of Mexico.

Villa's Attack "Successful."

General Bell's report follows:

"Evidence increases to show that Villa was completely successful in his attack Saturday upon Chihuahua and accomplished all and more than he said he would do. There is diversity of opinion and statements as to the number of men with which he entered Chihuahua. Some reports state he only had about 500 while others give him 1,700, but all agree that he was able to secure possession of the penitentiary, the Governor's palace and the Federal buildings and hold them for several hours and all this with Carranza garrison at Chihuahua which some place at not less than 6,000.

"He liberated over 200 prisoners, secured and carried away more than sixteen automobile loads of arms and ammunition under an escort of deserting Carranza troops. He left Chihuahua with from 1,000 to 1,500 more men than he entered with.

"Villa retired leisurely and practically without molestation. The firing by General Trevino's artillery occurred after Villa troops had withdrawn.

"On Sept. 14 Trevino received a letter from Villa stating that he, Villa, would be in Chihuahua to shake hands with Trevino on the 16th and he hoped that he would have a suitable reception for him, that he might be hungry and would like to have something to eat.

"On Sept. 15 it was reported that Villa personally entered Chihuahua, was seen by many of his friends there and reconnoitered the city. Of course he was in disguise. On the night of the 15th the Villistas approached Chihuahua from a camp which he had maintained for two days within twenty-two miles of that city. After Villa column had secured possession of the penitentiary, the Governor's palace and Federal buildings, Villa himself went to the Governor's palace, into the main balcony, displayed his face and made a short speech which in substance was as follows:

"'Viva Mexico! You do not have your liberty. I will give you your liberty, for I am your brother. I am going to return in a few days.'

Trevino Deserted by Own Guard.

"It appears that there had been a banquet attended by most of Trevino's officers and that about 2 o'clock this banquet was finished and most of the officers of the Carranza garrison were asleep. As soon as Trevino heard of the trouble he started toward the Governor's palace, but his personal escort deserted him and went over to Villa.

"The party that attacked the Federal building rode into the building on horseback and the guard there deserted to them. It is reported that many of the Carranza troops who were killed were killed by other Carranza troops, probably as a result of artillery firing from Santa Rosa Hill."

Villa's Rapid Rise Significant.

The rapid rise of Villa as an element again to be contended with in the Mexican situation is demonstrated by a comparison of General Bell's report of today with that of General Pershing sent on Aug. 22—just a month ago—in which General Pershing made the statement that Villa "can never again become a serious factor in Mexican affairs."

During the month that has elapsed Villa has gained sufficiently in strength to be able to attack the strongest de facto garrison in the State of Chihuahua and to have regained prestige enough to have won over 1,400 Carranza soldiers of that garrison in one night's work, besides being strong enough to release Salazar and other friends of Villa in the Chihuahua penitentiary.

General Bell in El Paso appears to have shown himself as having the best line on Villa's status. As long ago as Sept. 3 THE NEW YORK TIMES had a special dispatch from El Paso which said that General Bell had received confidential advices from refugees and from the interior that Villa was gathering an stronger force than was at first realized and that following the third fight at Satevo he had 1,000 men.

General Bell was quoted in that dispatch as saying Villa was yet a figure to be considered in the affairs of northern Mexico. On Sept. 4 it was reported that Villa, with a force of 1,000 men, was in possession of San Antonio, south of Namiquipa, one of the stations formerly held by the Pershing expedition, but which was evacuated when General Pershing's lines were restricted after the Carrizal fight. Villa had augmented his forces with prisoners captured in engagements at Satevo, Santa Ysabel, and San Antonio.

Pershing's Patrol Sought Bandit.

General Pershing was warned to be on his guard. He sent his patrols from El Valle to San Lorenzo, and into the Santa Clara Canyon to investigate reports of Villa's presence. On Sept. 11 he notified the War Department that his scouts were unable to get definite information regarding Villa, and found no Villistas in Santa Clara Canyon. The Villistas had vanished.

Although General Pershing was informed that Villa was at Guerrero on Sept. 13, it was the next day that Villa sent his letter to General Trevino at Chihuahua City, saying he intended to attack that place on Saturday, Sept. 16. On Sept. 14 General Bell, who appears to have been getting reliable information, reported to General Funston that he had reports that an attack on Chihuahua City was feared. Guerrero, the place Pershing's latest news placed Villa on that date, is eighty miles west of Chihuahua City.

General Bell's report today fully confirms previous reports of Villa's action at Chihuahua City on Saturday, and leaves no doubt in the minds of military officials now that he is again a factor in the situation.

Chihuahua City Under Guard.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mex., Sept. 21.—Strong outposts with numerous cavalry patrols have been established here as a protection against further raiding by Villistas. General Trevino said tonight he was not only amply prepared in case of another attack on the city, but his prosecution of a hunt for Villa is well under way. Three former Villa officers have been executed in Parral for revolutionary propaganda, according to a message received here today from General Luis Herrera.

Trevino Reports He Won Fight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 22.—Two hundred and fifty Villistas were killed at Chihuahua City during the battle there on Sept. 16, according to General Trevino's detailed report, received here tonight. Ninety prisoners who were captured were summarily executed. The Constitutionalist losses were fifty-three. Villa and other chieftains, who remained in the outskirts of the city during the attack, fled, according to General Trevino, on learning that the bandits inside had been routed.

General Carranza issued a decree this evening reforming the Mexican coat-of-arms lately used. The future coat-of-arms is to be the same as the one ordered by the first Mexican Congress in 1823.

MEXICAN TAXATION OPPOSED.

American Property Owners Complain Before Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 21.—The American and Mexican Joint Conference spent the afternoon at the Hotel Griswold here today hearing complaints made by large American property owners in northern Mexico, that the Carranza taxation decrees amounted to confiscation of the properties of American and cientifico land holders, and that they were designed to drive American and cientifico interests out of Mexico. It was admitted that a large amount of evidence had been accumulated to show that the Carranza decrees, if enforced, would damage large American interests and that one of the greatest difficulties was the refusal of the Mexicans to admit that this subject was a matter formally to bring before the commission.

The session today was only a start toward dealing with the threatened destruction of American property rights in Mexico by reason of the tax decrees of the de facto Government. Organization of two large groups, American mining and American agricultural interests, is now under way in New York, it was learned.

The American section of the commission has consented to receive statements from these two groups. Most of the big mining interests, headed by the Guggenheims, are co-operating in drawing up a statement which shall represent the views of all. The organization of mining men has been in existence for several days. The organization of agricultural and business interests is now going on. These groups will employ counsel to present their case to the Joint Commission.

If the Mexican members adhere to their refusal to discuss formally any question except the withdrawal of the

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RUMANIANS FORCE MACKENSEN BACK

Continued from Page 1.

front. There Russians and Rumanians alike received the good news with cheering.

STORY OF BULGAR HORRORS.

Countercharges of Atrocities Now Made by the Rumanians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 21.—The feelings of horror and fury which were aroused here when the stories of Bulgarian atrocities became known are growing more intense every day. Little is published in the newspapers. A full recital of the details is impossible, and even watered accounts would cause too painful an impression.

The wholesale murder of prisoners is on a scale so vast as to be incredible. One of the last horrible crimes charged against the Bulgarians is that mutilation has been practiced on a scale and in a manner too appalling to describe. The bodies of soldiers have been maltreated in the most shocking way, and not only those of soldiers, but also of old men, women, and children, are washed up daily on the north bank of the Danube. The Rumanians, knowing that to be taken prisoner means probably a terrible death, fight as desperate men, neither giving nor expecting quarter.

Photographs are being taken of all the bodies washed ashore, and it is proposed to appoint a commission to make careful inquiry into the barbarous acts of Bulgarians and draw up a report for circulation through the civilized world.

THREE ARCHDUKES REMOVED

Lose Austrian Commands Because of German Influence.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A dispatch from Zurich to the Wireless Press says: "Three more Austrian Archdukes have been ejected as the result of German influence from three important military commands.

"Archduke Eugene, recently commander in chief on the Italian front, has been retired from the army and appointed curator in the Academy of Science at Vienna.

"Archduke Leopold Salvator, until recently Inspector General of Artillery, has been removed from the list of active officers and has been appointed protector of the Francis Joseph Academy of Science, Literature and Art at Prague.

"Archduke Charles Stephen has been appointed protector of the Academy of Sciences at Cracow."

ITALIANS MAKE PROGRESS.

They Win a New Position to the East of Gorizia.

ROME, Sept. 21, (via London.)—Italian troops have occupied a new position east of Gorizia on the Isonzo front, and repulsed an Austrian attack in the Carso sector, says the official statement issued here today by the War Office. The Italian offensive in the mountain region northeast of Trent continues. The statement reads:

Our gunboats on Lake Garda were shelled ineffectively by the enemy. In the rough mountain region between the Vanoi Cismon and the Astico Valleys our offensive has been continued obstinately, notwithstanding heavy snowfalls. On Tuesday afternoon an attempt by the enemy to attack on the northern slopes of Monte Colonel Bricon failed completely.

Along the Julian Alps, east of the Isonzo front, artillery activity was limited by the heavy rain which fell throughout two days. In the hills east of Gorizia our troops attacked and occupied a new position near Santa Caterina.

On the Carso detachments of the enemy attempted to surprise Hill 200 to the south of Villanova, but were promptly driven off with losses.

SAYS 23,000 SAVED PARIS.

M. Rouquette Asserts Briand's Idea of Taxicab Army Foiled von Kluck.

M. Louis Rouquette, special envoy to the United States from the French Ministry of Commerce, speaking last night before the Alliance Française in Carnegie Hall, said that France owed to Aristide Briand, now the Premier, the idea of rushing her troops in taxicabs against the Germans sweeping upon Paris at the beginning of the war.

"M. Briand has not received the full measure of credit heretofore for his idea," said M. Rouquette. "The phantom army which turned von Kluck's right flank was made up of only 23,000 men, carried to the battlefield in 8,000 taxis. This number was sufficiently large to deceive the Germans, who thought it was even greater, and the day was saved."

"The genius of the French, reunited to that of the Anglo-Saxon," said M. Rouquette, "has made possible a resistance against the organized cunning of the Germans. That the Germans are weakening is shown by the fact that the prisoners whom we now take at the front are young boys, fresh from the schools and shops, who have had little training in warfare and whose spirit is easily broken by the horrors of the battlefield."

WAR COSTLY TO ICELAND.

Danish Market Cut Off, Islanders Are Sending Their Fish Here.

The officers of the Danish steamship Gulfoss, which arrived yesterday with twenty-eight passengers and a cargo of fish from Iceland, said the war had nearly ruined the trade of the island. Iceland formerly sold her fish to Denmark at good prices, but the British shut off this trade to prevent the food reaching Germany.

England has agreed to take all the fish Icelanders can catch, and pay for the salt fish at the rate of 45 kroner a barrel, which, the fishermen say, is about 50 per cent. below the normal price. The object in coming to New York is to find a better market for their fish.

ARREST BERLIN SOCIALISTS.

Authorities Send 150 to Front for Anti-War Agitation.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Wireless Press gave out today a dispatch from Zurich to the effect that 150 Socialists were arrested in Berlin on the ground that they were concerned in agitation against the war.

Although over military age, they are said to have been sent to the front.

HINDENBURG LEADS THE SOMME DEFENSE

Continuous Attacks During the Night Fail to Break British Line, Which Is Advanced.

RAIN CHECKS OPERATIONS

French Make New Assaults North-East of Verdun and Win Ground from Germans.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Heavy rains temporarily cut short the operations on the Somme front today, where, according to the French War Office, the only activity of Foch's troops was an energetic shelling of the German works, and the British War Office reports the conditions unchanged.

Heavy assaults were made last night by the Germans on the new British lines on the Somme, but these were beaten off and the British gained a little more ground, according to the War Office bulletin issued here today.

New Zealand troops defended the attacked position against assaults, which were continuous throughout the night, and advanced the front there. Prisoners were left in the hands of the New Zealanders, as well as a large number of dead in front of their line.

According to the Paris Liberté correspondent in the field, Field Marshal von Hindenburg is personally in charge of the Germans, seeking to recover lost ground. The Field Marshal, it is stated, directed 90,000 men in the severe attacks yesterday on the new French positions in the region of Bouchavesnes. Many additional artillery trains were brought up for the event.

The results of the battle were disastrous for the attacking forces, says the Liberté correspondent, division after division being cut to pieces by the French infantry and machine gun fire. The fighting was extraordinarily fierce in the centre of the region attacked, around Bouchavesnes and Bois l'Abbé, and at Combles.

The extent of the German losses, says the dispatch, may be estimated by the fact that a company of the Eleventh Bavarian Division lost 160 men out of 210, while regiments elsewhere lost 60 per cent. of their effectives.

Owing to the bad weather there was comparatively little activity on the French sector of the Somme front, but in the Verdun region the French made further gains, capturing two trenches and 100 prisoners south of the Thiaumont work, and also making progress east of Fort Vaux and in the Chapitre Wood.

The night bulletin of the British War Office says:

The general situation is unchanged. Enemy bombing attacks in the neighborhood of Fliers failed.

A hostile kite balloon was brought down in flames today. One of our aeroplanes is missing.

The night report of the French War Office says:

On the Somme front during the day our artillery continued energetically to shell the enemy's works.

According to late accounts the great German counterattack yesterday on the northern bank of the Somme was delivered by the Eighteenth Corps, which was withdrawn from the Aisne front, and by the Two Hundred and Fourteenth Division. This division was already entrained for the Russian front when it received orders half way on its journey to return to the Somme. It reached there on the 14th, was put into the line on the night of the 19th, and was engaged on the morning of the 20th in the Bouchavesnes district, where it suffered enormous losses.

Over 200 prisoners were taken north of the Somme yesterday.

There was intermittent cannonading on the remainder of the front.

The day bulletin of the French War Office says:

To the north of the River Somme the enemy have not renewed their activities along the front between the Priez Farm and the farm of Abbé Wood. Bad weather has interfered materially with operations on either bank of the River Somme.

In the Argonne an attack of the enemy delivered upon our positions at Four de Paris resulted in failure because of our curtain of fire. This attack was prepared by the explosion of a mine.

On the right bank of the River Meuse our troops yesterday evening executed two operations, each of which was brilliantly successful. To the southeast of Thiaumont Work we occupied several sections of enemy trenches and captured over 100 prisoners, including two officers. We also took two machine guns. In the eastern part of Vaux-Chapitre Wood we have advanced our line by about 100 yards, while in the Forest of Apremont one of our advanced posts repulsed an attack of the enemy in which hand grenades were used.

A French air pilot yesterday brought down a German aeroplane, which fell near Moislains, to the north of Peronne.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—Troops of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria are engaged in continuous hand grenade fighting with allied forces near Courcelette, north of the River Somme, says today's statement issued by the General Staff. Ground, which had been gained by Germans in an attack southwest of Rancourt and in Bouchavesnes, was lost, the statement adds, after bitter fighting. The bulletin says:

Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht: North of the Somme, near Courcelette, there is continuous hand-grenade fighting. Enemy partial attacks near Fiers, to the west of Les Docufo and north of Combles, were repulsed.

Southwest of Rancourt and in Bouchavesnes ground, which had been previously won by our attacking troops, was lost after bitter fighting. South of Rancourt our troops hold the trenches taken by them.

Army of Crown Prince Frederick William: On the right bank of the Mouse, in the Thiaumont-Fleury sector, enemy attacks, which followed increased artillery activity, were repulsed.

EXPECT TO LOSE PERONNE.

Germans Know Allied Drive Isn't Over, Says English Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 22.—A Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says:

"Disillusioned by the recent fresh successful British assault, the enemy seems no longer to entertain the idea that the Allies' offensive on the Somme has come to a standstill. Their correspondents at the front admit the French are creeping closer to Peronne, and more hints are peeping out that the enemy may soon lose possession of that town.

"Karl Wegener, for example, points out that the Allies are now less than two kilometers distant, and then clearly reveals his forebodings in the remark:

"'Before the war Peronne had only 5,000 inhabitants. Though it has suffered tremendously during the two and a half months of the Somme offensive, its recapture by the French would doubtless be interpreted as a great and brilliant success.'

"No quieting down of the Somme battle may yet be looked forward to. The Allies' complete mastery in the air is now fully admitted. The official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung describes the English flying activity as tiresome, and rejoices that it is limited by the rainy weather. The great part played in the most recent advance by our aerial forces, is revealed in a dispatch from a correspondent of the Düsseldorfer General-Anzeiger. He writes:

"'From where I was, near Bapaume, the western sky was full of the enemy's cable balloons, while whole swarms of gnats of Englishmen were tumbling about in the sky. Nearly every battery had its observer up there in the ether, directing its fire, reporting every movement in the fighting district, and continually spying out the hinterland.'

"Subsequently a heavy mist arose and, the writer adds, 'These dark clouds are our best form of wire entanglements.'"

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The fighting in the vicinity of Florina, which is the only section of the allied front about Saloniki which maintains a consistent offense, is reaching an interesting stage. The Allies have apparently struck the beginning of the trenches constructed by the Bulgarians before they began their ill-fated southern drive and, after having taken Florina, which the Bulgarians wrested from the Serbians some time before, are now struggling to obtain an advantage which would drive the Bulgarians back to their main line of defense before Monastir. As Florina is the first important step in a great operation the situation of this station and the character of the country around it merit consideration.

In the first place, it is the main railroad station on the only road in that section of the country, the road running from Saloniki around Ostrovo Lake to Monastir. Florina is practically the beginning of a wide plain which stretches out toward the north, paralleling generally the valley of the Cerna River. The railroad to Monastir divides this plain almost exactly in half, and is followed fairly closely by a good metal road, which passes beyond Monastir to Priiep.

The western border of this plain is a wall of mountains which rise rapidly from it, reaching their crests a short distance from the large Lake Presba. This wall is penetrated at several points by streams which flow through narrow valleys into the lake, but they are all so thoroughly blanketed by the mountains which enclose them that they are of no military importance. Florina itself is at the foothills of these mountains while Florina station on the railroad is just about the middle of the plain. Both the hamlet and the station are apparently firmly in Serbian possession and the struggle is on to reach the Cerna River, which guards Monastir from the east.

Not much has been stated about the fighting immediately north of Florina. The main effort seems to be along the Brody River east of the station in the vicinity of the small village of Boresnica. The hills about this latter place are hardly a serious obstacle to an advance. They are reasonably gentle slopes rising further east to a considerable height, but these heights fail to determine the situation because of the ease with which they may be flanked by successful operations in the plains. The value of Florina is principally that it forms an excellent field base from which to move against Monastir, or directly on the route, and the fact that it is reached by the Saloniki Railroad makes it an easy matter to keep a sustained course of supplies moving. At present, however, it is too close to the Bulgarian guns to be used effectively.

The situation, in spite of the phenomenal success which the Serbians have achieved so far, is not altogether to the liking of the Allies, principally because of the difficulty they are experiencing in taking the preliminary essential steps to reach the Serbian border. Several days ago they reached the Broda River and at some points effected a crossing. They have advanced but little, if at all, since then. It is not clear yet just which line of advance the Allies purpose to try to follow. At present it seems, of course, that the line from Monastir to Priiep will be favored. At the same time this line is without railroads beyond Monastir, and the transport problem will be a difficult one.

Moreover, as the Teutonic allies are heavily in force between the Monastir line and the valley of the Vardar, there is always the danger of a concentration of their strength against the divided army of the Allies at both places. One of the maxims of Napoleon prescribed the division of a military force in the presence of the enemy. Sometimes this has been ignored with success, as, for instance, when, in our civil war, Lee sent Jackson down the Plank Road at Chancellorsville and rolled up Howard's Corps, which formed the right wing of Hooker's army. More usually it has resulted in disaster. Here about Monastir, however, such a division is unavoidable and is an incident of the terrain rather than the plan of the allied higher command. The Allies have far to go before we can see what effect this will have. It may have none, it may result in a holdup of the entire allied offensive.

The main battle of the Rumanian side of the war—in fact, the most important battle of the war in the east—is still taking place in front of the Constanza-Cernavoda Railroad in Dobrudja. Last night's reports rather favor the Rumanians and Russians. Berlin and Sofia recognize, and, what is more to the point, admit that their advance, which met with hardly a check until Tuesday, has been definitely held up by the stiffening of the Rumanian resistance.

It was a foregone conclusion that the defense of this province would not take place along the southern border. In the first place, there is little to defend, as the border is wide open and is about seventy miles long. Further north, there are much greater advantages. The front between the Danube and the sea narrows down to half of this length, there is the definite line of the Constanza-Cernavoda Railroad to protect, and the line of defense is already formed by a high crest of hills which runs almost from the river to the sea parallel to the railroad. All of these conditions simplify the defense. The front narrowed, the flanks are guarded by both river and sea, the enemy's flanks are under fire continuously, the line of supply is short and effective. The lateral line is perfectly placed for distributing purposes.

This battle is as I have said the most important that is at the present moment taking place in this section of the war theatres. If the Teutons can break the Rumanian-Russian line, the railroad to Bucharest and Constanza is gone. And what is more important, Cernavoda is also gone, with the bridge which it guards. This would mean an invasion of Rumania proper with the way opened to Bucharest.

Judging largely from the German activities here and in Russia and from the German military character which is not given to remaining very long on the defensive, the Germans seem to be preparing for some important move on the eastern front. There it will fall, of course, is not apparent, but it would not be surprising if Rumania were to bear the brunt of it. The Germans are very bitter against what they consider the treachery of her joining the Allies and have announced the intention of reducing her, if possible, to the status of Belgium and Serbia.

With the full force of the Russian reserves behind them, it is more than likely that this intention will never be translated into deed. The Rumanian situation is entirely satisfactory to Bucharest, and is, as far as can be judged, well in hand. The battle now raging, however, will give a positive answer.

VENIZELOS MAY HEAD REVOLT

Continued from Page 1.

lieve nothing. Those who tell them will sell patriotism like retailers. They seek to commit crimes under the cloak of patriotism."

To Keep Kavala Greeks at Goerlitz.

BERLIN, Sept. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Greek force transferred from Kavala to Germany will be lodged at Goerlitz, a town of Prussian Silesia, says the Overseas News Agency. The force is composed of 400 officers and 6,000 men. The officers will be distributed among boarding houses and hotels and the soldiers will be placed in barracks.

NEW PREMIER EXPLAINS.

Cabinet for Most Benevolent Possible Neutrality to Entente, He Avers.

ATHENS, Sept. 21.—Premier Kalogeropoulos, speaking to the correspondent of The Associated Press with reference to the statement made by King Constantine recently to The Associated Press, in which the King outlined the reasons for his attitude in the war, said:

"Nothing could be more unjust to King Constantine than the persistent assertions that he is pro-German. He is pro-Greek, and only pro-Greek. He is the last man in Greece to be influenced in his motives by any prejudice or ready-made opinion whatsoever."

Of the delicate situation created by the Entente powers' failure to recognize the present Cabinet, the Premier said:

"I am no politician. I gave up politics ten years ago, but when the King called upon me to assist in taking stock of the new responsibilities arising from the recent alterations in the situation in the Balkans, patriotism forbade refusal.

"The Cabinet is political only in the sense that we do not seek to escape responsibility for our acts. In every other sense we take office precisely under the conditions under which the previous Ministry operated—the most benevolent possible neutrality toward the Entente as a foundation for whatever action an unprejudiced examination of conditions as they are today may dictate."

"Are you on the side of the Entente, Mr. President, or not?" the correspondent asked.

The Premier smiled, pushed across his desk a leather case containing French tobacco and French cigarette paper, with which he constantly rolls his own cigarettes.

"Tell the readers of The Associated Press that I have smoked French tobacco for forty-five years," he replied.

ENTENTE STILL IGNORES CABINET OF GREECE

Some of Its Members Bitterly Anti-Ally—Streit and Stratos Wield Power in Secret.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Sept. 21, (dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—Five days after its formation the Cabinet still remains unrecognized by the Entente Powers. That the Allies will be able to enter into anything like cordial relations with it is highly improbable. Its composition made it suspected from the first and its cordial declarations produced no result.

Representatives of the Central Empires and their allies and of the neutral States came to pay their respects, but the Entente Ministers remained away. Then the Cabinet began to retract its words. An official statement was issued to say the new Government was a "cabinet de service," as well as a political Cabinet, but even that was insufficient. Now its supporters in the press are urging it to declare itself entirely non-political.

At the present moment it is credited with the desire publicly to declare that Greece is willing to abandon neutrality, stating at the same time that a couple of months will be necessary to prepare the army for that event. Whether this method of gaining time will succeed remains to be seen.

Seldom has an Administration contained persons of such divergent opinions. There are Ententists, such as Bassias and Canaris, in addition to anti-Venizelist Francophiles; there are men of pre-Venizelist days, imbued with all the traditions of old times, and new men who succumbed to Teuton influence of thought. Of the latter, the Cabinet has two notable representatives in Caropanos and Roufos. Both have lately written articles of a most violent nature against the Entente.

The former, in the Revue Politique, states that the Entente coercive measures against Greece are a punishment, proving the danger of their diplomacy, which has shown itself incapable of the least success since the beginning of the war, not merely in Greece, but in the whole of the Balkans.

Roufos reserves special denunciations for Britain, calling the British a set of traders without morals, always willing to see other nations pour out blood and treasure if by that British interests can be furthered.

Vocotopoulos, another Minister, shares these views. Recently he declared in the Syra newspaper Vima that the Entente had bought at the price of several million francs the conscience of Venizelos, so that he might sell Greece to them.

Such is the Cabinet which is awaiting recognition by the Entente. The mischief of the whole situation is that there remains in the background an unofficial Cabinet of entirely anti-Entente leanings. MM. Streit and Stratos still wield tremendous power, assisted by numerous pan Germans such as Gennadius, Eeslin, successor to Baron von Schenk.

It is no secret that they have been known to issue instructions above the heads of Zaimis's Cabinet and it is known today that the main cause of Zaimis's resignation was an instruction, issued to the Minister of the Interior over the Premier's head and without his knowledge, that the Leagues of Reservists, who had arrogated police functions to themselves and become a great public danger, were not to be interfered with.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 22.—The Times, in an editorial urging sterner methods by the Entente in Greece, says:

"The new Greek Cabinet is a collection of puppets and intriguers, whose position would be merely ludicrous were it not fraught with danger to their country and embarrassment to the Allies. They have been called to office for the sole object of thwarting the Entente.

"It is notorious that these men are hostile to the Allies, that they desire the victory of our enemies, that their underhand manoeuvres against us are limited only by their fears.

"We must end this state of affairs, which daily becomes more dangerous to the interests of the Entente."

MARINES KILLED IN RIOTS.

Copenhagen Hears of Clashes by Military and German Citizens.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent sends the following:

"The Wilhelmshaven Zeitung says the number of sanguinary and apparently organized encounters between civilians and the military lately has assumed alarming proportions. Last week several street fights occurred, with fatal results. Another occurred on Sunday night, when civilians, armed with knives, attacked a party of marines near the railway, killing two and mortally wounding others. The assailants escaped."

TURKS NOW FIGHTING ON THE RIGA FRONT

Germans in Volhynia Assault Russian Stokhod Positions Near Kovel-Rovno Railroad.

ARE ATTACKED TO SOUTH

Czar's Troops Make Drives Toward Vladimir Volynski and in Carpathians, Taking 1,131 Prisoners.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Turkish troops have now appeared on the Riga front, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd. They are led by German and Austrian officers, and their whole equipment is German.

The Russian official statement today announces that German troops have assumed the offensive against the Russians on the River Stokhod in the region of the Kovel-Rovno railway line, in Volhynia, but have been repulsed. In the region of Sviniusky and Korytniza, (Vladimir Volynski front,) where Berlin reports regiments of the Russian Guard in conjunction with other strong forces continued their attacks on a front twelve miles wide, but except near Korytniza, where a battle still is in progress, their repeated storming attacks failed with sanguinary losses, the Russians say they captured six officers and 687 men.

The Petrograd official statement follows:

On the River Stokhod, in the region of the Kovel-Rovno railway line, the enemy assumed the offensive at some places, but everywhere was repelled by our troops. In the region of Korytniza and Sviniusky fighting is proceeding, and here we have made prisoner six officers and 687 men, all Germans.

Our battle aeroplanes made a raid over the region of Lokoche, Rogivichi, and Makorichi and successfully dropped bombs on enemy wagons and bivouacs. One enemy machine, having engaged us, was injured and fell steeply down.

Carpathians.—In the region of Panther Mountain our troops captured an enemy position on one of the heights. Here we took one officer and 437 men. We also captured six machine guns and a great number of arms and cartridges.

The text of the German official statement follows:

Army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.—West of Lutsk the Russian Guard in conjunction with other strong forces continued their attacks against troops under General von der Marwitz. Fighting near Korytniza has not yet terminated. Elsewhere on the twenty-kilometer wide front it oft-repeated storming attacks completely failed with most sanguinary enemy losses.

Army of Archduke Charles.—Fighting on the Narayuvka River is continuing successfully.

In the Carpathians the enemy yesterday again repeated his stubborn attacks. Apart from local successes in the region of Panther Pass and the Tataries setor, northeast of Kirlibaba, he everywhere was repulsed with heavy loss. At Babaludowa the enemy seven times stormed our position. Chasseurs belonging to various German regiments under the leadership of Major Gen. Boess took a splendid part in this successful defense.

The summit of Smotreo, which fell into the hands of the enemy on Tuesday, was recaptured by our storming attack.

VIENNA, Sept. 21, (via London.)—The following communication dealing with operations in the Russian war theatre was issued by Army Headquarters today:

Front of Archduke Charles.—In the wooded Carpathian region the enemy continued his attacks with the greatest stubbornness against the army under General Karl Freiherr von Kirchbach. Near Briaza and east of the Panther Ridge he pushed back slightly our salient frontal positions. Otherwise all his storming attacks failed in the face of the bravery of the defenders of the positions. Among the Imperial and Royal troops fighting in the Carpathians the brave Hungarian Landstrum battalions under General Fath are deserving of special mention.

On the Narayuvka River, (Galicia,) all enemy efforts were in vain.

Front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria. Army under Lieut. Gen. Tersztyanszky.—Enemy attacks (Teutonic) forces under General von der Marwitz had to withstand attacks by strong masses of Russians. The enemy persists in sending forward troops to slaughter in deep columns in the centre of which the guard troops are placed. Only to the east of Sviniusky has there been no cessation in the fighting. Otherwise the enemy has been everywhere repulsed with the heaviest losses.

BRUSILOFF PRESSING GERMAN LINES HARD

Keeps Foe from Concentrating at Any One Point to Meet His Next Blow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—For the present Brusiloff's armies are maintaining a steady pressure on all parts of the southwestern front, more particularly in the neighborhood of Halicz and in the difficult region of the wooded Carpathians on the border of Bukowina and Hungary. This insistent and broadly distributed pressure has the advantage of holding the Teutons and preventing them from concentrating superior forces at any given point.

It's steady accumulation of the electricity of advance (the best method of preparing the next blow) forms a menacing thundercloud, so to speak, from which at the right moment the lighting will suddenly strike.

The Germans are most anxious for the key points of Kovel and Halicz and they have succeeded in establishing analogous conditions of defense for both towns. At both Kovel and Halicz the Austrian troops have been largely displaced by Germans, and the Dniester and its left bank tributary, the Nariuvta, play in relation to the Halicz defensive a rôle very similar to that which the Stokhod and Styr did in relation to Kovel.

In both places the Russians are attacking from the northeast and the southeast, now simultaneously and now alternately, but while the Germans have concentrated their energies in determined efforts to hold these two positions, they are in the awkward plight of not knowing whether a breach at the Somme or other point of their far extended front may not render all efforts nugatory and so force them to retire.

Meanwhile the Russians are steadily progressing in the wooded Carpathians, where they are taking height after height. Southwest of Dorna Watra they are in touch with the right wing of the Rumanian forces, who are advancing into and in Transylvania.

FIGHTING IN CAUCASUS.

Russians Take Mountain Ridge in Mush Region—Hindered by Snow.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 21.—The following War Office report of fighting on the Caucases front was made public today:

Our detachment dislodged Kurds from the Komchanutdag Mountain ridge, southeast of Mush. We are experiencing fog and snow in our positions and in some places fierce snowstorms are raging.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 20, (via London, Sept. 21.)—A surprise attack undertaken by the Russians in Turkish Armenia resulted in failure, says the official announcement of today. It follows:

On the Felahie front, (on the Tigris, in Mesopotamia) the enemy bombarded our positions again yesterday with heavy artillery, inflicting no damage.

On the Caucasian front the enemy undertook heavy surprise attacks in the Ognott sector. He attacked twice, but was repulsed with losses.

Report Russian Mutiny in Caucasus.

BERLIN, Sept. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Advices from Constantinople, says the Overseas News Agency today, tell of a mutiny among troops of the Russian Caucasus army because of lack of provisions. Several officers, among whom was one regimental commander, were killed during the outbreak, the reports declare.

SAY GERMANS BURIED PRISONERS ALIVE

Slashing of Tongues and Other Atrocities Charged in Report of Russian Commission.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 22.—The Daily Mail says this morning:

"Sworn evidence of cruelties practiced by German officers, soldiers, and prison guards upon Russian prisoners is contained in the latest report of a Russian commission of inquiry, now issued in English, with photographs.

"Torture by drawing of nails, cutting off of tongues, and tearing of ears has been inflicted upon the Russians unwilling to betray their comrades. Men have been buried alive in revenge or for sheer amusement of the captors.

"In the camp at Duna-Szerdahely, Austria-Hungary, Russians were punished by being screwed up in a coffin. This has been sworn to by many prisoners and by a Russian Sister of Mercy. Some were shot because too weak to work.

"Tied to a post with their toes barely touching the ground, and beaten with thongs, many found death more merciful than their captors.

"For two weeks, Private Paul Kreshchenko, relates a Georgian prisoner, was compelled to live in a dog kennel in which he could neither sit nor lie down. Each time the guard was changed he was dragged out by the chain, struck, and driven back again. His crime was that he attempted to escape.

"The commission states that Austrian officers speared before it and swore to some of the cruelties inflicted by their allies not far from Yaroslav. Inhabitants of that village told one such witness that the Germans drove half a dozen Russian prisoners into a cart shed and set it on fire. When the prisoners tried to get out through an opening they were thrust back by German bayonets.

"The witness personally saw the remains of this cart shed after the fire and several burned and blackened corpses visible among the charred beams and ashes, including the burnt body of a girl."

SERBS ON BORDER HILLS HOLD GAINS AGAINST FOE

Bulgars Fight Desperately to Regain Kaimakcalan—Claim Successes Near Florina.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Most desperate efforts on the part of the Bulgarians to recover the positions from which they were ousted on the crest of the Kaimakcalan Mountains, at the frontier line north of Lake Ostrovo, have resulted in complete failure, with heavy losses, according to the French official report given out today. Regarding the Serbian success in this region a dispatch from Athens says:

"The Greek military officials regard the capture of the Kaimakcalan plateau by the Russo-Serbian troops as the most important military event in the Balkan campaign up to the present. The height, which is 7,800 feet above sea level, lies in Serbian territory and constitutes the western door post to Serbian Macedonia. The local Serbs are jubilant over the capture of Kaimakcalan, which they consider rivals the mountain feats of the Italians."

The Bulgars assert that they have repulsed the French and Russians in the region of Florina. Aside from the usual artillery activity, there have been no developments on the Struma and Doiran fronts, held by the British.

Following is the statement issued by French Army Headquarters in Paris:

From the River Struma to the River Vardar there has been intermittent artillery fighting. To the east of the Cerna River a violent counterattack delivered by the Bulgarians upon the crest of the Kaimakcalan range, a position held by Serbian forces, was repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy.

In the region of the Broda River Bulgarian forces have renewed their activity against Boresnica. After several fruitless assaults they finally were successful in securing a footing in this village, but the Serbians came back with an offensive movement in which the bayonet was used, and again drove the Bulgarians out.

On our left wing, in spite of a heavy fog, our troops have progressed as far as the immediate vicinity of Hill 1,550, about five kilometers (3 miles) to the northwest of Pisoderi. In this vicinity we took about 50 prisoners.

The Bulgarian successes in the Florina district, reported from Sofia, are contained in a statement dated Sept. 20. It follows:

The battles around Florina are developing favorably for us. In strong counterattacks, in which our cavalry participated, the enemy was repulsed with great losses. The plateau is covered with enemy dead. We captured one officer and eleven men of a Russian brigade and 100 men of the 175th French Regiment, with two machine guns.

A strong enemy attack against Kaimakcalan failed with great losses.

In the Moglena Valley the situation is unchanged. There was artillery activity on both sides.

BERLIN, Sept. 21, (via London.)—The War Office today made public the subjoined bulletin:

Macedonian Front—The French suffered losses during victorious Bulgarian attacks in the region of Florina. Bulgarian cavalry attacked and dispersed the retreating enemy infantry in the region to the east of the town. Numerous prisoners were made and some machine guns were captured.

Repeated Serbian attacks on the Kalimakcalan and Moglena front were repulsed.

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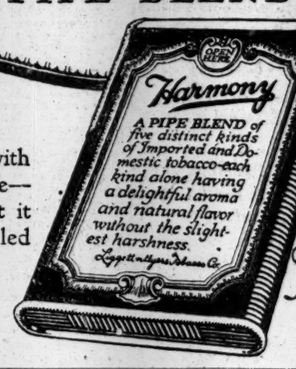
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American buyers have again asserted the tremendous success of Paquin, this season and more particularly the following firms: B. ALTMAN & CO. of New York have ordered a wonderful collection of one hundred Dresses, Mantles and Tea Gowns, exclusively reserved for them. BENDEL, LICHTENSTEIN, JEANNE & ANDREE have acquired a great variety of models.

A children's department from babyhood up to the grown young lady has just been created and judging from the opening, this new venture promises to obtain the same flattering success which Madame Paquin has always secured.

STORIES OF BATTLE TOLD BY CANADIANS

Laughable Incidents Blended with Tragic in the Tense Hours at Courcelette.

A STUCK-UP GERMAN BARON

Foes in Debate Amid Conflict—How a Captive Showed His Power as a Digger.

WITH THE BRITISH ARM YIN FRANCE, Sept. 21.—Some of the best stories of the battle are told only after battalions which have been in a big attack are out of the line. Then, after they have slept, they recall vivid incidents. They live over again their sleepless nights and days when they faced death. Stories laughable and ridiculous are mixed with tragic.

Today the correspondent has been visiting the Canadian battalions after their storming of Courcelette. These men, their eyes blinking after sleeping the clock round, had taken more than their own number of prisoners in the rush through the village.

The Germans thought the attack was over. They did not expect the second charge, which came just before dusk. They were in their deep dugouts, taking cover from a sudden burst of shellfire, when, as the shellfire lifted, the Canadians were at their doors.

The battalion, which took the eastern end of the village had got up only just in time to deploy for the attack before the minute set for it and then rushed across the open under the German curtains of shellfire, and the officers could not give detailed instructions to their men before they went forward. They had to trust to the intelligence and initiative of the men to adapt themselves to a general plan.

Turning corners and dodging in and out, the men cleared the streets of Germans and saw that the dugouts were guarded. Given another half hour and the Germans would have organized their defence. As it was, they were helplessly confined in their cellars.

Boy Marched Off Forty Prisoners.

One boy of 19 delivered a dugout of forty Germans and marched them away as prisoners, according to the accounts of his comrades. One of the two battalion commanders captured was a Baron.

"Being of the aristocrats, he put on a good deal of airs," said a Canadian Colonel, "till I took him aside and told him it was out of place and that I was too busy to be ceremonious. Then he became amiable."

Two German doctors worked like Trojans looking after their own and helping to look after the British wounded. They objected to being kept under guard, saying that they were medical officers and not combatants.

"Sorry, but there are too many of your friends still armed in the dugouts to let you circulate about this village freely," was the answer to their protests.

The Baron was sent across the open with the other prisoners under a Red Cross flag and with the warning, "If your guns fire on you we cannot help it." The Baron was wounded in the leg by German shrapnel.

One Canadian officer of small stature, as he turned a corner, found himself confronted by an enormous Prussian, but got the drop on him.

"My business was to get on through the village to our objective," said the officer. "That big German became a white elephant. I did not want to spare any men just then to guard him, so I drove him on ahead of me, making him keep his hands up. The thing was ludicrous in the midst of bursting shells and houses burning, and no moving-picture operator in sight. There were lots of funny things, now I remember them.

Foes Debate on Battlefield.

"After we had established ourselves beyond the village and things were pretty well cleaned up I saw a Canadian and a German prisoner, who had been fighting fiercely minutes before, good-naturedly discussing the old theme, when the war would be over. It ended by the German declaring that it would be over when the Allies admitted that they were licked. The German insisted that his friends would come back and take Courcelette, and the Canadian told him not in a thousand years—that not enough Germans had been born yet to do it."

When the Canadians saw something move under a pile of earth in a battered German trench they had occupied, they dug out one dead German, who had been killed by a shell burst, and one slightly wounded in the arm. They bound up the wound and dug him out as far as the hips and then told him:

"This is our busy day. See if you can't do the rest for yourself."

That German not alone dug himself out, but kept on digging all night, helping the Canadians make a new trench.

"He was certainly some digger," said the man who told the story. "When morning came we sent him back, and he arrived at the rear all right."

With a surprisingly small number of men the battalion which occupied the line in front of the village held off seven German counterattacks the first night. The officer commanding had had his runners killed, and he was going from one place to another to try to keep back his men. A shell buried him, but he dug himself out and went on organizing between attacks. He was actually holding for the time being, he estimated, a thousand yards of front with 150 men.

Went and Got a Machine Gun.

Between attacks one Canadian Captain went out and, having brought down the gunner of a machine gun who had been bothering him, returned, dragging a machine gun.

"There is more out there, and I'm going back and get another," he said, and dropped dead from a bulleth with the words on his lips.

"As I think of it now," said the officer commanding with a dry smile, "I realize that hings were not very bright that first night in front of Courcelette, but we were all to preoccupied to realize it then."

The proudest men in the British Army are these Canadian who took Conrcelette.

"We got the German on the jump in Courcelette," said a Toronto man. "He wasn't expecting us, and he is much easier to fight when he isn't."

CRITICISE BISHOP OF LONDON

Provincial Press of England Thinks His Charges Are Far-Fetched.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—While the London press generally has abstained from comment on the charges of the Right Rev. A. F. W. Ingram, Bishop of London, most of the London correspondents of the provincial press have taken up their cudgels on behalf of the metropolis. The Bishop's denunciations are declared extravagant and overcolored, his charges are termed a libel on London and on London's police, and his description of Piccadilly is characterized as "preposterous rhetoric."

"Londoners are not supersensitive, but they do resent," says the correspondent of The Birmingham Post, "the besmirching of the good name of their city by the extravagances the Bishop permits himself."

12,000,000 Shells the Prelude to Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—During the bombardment that preceded the British advance on the Somme Friday the British guns must have thrown at least 12,000,000 shells on the German lines and position, says Malcolm Ross, war correspondent with the New Zealand forces, in a message received here.

DR. RAND PREDICTS VICTORY FOR ALLIES

Harvard Librarian Praises Britain's Work and Says the "Big Push Is On."

SOMME THE TURNING POINT

Says the English, Rather Than the Germans, Are the Efficient Race—Calls Zeppelin Raids Failures.

Dr. Benjamin Rand, an author and philosophical librarian in Harvard University, returned by the Cunarder Andania yesterday from England. He carried abroad and left with the Oxford University Press for publication the manuscript of a volume on John Locke, containing more than 200 unpublished letters of the great English philosopher. The Foreign Office upon his arrival granted him permission to investigate the work which the nation was doing in its determination to carry the war to a successful issue. A museum of the inventions made since the war began was shown to him. He also observed the treatment of 2,000 interned Germans in a great encampment. The vast munition works of the north were visited, and the foundries in which the ordnance for the army and the fleet was being made were inspected. The yards of one of the greatest shipbuilding concerns of England were seen under war conditions.

"In what was thus seen," Dr. Rand said yesterday, "it was possible to obtain an outlook and a certainty in regard to the future of this great war which it would not be possible to gain in any other way. It strengthened me in the belief of the determination of the English nation to pursue the war to complete and conclusive victory. Ample proof was given that the English, rather than the Germans, are the efficient race The former have raised and equipped an army in two years with a perfection which excels what the latter has been able to do in a decade. The entire equipment or transportation from the munition plants to the front has been made with a thoroughness that must challenge the admiration of the most experienced.

"In the magnitude and the multiplicity of the problems which have been solved a task has been performed greater perhaps than has ever fallen to a nation in so brief a time. Financial problems too have been met by England of a character such as has never heretofore been dreamed of.

"Great as has been the work in equipment done thus far it must not be imagined that it has reached completion. Munition plants are being created and existing ones are being constantly extended. In the ordnance works such things have been seen as would make a Krupp turn green with envy. Master of the sea in this great conflict England intends to retain control.

"It is not alone the splendid equipment, the quantity of munitions, the greatness of ordnance and the strength of the navy to be seen in England which spell victory for the Allies. Far more is it in the morale of the people. They are united for one purpose. It is a nation and not merely a Government that is at war. There is a settled and unalterable determination to carry this war to a conclusive peace.

"Germany even today little knows the strength of purpose aroused in the English people. There is no outward excitement, and no visible anxiety. One might even suppose there was lacking a consciousness of the tremendous issues at stake. Such is the English way. But Germany will yet awake to discover her folly when she aroused the British lion into action.

"It is a time which demands united sacrifice and every class in England is making it. Nowhere is this more apparent than in organized labor.

"The attack on the Somme may be regarded as the turning point of the war. The period of preparation will now be succeeded by a continued offensive. The evidence is unmistakable that the war is entering upon a final and triumphant phase for the Allies. The long and glorious resistance of the French at Verdun has been relieved. The Germans can no longer press the Russians in the east or the Austrians seriously threaten the Italians in the South. The big push is on."

Dr. Rand said that one of the striking incidents of the Summer in London was the burning of the Zeppelin in the last raid. Its destruction by an aeroplane, he believes, will serve as a stimulus for future attacks by the cheaper and lighter craft. The Zeppelin raids in England he regards as a conspicuous failure in a military way. Dr. Rand commented on the strength of the English patrol service

Discussing the question of retaliation, Dr. Rand said that, while occasionally English writers advocated reprisals as the method by which the slaughter of the innocent on land and sea might best be prevented, the most prevalent opinion was against such procedure. In conclusion Dr. Rand said:

"One of the notes we frequently heard struck at the meetings held on the second anniversary of the war was to the effect that the individual guilty must not be allowed to escape, and that the malefactors responsible for the sinking of the Lusitania and the murders of Miss Cavell and Captain Fryatt must be punished. This was uttered not in the way of vindictive warfare, but because the English nation has made up its mind that future peace or civilization would be impossible if it were once conceded that crimes of such magnitude and atrocity should go unpunished."

On several occasions while in England Dr. Rand delivered addresses upon the American attitude toward the war. C. Hamilton Wickes, British Board of Trade Commissioner, who also arrived on the Andania, said he was one of seven commissioners recently appointed to study trade conditions with a view to their possible development now and after the war.

"The English people," Mr. Wickes said, "know there will be a commercial war in Europe after the big fight is over and they want to be prepared for it in every way."

The Andania was held up for twenty-four hours in the Downs with 200 other vessels while the mine sweepers made sure there wtre no submarines about.

EARL FEVERSHAM KILLED.

Died While Leading His Battalion in Action on Sept. 15.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Lieut. Col. Earl Feversham was killed in action on Sept. 15, while leading his battalion, according to The oYrkshire Herald today.

Earl Feversham, who was 37 years of age, an Oxford graduate and a large land owner, was Lieutenant Colonel commanding the Twenty-first Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, which he raised. He was a member of Parliament from 1906 to 1915, having previously, from 1902 to 1906, been assistant private secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

He married Lady Marjorie Greville, eldest daughter of the Fifth Earl of Warwick. He leaves two sons and a daughter.

The New Novel by the Author of "The Salamander."

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BY
OWEN JOHNSON

The woman gives the book its name. What is more, she makes it decidedly well worth our while. Mr. Johnson has succeeded in giving her the living touch; she is the eternal feminine in one of its highest manifestations. — *New York Tribune.*

Those who read and enjoyed "The Salamander" will not be disappointed in Mr. Johnson's new novel. It is a story that will be sure to find many readers and will no doubt be numbered among the big sellers.—*Bookseller, Newsdealer, and Stationer, N. Y.*

Inevitably dramatic and appealing.—*Chicago Herald.*

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BY
OWEN JOHNSON

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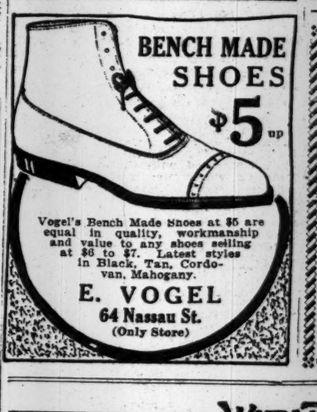

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The "Reflex" Mantle not only outlasts several cheaper mantles, but gives brilliant light, undiminished by shrinkage throughout its long life

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GAS MANTLES
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OPERA IN OPEN AIR AGAIN DRAWS CROWD

'Cavalleria Rusticana' and 'Pagliacci' Heard with Delight In City College Stadium.

WARMER NIGHT AN AID

Mme. Gadski, Anna Fitziu, Botta, and Amato Among Volunteer Singers for Civic Orchestra Fund.

They gave opera at the City College Stadium again last night, and the audience that turned out to hear "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" was probably the largest that has attended an operatice performance here in recent years, for it must have been more than 9,000. The great seating capacity of the stadium and all its standing room was used up, and there were many turned away at the gate.

The setting of the evening was not inappropriate to the performance of "Pagliacci," with its tale of a strolling band of players who set up their stage wherever the prospects for audiences are good, and it was amusing to notice that when the curtain went up the proscenium of the strolling players in the piece was a duplicate in miniature of the stage the Metropolitan Musical Bureau had provided for the performance itself.

The singers who had volunteered their services for "Cavalleria Rusticana" were Mmes. Johanna Gadski, Kathleen Howard, and Emma Borniggia, with Messrs. Luca Botta and Riccardo Tegani. Those who appeared in "Pagliacci" were Miss Anna Fitziu and Messrs. Luca Botta, Pasquale Amato, Pietro Audisio, and Riccardo Tegani. Arnoldi Conti conducted both performances. Giulio Setti was chorus master, and the assistant conductors were F. Romel, G. Fucito, and W. Tyroler, while Edward Siedle was in charge of the technical arrangements.

It was warmer last night than at the performance of "Die Walküre" on Tuesday evening, and the audience was, therfore, more comfortable and more inclined to make a social occasion of it. The operas were a shade less successful in general effect, for the opulence and vitality of a Wagner "Ring" score and the more declamatory style were proved to have better carrying power in the open air than the less robust music of Mascagni and Leoncavallo heard last night.

However, the audience found a great deal to enjoy and to be enthusiastic over and the applause was liberal. There was a large extra audience which had paid no admission lining the iron fence all around the eastern side and the open ends of the stadium inclosure. In spite of the fact that all it saw was the rear of the stage and an excellent view of the crowd on the stadium seats, and could have heard little except occasional snatches of orchestral music, it stayed through to the end of the performance. Many of its members were those who had been unable to obtain admission to the grounds by paying.

The success of the venture started various rumors as to its resumption next year. One version was that the performances would in some way be combined next Summer with the work of the Civic Orchestral Concerts, for the benefit of whose guarantee fund the operatic performances were given. As the artists volunteered their services, it is expected the orchestral fund will profit considerably by the performances.

Complaints were made to the police by persons who sought to attend the operas that speculators had sold them at double price tickets which had been issued for the first performance only and which were accordingly refused at the Stadium entrances when presented by the holders a few minutes after their purchase. The complainants were referred to the Men's Night Court, where four speculators were examined.

ISMAN ACCUSES SHUBERTS.

Court Demands Particulars of Broadway Show Losses.

Supreme Court Justice Goff yesterday directed the filing of a bill of particulars of charges of fraud made by Felix Isman against Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Incorporaed, in his defense to a suit of the Shuberts to recover $4,736, alleged to be Isman's share of the losses of "Up and Down Broadway" and "The Mikado," produced in 1910. The total losses on the former production amounted to more than $60,000.

Isman alleges that the Shuberts, in violation of their agreement with him, "dishonestly, fraudulently, and unlawfully" contracted with themselves and others with whom they were jointly interested in theatres and opera houses for bookings in terms which gave excessive proportions of the receipts to these houses. Isman also alleges that the expense accounts were padded and unnecessary expenses charged against the joint venture. The Shuberts deny the charges.

Monteux to Conduct Ballet Russe.

Pierre Monteux, a leading conductor of France, who has been on duty with the French Army, has been released and will come to this country to conduct the performances of the Diaghileff Ballet Russe. He is expected to arrive on the Rochambeau next Monday. He has conducted the Colonne concerts in Paris and also founded his own orchestra, which was chosen to accompany the Boston Opera Company in its visit to Paris in 1914. He has conducted at various times for the Diaghileff Ballet abroad. Last year Mr. Monteux could not obtain his release from military duty and his place with the ballet here was taken by Ernest Ansermet.

DE SEGUROLA TO BE OPERA IMPRESARIO

Geraldine Farrar and Pasquale Amato Among His Stars for Havana Spring Season.

COMPETITION FOR ROLES

Only American Singers Eligible to Enter "Contest" for Certain Secondary Parts in Repertoire.

Andres de Segurola, basso of the Metropolitan Opera Company, is to become an operatic impresario, with several of his present colleagues, including Geraldine Farrar and Pasquale Amato, as his stars. His season will be for four weeks and will take place beginning on May 4 at the Grand National Theatre, Havana. The operatic season will be in connection with the inauguration of the new President of Cuba.

Mr. de Segurola expects to recruit most of his company in New York, and has adopted the unusual plan of opening certain specified secondary rôles to competition from among singers of United States citizenship only. He has drawn up a set of rules for the "contest," which are summarized as follows:

Competitors must be citizens of the United States; they must make written application, accompanied by a letter from their teacher or an artist of recognized standing; they will be engaged by contract and paid a salary to be agreed upon; applications must be made between Oct. 25 and Nov. 25, and addressed to Andres P. de Segurola, 275 West Seventy-first Street.

Mr. de Segurola explains he adopts this plan because he wants to give a start to the best obtainable young American singers "in recognition of the courtesy which this country has extended to himself and other foreign artists."

The rôles open to competition are announced by Mr. de Segurola to be Micaela, Frasquita and Mercedes in "Carmen," Oscar and Ulrica in "Un Ballo in Maschero," La Cieca in "La Gioconda," Silvio in "Pagliacci," and Schaunard in "La Bohème."

Giovanni Martinelli, tenor, and Giorgio Polacco, conductor of the Metropolitan, are expected to be members of the company, although contracts have been signed so far only with Mme. Farrar and Mr. Amato among the principal artists.

The opening opera will be "Un Ballo in Maschero," and on the second night Mme. Farrar will make her début in "Tosca." The date is arranged so that the singers can go directly to Cuba after the Metropolitan season closes in Atlanta.

GERMAN ON THREE STAGES.

Bandbox Theatre Added to the Irving Place and Yorkville.

The increased interest in the German drama, which is one of the results of the war, will be reflected this season in the giving over of three stages to the presentation of German plays. To the Irving Place, the classical home of German drama in Manhattan, and the Yorkville, which reverted to German entertainments last Spring, will be added this season the little Bandbox Theatre in East Fifty-seventh Street, for the last two years the home of the Washington Square Players.

Rudolf Christians, who, as director of the Irving Place for several years, has restored that playhouse to its former artistic estate, has taken over the management of the Bandbox in association with Hans Bartsch, and the two playhouses will be conducted as one enterprise. The Irving Place will be given over to German operettas, classical plays, and other large productions, while the Bandbox will be devoted to the more intimate dramas.

Both playhouses will be opened next week, the Irving Place Tuesday night with the first American performance of a musical comedy entitled, "Wie Einst Im Mai," ("As Once in May,") and the Bandbox Thursday night with Ludwig Fulda's comedy, "Das Exempel, ("The Example.") The score of the musical play, which was acted more than 500 times in Berlin, is by Walter Kollo and Rudolf Bernauer and Rudolph Schanzer are the librettists.

Ellen Dalossy and Magda Szeesy of Vienna and Heinz Lingen and Eduard Kepler, recently arrived from Berlin, will make their New York débuts in the musical piece, while Christian Rub, Ernst Robert, and Hertha Schoenfeld, of last year's company, will be seen in other rôles. Among the new players in the Fulda comedy will be Else Felsing, Emil Hess, Wilhelm Muehlhan, and Bruno Schlegel, and among the old Irving Place artists who will be transferred to the Bandbox will be Grete Meyer, Margarete Christians, Aranka Eben, and Hans Unterkircher.

The Yorkville will be reopened tonight under the management of S. Rachmann as a German theatre. A program of short plays will be given, "Das Strumpfband," ("The Garter,") by Julius Horst; "Beregisa," by Chaine and Lerde, and "Troller & Co.," by Walter Gericke.

COL. LEWIS REPLIES TO ORDNANCE CHIEF

Continued from Page 1.

able saving in the purchase of any considerable number of this type of weapon. While it was ascertained that such an offer had been made, it was asserted by officers in a position to know that there was nothing of record in the Ordnance Bureau of the army or the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications records to show that he had notified the department of his willingness to waive the royalties.

The matter seems to have sifted down to a question as to where the offer of Colonel Lewis is to be found of record, but there appears to be no doubt that it was made, although probably not sent to the Ordnance Bureau or the Ordnance Board.

Information given to THE TIMES correspondent confirms the statement of Colonel Lewis in his letter to THE TIMES that the offer was made. In what form Colonel Lewis placed the offer before the War Department was not ascertained, but it is believed that this phase of the controversy over the failure of the War Department to accept the Lewis gun for general use in the army will be cleared tomorrow when Secretary Baker returns to Washington from St. Louis.

General Crozier will be back in Washington tomorrow to meet Secretary Baker. It is expected that following their conference the Secretary will make an announcement of the steps he has decided upon with reference to the machine gun controversy. What these steps are has not been disclosed, but no doubt is felt here that the Secretary will make provision for going into the matter thoroughly.

He has been intrusted by Congress with the expenditure of $12,000,000 for machine guns for the army, and in the opinion of army officers will not authorize the disbursement of this large amount without taking into account the lessons of the European war and improvements in machine guns since the war began.

LEWIS GUN IN FICTION.

Guy Thorne Described "Wicked-Looking" Weapon Two Years Ago.

The story of the Lewis gun was so well known in England nearly two years ago that it was mentioned in fiction. Guy Thorne, writing in "The Cruiser on Wheels," which told of a development of the armored motr car, speaks of the armament of the car.

"Sergt. Major Rogers showed me the working of the guns," he wrote, "for there were two, the semi-automatic and another, a machine gun. I am not going to talk much about those now, and understand what they were far more clearly, but the machine merits a word.

"It was a fregile thing to look at, nothing like so sturdy as a Maxim, and was invented, Toller told me, by an American, Major Isaac Lewis of the United States Army. He had repeatedly offered it to the American War Department, and the authorities at Washington had as repeatedly rejected it. At last, in despair of finding recognition in his own country, he had sold it to Russia and Belgium. The wicked-looking little thing was air-cooled and weighed only twenty-nine pounds—less than half the weight of a soldier's equipment. It fired a thousand shots a minute."

THE HOME COMING

Now to closed apartments after the recent contagion makes it necessary to thoroughly disinfect your home with

Platt's Chlorides

The Odorless Disinfectant

Sold everywhere in Two Sizes, Quarts and Pints.

OPPOSE LEGAL CENSORSHIP.

Movie Heads Unanimous Against Federal Bill—Griffith's Prediction.

A policy of opposition to motion picture censorship in any form was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry held yesterday in the rooms of the organization in the Times Building.

There had been some supporters of a policy favoring Federal censorship before the meeting, but after the speeches these shifted and a resolution against legal censorship was adopted unanimously.

D. W. Griffith, who has been one of the most militant opponents to censorship, predicted a calamity if the Federal bill were passed.

"When Federal censorship is once established," he said, "what power is ever going to break it? Once established, who is there in this room who thinks he would stand any chance of arguing with the United States Government about whether Mary Pickford should smoke a cigarette in the first act, or whether any of the other actresses should wear a skirt two and one-half inches above their shoetops? Once that form of hypocrisy is put over the motion picture people I thoroughly believe from the bottom of my heart that Federal censorship means the end of the motion picture business as an art, as an industry, and as a form of speech."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Arthur Hopkins has completed the cast that will appear in his production of Clair Kummer's farce, "Good Gracious, Annabelle!" here early next month. It includes Lola Fisher, May Vokes, Walter Hampden, Edwin Nicander, Edwin Holland, Walter Regan, Ruth Harding, Helen Lee, Roland Young, J. Palmer Collins, Harry C. Bradley, Willis Reed, Harry Ingram, and Mae Macomber.

"Object—Matrimony," the new comedy by Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman, which William A. Brady is rehearsing, will be produced next week in the Belasco Theatre, Washington, and shortly afterward will be brought to New York. The principal roles will be played by Mathilde Cattrelly, Marjorie Wood, Jess Dandy, Irving Cummings, Jules Jordan, Wright Kramer, and Jean Temple.

Gladys Cooper, the English actress, has acquired the English rights to Cyril Harcourt's comedy, "A Lady's Name," in which Marie Tempest was seen here last Spring, and will appear in Miss Tempest's role in London.

Alfred Butt has cabled Charles Dillingham asking for an option on the services of Voinant after the close of the Hippodrome season next Spring. Mr. Butt wants to use in a revue at the London Empire the pianist who plays while his instrument is flying through the air.

George V. Hobart's new farce, "What's Your Husband Doing?" was produced under the direction of Joseph Brooks last night at the Valentine Theatre, Toledo, O. Thomas W. Ross and Maclyn Arbuckle are the featured members of the cast.

Natalie Alt, prima donna of a number of musical comedies, will make her vaudeville debut at the Palace Oct. 2.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42 ST. MON., SEPT. 25. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy By Emmerich Kalman SEATS NOW. Miss Springtime

ZIEGFELD ROOF (Atop New Amsterdam) Closed Temporarily for Preparation of NEW ZIEGFELD MID-NIGHT FROLIC OPENING THURS. NIGHT, SEPT. 28.

HUDSON THEATRE, West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed & Sat. SECOND MATINEE SATURDAY 2:20. "Her welcome was one of multitudinous cheers."—World. "The Gladdest Play in All the Glad World."—Telegram. POLLYANNA "If you loved 'The Poor Little Rich Girl,' 'Daddy Long-Legs' and 'Peg o' My Heart' you will love 'Pollyanna' still more." —Globe.

Turn to the Right! GAIETY Theatre. B'way & 46th. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30. GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St., Evs. at 8:30 Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS Seven Chances

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. "Not since Oscar Wilde delighted the world with his delicious nonsense in 'The Importance of Being Earnest' has such sprightly satire been given the lovers of smart comedy." —Telegram. CHARLES FROHMAN presents MARGARET ANGLIN in Wm. Somerset Maugham's Comedy "Caroline" "SPARKLING COMEDY"—Times. "SCINTILLATING COMEDY"—Herald

LYCEUM 45th St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. "A GREAT ACTOR in A GREAT PLAY."—American OTIS SKINNER in Booth Tarkington's Comedy Success, "MISTER ANTONIO" "BIG SUCCESS."—WORLD.

CRITERION Broadway & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. "There is only one Arliss. You can scarcely afford to miss him."—Times. GEORGE ARLISS in PAGANINI "Arliss makes Paganini as real as he made Disraeli."—Eve. Mail.

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. LAST 2 WEEKS FAIR and WARMER with MADGE KENNEDY

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20. THE BOOMERANG

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 22, 1916.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ACHIEVEMENTS.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has sent to its members bills for services in the collection of checks at the rate of a cent apiece. That is only half the story. At the same time customers of banks are receiving returns on out-of-town items at corresponding reductions in charges to them. The old charges, in comparison with the costs to the banks, came to seem ridiculous or extortionate, and they had to go. The volume of collections is still growing, having already doubled, and reached in excess of 40,000 items in a day. The present cost is shrinking as the volume grows, and the experience of the staff, mostly women, increases. Returns from the rest of the country are not to hand, but it cannot be doubted that any difference is rather in the figures than in the main facts. No doubt the old "exchange charges" have mostly disappeared or been reduced, thus cheapening and facilitating trade by increasing the velocity of the circulation of checks, the country's secondary currency in legal status, but primary currency in relation to volume of business done. The quicker a check is canceled the quicker the credit it represents is released for other work, and that benefits everybody, borrowers and lenders, spenders and collectors.

It will be interesting to remark what becomes of the complaints of the country banks that the loss of the exchange charges deprives them of their livelihood. One of the largest banks in Columbus, Ohio, has carried the calculation through for all the banks of that city and found that the loss of interest on the deposits they had to keep for the sake of making the collections reduced the earnings from that source. On the other hand, the Federal Reserve system makes available for loans so much more money that the new earnings are larger by about $90,000, while the commerce and industry have some $3,000,000 more money which can be borrowed and used productively. That is beneficial to both sides, and the same results may be reached anywhere by equally competent banking.

The country banks would do well to stop their wailing at the loss of their oppressive tolls on collections and study their opportunities. Their business is slipping away from them fast. For example, the Controller of the Currency not long ago pointed out that the Federal Reserve system had loaned to customers $44,000,000 on warehouse receipts for cotton, and $80,000,000 more on other agricultural commodities. Loans on farm property had increased $20,000,000, to $45,000,000, within a year. It is probable that the farmers gained more by the manner in which those loans enabled them to market their crops than they gained by the stabilization and standardization of the rates on the loans. This is rather neighborhood banking than national banking, and indicates a use to which country banks might put the cash they have kept idle in order to collect exchange. New York used to absorb the mass of these funds, for New York was the universal exchange centre. Now New York is losing these funds without missing them. No trouble need be wasted in showing that Wall Street is the financial centre to even a greater extent than Mr. PUJO exposed. But simultaneously the country has more funds than ever. The ease with which the country assisted itself to move the crops last year is now being repeated.

The reason is that the reserves are in the regional banks. The first pressure for the moving of the crops falls on them, and is not transmitted to New York until there is an accumulation of need. When the funds are released they return to the regional banks, and do not congest in New York until they are called there by some international demand under present conditions. The reserves have gone West to an extent hardly appreciated. Thus the nation's excess of reserves at the end of the last fiscal year was $801,000,000, and this city carried 23 per cent. more than was required. But the Western, Pacific, and Southern States each carried more than 100 per cent. of excess reserves, twice what the law requires. It is unusual for such a mass of liquid capital to be held in the interior, and it is clear that there can be no constriction of credit in New York until the excess reserves begin to be attracted here.

In another respect the banking situation is unusual. Deposits have increased faster than loans, reversing their relation to each other. Until May of last year, for a series of years loans exceeded deposits. In May of this year the ratio of loans to deposits was under 95 per cent. In other words, banks in general have not entirely loaned their depositors' funds, and have stopped dipping into their capital for accommodations to borrowers. That is what might be called a hidden reserve. The problem is how to keep these resources from speculative engagements, thus inflating the prices of securities. If bankers continue to encourage commercial commitments, and discourage financial skyrocketing, the term of our present prosperity will be extended indefinitely. To this the operation of the Federal Reserve system is no small contribution.

POTASH FOUND IN CUBA.

In this special cable message to THE TIMES from Havana there is news of much importance to our farmers and manufacturers:

Millions of tons of potash have been discovered near Motembo on the border line between Matanzas and Santa Clara Provinces. Engineers say that the deposit averages 25 per cent. pure.

Before the war, our supplies of potash, to be used in fertilizers, the manufacture of glass, the extraction of gold from ores, and other processes of production, came from Germany. The loss of them has been felt on farms and cotton plantations and in factories. We have sought diligently for potash in our own country, and the search has been stimulated by very high prices. With potash quoted at $500 a ton, and even higher rates, there was bright promise of profit. Potash has been taken from seaweed, feldspar, and the waste of cement mills. But it has been impossible to satisfy the demand, and there are estimates that the domestic output does not exceed 10 per cent. of the quantity formerly brought from Germany. For several branches of industry substitutes have been found. Soda is taking the place of potash in the manufacture of glass. But we need potash.

Now on this great island near our shores have been found deposits that will yield millions of tons. They are not far from our cotton plantations, and Cuba's potash can easily be brought to any one of our Atlantic ports for shipment by rail to the factories of inland cities. Probably there will be a low cost of production. Owners of the deposits have in them property of great value. The discovery suggests exploration throughout the West Indies. There may be potash in Santo Domingo, Haiti, or our own island of Porto Rico. Undoubtedly this news from Cuba will excite comment and discussion at the approaching convention of chemical societies in this city.

SECOND THOUGHT.

The railroad executives were at first strongly disposed to give the Adamson act a bad name and get the Supreme Court to kill it. They are now come to the second-thought stage and to the opinion that the act is not so bad after all. This appeared at the meeting of their Advisory Committee held in this city on Wednesday. The executives are not now considering how they can help President RIPLEY destroy the act, but are taking thought how they may best turn it to the advantage of the railroads.

For one thing, they have been studying the text of the law. "Beginning "Jan. 1, 1917, eight hours shall in "contracts for labor and service be "deemed a day's work." Those are the very first words of Section 1 and they have a plain meaning. Eight hours are to be not only the measure and standard of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning compensation, but they are to "be deemed a day's work." So the railroad executives are considering, among other matters, "whether the trains can be speeded "up to make the present ten-hour "runs in less time." That would be an economy in many ways, notably in escaping the necessity of overtime pay. Naturally, some attention will be given to the problem of securing eight hours' work from men who now earn a full day's pay in five or six hours. The attitude of the executives toward the act has evidently undergone a very marked change.

There will be an effort also to aid the President in securing the enactment of the remainder of his program of railroad legislation, compulsory arbitration and action by the Interstate Commerce Commission for the increase of freight rates. That is urgent, in fairness to the President, to the country, and to the railroads. The executives are hopeful, too, that a recommendation for exclusive Federal regulation may be secured from the Newlands Committee, which will begin work on Nov. 20. The railroads would be glad to escape from the continual harassment, confusion, and conflict of dual regulation, by the Federal Government on the one hand and by State Governments on the other. "Full jurisdiction over all the carriers—interstate and intrastate," is the way out of their present dilemma that seems good to the railway executives, as the matter is stated by one of their officials. Certainly when Congress takes upon itself the regulation of railway wages as well as of railway rates it would not be so very long a step to full regulation in this sense.

If the railroads are in the way of becoming convinced that the Adamson act is a blessing instead of a blight, that by conforming to it the railroads may improve their own condition, including their finances, the country will not be slow in making the discovery. That would seriously affect the value of the act as a political issue, but that is another affair.

A LYNCHING IN KANSAS.

The town of Olathe, Kan., was invaded by a mob in automobiles yesterday. The mob overpowered the Sheriff, who had refused to surrender a prisoner charged with a double murder, took the prisoner out, and hanged him. The lynchers, masked, are said to have come from the district where the murder was committed. They committed another for the sake of speedy punishment or "vengeance."

There is no more virtuous or moral community than Kansas, none more persistently devoted to improving and regulating human conduct. Kansas can no longer look with indignant superiority on States where tumultuary killing is practiced. But the mob spirit, in one form or another, seems to be latent in every American commonwealth. New York City is now seeing it actively working. It is the mournful fact, to be confessed and not disguised, that Americans as a class are always pleading for new and superfluous laws, and lamentably remiss in enforcing the existing laws.

NO PLACE FOR PROPAGANDA.

Another serious mistake, comparable with the early blunder concerning the plan to erect a building in Morningside Park for the combined use of the Board of Water Supply and the Park Department, seems to have been committed in Commissioner WARD'S office. Some subordinate issued, in Mr. WARD'S absence, a permit to the National Woman Suffrage Association to hold a meeting in Central Park for the purpose of furthering its propaganda. The program was to comprise, besides the usual speeches, an exhibition of tableaux and music. Discovering the error, the Commissioner has prohibited the tableaux, but seems to have weakly consented to permit the concert. Of course, the use of Central Park for any such purpose is inexcusable. There is no public forum there. It was not designed for public meetings of any kind, and if the woman suffragists are to be permitted to hold political meetings there the Republicans and Socialists will naturally demand the same privilege. Religious assemblies are not permitted in the Park. But religion should have all the consideration that political and ethical movements receive. The suffrage concert should not take place in Central Park tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. WARD finds a precedent in some of the permits recently issued to private persons to give concerts merely for the sake of the music. It is a pity that any privileges should be accorded in Central Park which may thus be used as precedents. As far as possible, permits to use the Park for any special purpose whatever should be withheld. For the reason that Central Park is everybody's pleasure ground, no particular person, sect, or party should be allowed to pre-empt the use of any part of it, at any time, to a special purpose. Political, religious, and artistic propaganda cannot be tolerated there. The reason is obvious. There is a growing tendency to demand the use of the Park, simply because it is an open public space, for all sorts of purposes. That tendency should be checked. It is no excuse that the Park Commissioner is subjected continually to pressure on all sides, and that distinguished persons, who ought to know better, will lend their support to schemes of encroachment. The Commissioner has a difficult job, as everybody knows. But he can win lasting public esteem only by sternly resisting park invasion in every form.

MR. HUGHES IN WISCONSIN.

Mr. HUGHES'S speeches in Wisconsin, where there is a powerful German-American, largely Republican, vote, have given great satisfaction to the Wisconsin Republican managers. With mighty bangings upon the table and upliftings of the voice, Mr. HUGHES uttered, as is his invariable habit, hollow and meaningless generalities about "Americanism." "Nobody can embarrass" him by "talking about Americanism." We know what Mr. ROOSEVELT'S Americanism is, but what is Mr. HUGHES'S? It is of a kind satisfactory to Governor PHILIPP, who introduced him at Milwaukee as a man who would be "firm"—"firmness" is exclusively Republican and Hughesian—"in protecting American citizens and commerce" at home and abroad. Governor PHILIPP'S "Americanism" is well known to include an embargo on the exportation of munitions of war. He is a Stalwart. Senator LA FOLLETTE, the head of the Badger Progressive Republicans, is also an embargoist. If he had been present doubtless he would have heartily applauded Mr. HUGHES'S sounding brass and tinkling cymbals:

> I propose that we shall protect and enforce American rights on land and sea.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE voted against the protection of those rights on the sea. So did Mr. CANNON, who expressed his profane delight at the goodness of Mr. HUGHES'S Peoria speech, wherein was the same reverberant patter about the protection of American rights. Mr. WILSON is assailed for protecting them by the candidate of the party that deserted them. In a State where "the "professional German-American politicians," to use a phrase of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S which Mr. HUGHES will not submit himself to the embarrassment of pronouncing, have been perniciously active, where the German propaganda has been denounced again and again by Senator HUSTING, a Democrat who will not pussyfoot, Mr. HUGHES prostrates himself before the element whose special hatred of Mr. WILSON is due to the enforcement of American rights. Mr. HUGHES is afraid to say "hyphen." No, "we are just plain Americans," no matter if our views of domestic and foreign policies are distorted by alien sympathies. How about dual allegiance? "We are just plain Americans." The Lusitania? Forget it. "We are just plain Americans." In his talks about Americanism Mr. HUGHES laid stress on the interruption of American commerce which, the Germans say, President WILSON permitted England to accomplish. In other words, his "Americanism," outside of the noncommittal generalities, was exhibited in Wisconsin by playing on German antipathy to England. The loss of American lives caused by Germany is too delicate a matter to refer to among "plain Americans."

Manitowoc was one of the communities privileged to hear Mr. HUGHES emit with the utmost vigor of larynx and banging of fist his drab and ambiguous "Americanism." A few days before Mr. HUGHES'S visit, a Manitowoc manufacturer, Mr. ROBERT NEUMAN, was saying to The Milwaukee Journal:

> The Manitowoc vote will go strongly for HUGHES. There are many German-Americans there who feel that President WILSON should have stopped the shipment of arms to Europe. They want to show their disapproval of WILSON'S foreign policy. Of course, they don't know what HUGHES would have done or will do, but they remember what WILSON has done, and their votes will show it.

That is a sufficient commentary on Mr. HUGHES'S Wisconsin campaign, on his tenderness to the hyphen, on the vague pomposities of his "Americanism." New York has just seen a popular response to political courage. Not by that virtue does Mr. HUGHES hope to win.

WISE LEADERS, FOOLISH CRITICS.

When the German Reichstag meets next week there will be a controversy between the true friends of Germany and those who, without meaning it, are her worst enemies. The true friends of Germany are those, headed by the Chancellor, who have been keeping Germany to the pledge she gave the United States last May to abandon her submarine warfare on neutral lives. It is absurd for Major BASSERMANN to argue that there is "no necessity or reason to have any consideration for the English." It was not consideration for the English which led the Imperial Government to agree to the demands of the United States; it was not even consideration for the United States; it was consideration for Germany. Germany was distinctly menaced by the continuance of this form of warfare; menaced not in any vague way, but in plain words, and they were employed by the President of the United States. He said that unless the German Government "immediately" gave up that warfare the Government of the United States would "sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether," and he said this in an official communication to the German Government.

Thereupon the German Government did give up that warfare. It gave it up because it did not want the United States to sever diplomatic relations. The reason it did not desire such a severance was because it did not wish to add the United States to its enemies. In this it consulted Germany's true interests and served her well. Those who would now have her break the pledge she gave and add the United States to her enemies are her worst foes. If the war had been going so well for Germany since the pledge was given that she could safely welcome a new enemy, there might be some argument for their cause. It has not been going better since last May, but worse. Those who are keeping her pledge deserve well of their people; those who would have her break it are betraying her. Major BASSERMANN argues for the breaking of the pledge on the ground that to keep it will not win America's sympathies. It is not a question of getting America's sympathies. It is a question of keeping America from severing diplomatic relations with Germany. Has Rumania encouraged Germany to quarrel with the United States, and, if not, what else has happened since last May to make such a quarrel alluring to Germany? Her people have trusted the Chancellor so far, and it has been the part of wisdom; she should not now allow hotheads to turn her against him, for the result would be grave for her.

Our neighbor The Sun has discovered that THE TIMES is an independent newspaper. We are surprised that it should have taken it so long to make the discovery.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A War Drum and a Senator.

The Worcester Continentals, a military company of credit and renown in the Heart of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, has just done a pretty thing by taking back to Richmond the war drum of a Virginia regiment, lost at Winchester fight. The Richmond Times-Dispatch, in some graceful words to the Bay State visitors, lauds Massachusetts:

> There is a bond of intimate likeness, always to be found by him who looks beneath the surface, between Massachusetts and Virginia.

Then it slyly jabs Senator LODGE for some recent "sectional" remarks, and believes that he "ill represents" the feeling of the Continentals for the South. Why, bless you, he ill represents his own. Ask him to go to the University of Virginia and speak on the glorious part of Virginia in American history for more than three hundred years, and he will do the subject justice. It is not as a scholar, historian, or Massachusetts man that Mr. LODGE essays an amusing revival of outworn "sectional issues." He is a candidate for re-election. He and his party are hard up for living issues. They are collecting them at haphazard. They are grateful for the smallest. Our Richmond friend should remember that Mr. LODGE is talking only in a political, and therefore Pickwickian, sense.

The Gigantic Pedestrian of the Somme.

"Willie," the terror of the Somme, is not simply an American agricultural machine with armor. The caterpillar principle was borrowed and improved by the British Government, but the farmers here who have been using machines based on it would never recognize "Willie"; they would stare as amazedly and laugh as uproariously as did Tommy Atkins when he first saw the thing "walking up the street, with the army cheering and laughing along behind it." We don't yet know what "Willie" looks like, but he is much bigger than we have imagined. He is, it is said, the length of a city block; he is not an armored car, but a walking fort. If you can imagine a gunboat coming up the street, or a slow, eccentric, but immensely powerful railroad car the length of a three-car subway train, you can understand why trees and brick walls bow to it. It seems to be a fort and a ram and a bridge all in one. High Dunsinane comes to Birnam Wood and mows it down. The Merrimac appalled the wooden ships in Hampton Roads; now the Merrimac walks abroad in the land and rams not ships but machine-gun batteries. The Germans will have to find a Monitor if they can.

Wonderfully does war aid scientific invention. It seizes on everything and impresses it and improves it. Balloons and telegraphs in French hands astonished the enemy and the world more than a hundred years ago. Long after the war "Willie" may have peaceful successors, doing some work as yet unthought of. In this war of Zeppelins, U-boats, gases, and countless strange notions and contraptions "Willie" is the most astonishing monstrosity yet.

The Forlorn Islands of Jamaica Bay.

What seems to have been an unjustified complaint against the City Government for leasing to a private corporation the marshland islands in Jamaica Bay known for many years as Goose Creek, the Raunt, and Broad Channel, ancient haunts of the bay fishermen, amateur and professional, has seemingly been almost the first intimation to the thousands of commuters on the Long Island Railroad, who daily travel over its bay branch to and from the stations on the Rockaway peninsula, that an unsightly and insanitary neighborhood through which they have passed is to be made sanitary and sightly. In recent years the population of these islands has greatly increased, but there has been no corresponding increase of the facilities for living. A pure water supply and a system of sewerage are needed to make the various small settlements really habitable.

Presumably a large proportion of the Summer residents of these semi-marine hamlets are respectable people fond of "the simple life," with plenty of fresh air and abundant opportunities for fishing, boating, and bathing. There is a great deal of fresh air and the water is salt. Also there is plenty of it. While many of the boats are left high and dry at low tide, it is equally true that most of the residences are built on piles, and the water flows beneath them when the tide is up. The architectural taste of the inhabitants is as simple as the life they lead. There is great room for improvement. The present lessees propose to fill in much of the marsh land, to build sewers and pipe pure water from the mainland. A squalid collection of ancient shanties and sheds will give way to sightly if not too pretentious new buildings.

A Venice the projectors have in mind. If not a Venice, they have a chance to build up a clean and wholesome resort, with all the real attractions of the old fishing stations and many more. There may still be a demand for unlimited beer, but doubtless the sheds devoted to its sale will be transformed into pleasant pavilions and will be less conspicuous. As for the proposed boulevard, or causeway, extending from the mainland to the peninsula, that is needed, not only for the reclamation of the Broad Channel settlements but for the good of all the Rockaways. It would make an automobile trip to Far Rockaway or Belle Harbor much shorter, and would also be of measurable commercial value. The shores of the bay are undergoing rapid improvement. Small, well-ordered settlements are attracting hundreds of people of moderate means who enjoy life by the salt water in Summer. The development of the marsh settlements will be merely an extension of the shore improvements. A road across the bay will benefit the inhabitants of both shores. But it is exceedingly doubtful if a broad, permanent causeway, with the two drawbridges that will be required, can be constructed for $1,000,000.

A Plea for a Cleaner City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The gratifying decrease in the infantile paralysis epidemic suggests the necessity for pressing with renewed vigor at this time the demand for cleaner streets, cleaner parks, &c. Now that the wave of the disease is receding it is but human nature for both officials and citizens to relax from the strain of recent months and, I am afraid, lessen the efforts and precautions borne of our fear. It is to be hoped that all the newspapers will give their powerful aid to the task of bringing home to our City Government and to the public at large a more keen realization of the individual and civic benefits to be derived from greater cleanliness. The Police Department, particularly, could do so much to exert a restraining influence on people who thoughtlessly or indifferently add to the dirt, rubbish, and refuse on our streets, that I should like to see them more active in that regard.

ELI D. BERNSTEIN.
New York, Sept. 18, 1916.

FOR A PROTEST TO TURKEY.

Government Urged to Act to Save the Armenians.

New York, Sept. 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The publication in THE TIMES of the copy of a petition addressed to the German Foreign Office and signed by four manly German instructors of a German educational institution at Aleppo, wherein the petitioners, moved by the revolting acts of barbarities that are now being perpetrated by the Turks on a defenseless and innocent people, declare that their school work "has sunk to a level that insults human sentiments," and that "these crimes will stain the honor of Germany for generations to come," should make a telling call to the sense of duty of America.

For one acquainted with the history of the Armenian situation it is difficult not to be driven to the conclusion that, had the American Government done its duty as it should, this Armenian tragedy would not have taken place, and that if the American Government were to do its duty today, as it should, the needless suffering of the Armenian would not continue another day.

In dealing with the Armenian problem the President committed two principal errors: First, he believed that a firmer attitude toward Turkey might result in the rupture of diplomatic relations, which would deprive the suffering objects of our solicitude of the little assistance this country is extending; second, he believed that the duty of this Government did not go beyond pleading with Constantinople on behalf of the bleeding and starving Christians.

The United States of America, as the interpreter of the conscience of humanity in this world crisis, should have registered its protest against every act of purposeless barbarity, no matter where and by whom it is committed. President Wilson should now invite the heads of all the neutral nations throughout the world to join him in solemn protest against Turkey and in earnest appeal to the Emperor of Germany to the end that this harvest in innocent human lives should be at once stopped. And if this step would not restrain the Turk from further prosecuting the heinous crime of human slaughter, then the President, out of respect for the dignity of America, should denounce Turkey to the whole world and simultaneously therewith sever diplomatic relations with a so-called Government that is bent upon feasting on the blood of the defenseless and the purity of the maiden and the matron alike. This is the only logical and honorable course to pursue. And Germany would hardly ignore the weight of the moral influence of the American attitude upon the rest of the world. As for the limited work of mercy that is now being carried on in Turkey through the American Consuls and missionaries, it can be safely intrusted to Spanish, Swiss and Swedish agents and workers.

A STUDENT OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.
New York, Sept. 20, 1916.

The Most Successful Colonizer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Zulueta is evidently one of those irreconcilable Castilians who live in the long-vanished glory of their country. He empties the vials of his wrath upon the head of Great Britain, principally, we imagine, because she is the most successful colonizing nation in the world. Spain might have been also had she adopted English methods instead of continuing to exploit her colonies and exact toll from them. We all know the result of both systems, the English and the Spanish; and the spectacle of far-distant colonies, Canada, Australia, India—voluntarily, mind you—sending men, ships, and treasure to the mother country to help her in her great struggle against militarism is the finest tribute ever paid a nation, and one of which Great Britain may justly be proud; for it is, in fact, a consecration of the wisdom of her colonial policy.

The striking loyalty of the English colonies has been for the Germans, and evidently for some good Castilians, a very disagreeable surprise, and a most bitter pill to swallow.

R. L. S.
Duxbury, Mass., Sept. 17, 1916.

Mathematical Discoverers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been very much interested in the account of the "New Way to Get Cube Root," published in THE TIMES. As Dr. David Eugene Smith of Columbia University frequently tells his classes, "The new discoveries and inventions in mathematics are, as a rule, new only to the discoverers and inventors; they have been a part of the great body of knowledge common to mathematicians for years and in some cases for centuries." Certainly this newly copyrighted method of finding the cube root of a number is not very new, though it may never have been copyrighted before. To my personal knowledge it was taught in a number of ungraded rural schools in one of our prairie States a quarter of a century ago under the title, "The Finding of Roots by Inspection." Certainly it is a good method for finding the root of an exact power, and with the proper modification can be used for square root also; but in both cases it applies only to relatively small numbers. And it is a decided misnomer to call it "new."

STUDENT.
Paterson, N. J., Sept. 19, 1916.

Another English Scholar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed in THE TIMES an interesting item about the possible coming to Harvard of Bertrand Russell. I have not seen in print any notice of the arrival in this country of another very distinguished English scholar, Dr. Foakes-Jackson. Dr. Foakes-Jackson is one of the most eminent authorities on the history of the apostolic age, and has resigned the Presidency of Jesus College, Cambridge, to accept a chair in Union Seminary.

New York, Sept. 19, 1916. J. D. B.

TANKS.

Yes, back at home I used to drive a tram;
And Sammy, there, he was a driver too—
He used to ride his racer—did Sir Sam;
While pokey London streets was all I knew.

But now, His Nibs and I, of equal rank,
Are chummy as the paper and the wall,
Each tooling of a caterpillar tank,
Each waiting on the blest old bugle call.

Say! Tanks are sport—when you get used to them.
They're like a blooming railroad, self-contained;
They lay their tracks, as you might say—pro tem.,
And pick 'em up, and there's good distance gained.

They roar across rough country like a gale;
They lean against a house and push it down;
They're like a baby fortress under sail,
And antic as a three-ring circus clown!

Sam says they're slow. They may seem so to him—
They can't show fancy mile-a-minute stuff;
But when they charge, in armored fighting trim,
You bet the Germans find 'em fast enough!

Now Sam and I are waiting, side by side,
To steam across yon farm-land in the night;
We'll take their blamed barbed wire in our stride,
And stamp a German trench line out of sight!

O. C. A. CHILD.

BELGIAN LIBRARIES IN GERMAN HANDS.

A Defense of the Course of the Invaders—German Version of the Cases of Professors Pirenne and Fredericq.

By J. MATTERN,
Assistant Librarian, Johns Hopkins University.

Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Jules Duesberg, Professor of Anatomy at the University of Liége, informs us in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 20 that he has just received "from a reliable source" news concerning the fate of Professors Pirenne and Frédéricq of Belgium. The two, so this news alleges, have been deported to Germany for no other reason than that they had refused to accept from Governor "von Bissing, or from some other representative of the German administration, both a professorshop, and Pirenne the rectorship to the Flemish University of Ghent, under German supervision." And, so Professor Duesberg has it, this news "is in many points in flat contradiction" to the version of the same affair as contained in an article of the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, reprinted in the first edition of THE TIMES of Aug. 18.

From this Professor Duesberg quotes two passages, of which the first claims that "it is a mistake to assume that the savants have been disciplined solely on account of their opinions," while the second passage asserts that "distinguished German circles have anticipated the appeal of the Dutch scientists, and requested the military authorities to allow the Ghent professors to take up their residence in a German university town, with enough freedom to permit them to continue their scientific labor." By a "coup de plume" the professor makes the first passage serve his own case, arguing that it proves the version conveyed by his news "to be correct." However, the article of the Fremdenblatt also asserts—and this M. Duesberg neither attempts to deny or quotes—that "no such offer was ever made to Pirenne," that "Pirenne and Frédéricq would have been saved from their fate if they had not transformed their hostile feeling toward the occupying power and its measures into acts through an inadmissible secret agitation, although they had signed the customary declaration of loyalty at the same time as other Belgian State officials," that "it is not true that Pirenne and Frédéricq were taken into custody merely because they were known to be opponents to the idea of making the Ghent University Flemish and had refused to aid in the work," that "a number of other professors have assumed the same attitude, either because they were not able or willing to teach in the Netherland language, or because they were always supporters of the French University in Ghent," but that "not one of them has been arrested or taken to Germany on that account," and that "neither has anything of the sort happened to the Liége professors who refused to resume teaching in the Liége University."

The portent of the second quotation Professor Duesberg attempts to counteract by means of dragging into the case, by force of association, various other charges. Thus, among others, he gives us the story of the suffering of the University of Liége and that of its library and, in doing so, he claims to speak of his own experience of what happened while he was still there. Fortunately we have at our disposal the authoritative testimony of the defense, at least as far as the library is concerned. Unreservedly it is admitted that in fact the reading and loan rooms of the library are being used as cantine for the Landsturm quartered in the main building, (im Haus) and that—horrible dictu—from the 10th to the 22d of August, 1914, horses had been quartered in the periodical room. For these offenses the accused plead nothing but military necessity, however, not without reference, by way of precedent, to the fact that during the first days of the war Belgian soldiers had quartered their quadrupeds in the School of the German Colony of Antwerp, (as related by W. Bloem in "Die deutsche Kolonie in Antwerpen," Die Woche, June 26, 1915.) This German version is taken from Dr. F. Milkau's "Das Kriegsschicksal der Belgischen Bibliotheken" as published in the Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen, January-February, 1916, and reviewed in The Library Journal, New York, June, 1916.

"Dr. Milkau," to quote The Library Journal, "was sent to Belgium in March, 1915, by orders of the Prussian Minister of Education, to inspect the libraries of that country, to learn how much they had been damaged or were endangered by military operations, and to call the attention of the military authorities to the importance and value of the various collections. * * * [He] speaks feelingly of the kindness and cordiality which, with few exceptions, was accorded him by the men in charge of the libraries which he inspected, and says that the value to the libraries of his mission, and the good will in which it was undertaken, was understood everywhere."

Dr. Milkau, who is Director of the Royal and University Library of Breslau, assures the librarians of the University of Liége of his sincere sympathy in their present situation, but he lays part of the blame on the institution itself when he advises the university that it only would have to show its will and intention to resume its work in order to have its buildings vacated and its library freed. That this advice is no empty phrase can be seen from the fact that "Belgian librarians who stayed at their posts throughout the stormy early months of the war * * * are now working hard to open the libraries on full time again and continue the routine and catalogue work," (Library Journal, June, 1916,) and that "in many cases they are aided by trained German librarians, to whom the military authorities have given leave of absence from their regiments for the purpose" (ibidem.) In the case of the Royal Library of Brussels the German Government has been providing since April, 1915, the salaries of the staff, payment of which had been discontinued by the Belgian Government in November, 1914.

That M. Duesberg as a Belgian and a scientist should resent any interference whatsoever with the work of the University of Liége or any other Belgian university by the military of an invading foe nobody will begrudge him, but that he should forget himself so far as to assert that the 200 soldiers under Major Wunderlich, quartered in the laboratory of anatomy, "transformed our building into an incredible mass of filth," that "these men were drunk all the time * * *" and that in his closing remark he should claim that "this whole absolutely authentic story is perfectly grotesque, and yet, at the same time, perfectly characteristic of the German military spirit"—is, to say the least, extremely grotesque, too.

J. MATTERN.

A NATIONAL ANTHEM.

Mr. Rix Wants Congress to Give Us an Authorized Version.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication of Helen Key Stone regarding a so-called change of one word in "The Star-Spangled Banner," namely, from "perilous" to "clouds of the" fight, seems to be a protest without good foundation. Careful critics have examined the version as last made by Mr. Key himself, and declare that the slight change to "the clouds of the fight" was made by the author of the poem. For a long time these words have been used in the schools in the Bronx and in many of the Manhattan schools. The Board of Education of this city took formal action on this and authorized in the schools the change from "through the perilous fight" to "through the clouds of the fight." In recommending these words I am simply carrying out the wish of the school board. The teachers' institutes which have been held throughout the schools during the last two weeks have afforded an opportunity to bring about a uniform rendering of the words and music of "The Star-Spangled Banner," which is generally acknowledged as the national anthem. There are others, however, who claim this honor for "America," and who, therefore, rise when it is sung.

It is high time that the Congress of the United States should take this important matter under consideration and authorize a standard and inviolable version both of the words and music of the national anthem. Until this is done there will be differences of opinion and of usage, all of which tends to the chaotic condition which now is the case.

FRANK R. RIX,
Director of Music, Public Schools of the City of New York.
New York, Sept. 20, 1916.

High Price of Bakers' Supplies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Julian Heath of the Housewives' League, in connection with her bread investigations, is reported to have said that a baker in Chicago told her that flour had doubled in cost and that sugar had increased 25 per cent. and lard 16 per cent. I do not know whether or not the lady was correctly quoted, but she certainly is misinformed as to the extent of these percentages, unless Chicago bakers can buy much cheaper than those of New York, which, with the exception of the difference in freight, is doubtful. Taking July 1, 1914, as a date for comparison with present day prices you will get the following:

	1914.	1916.	Percent. of Inc.
Flour, per barrel	$4.00	$8.00	100
Salt, per barrel	2.00	3.00	50
Shortening, per pound.	.07	.12	70
Sugar, per pound	.04	.07	75

In view of these increases how can bakers be reasonably expected to maintain the same size and same price for a loaf of bread today as in 1914? Is there any other line of manufacturing where with anything approaching these percentages of increase in the cost of raw materials those engaged in it would be expected not to advance the cost of the finished product proportionately?

W. QUACKENBUSH.
New York, Sept. 18, 1916.

The Australian Loaf.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding Charles McClure's letter concerning the weight of the Australian loaf of bread, his impression is correct; i. e., that the one-pound loaf weighs sixteen ounces and the two-pound loaf thirty-two ounces. The former sells for 2 pence, (or 4 cents,) and the latter for 3½ pence, (or 7 cents,) approximately.

F. E. QUINN,
Government Commissioner for N. S. W., Australia.
New York, Sept. 20, 1916.

COMPLACENT AMERICA.

Our Position Before the New Vitality of Europe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In England, those men and women who are frankly, philosophically looking at the past, the present, and the future say that "old slow and easy-going England" has been awakened and trained through tragic actualities. New life and vital energy has been born, and not only in the practical world of work, but in the greater world of spiritual outlook. With all the horrors of war one thing is recognized—that the tremendous shock, the awful suffering and sacrifices made bring out in a nation a quality that makes for new birth, new energy, and a renewed youth. What force, what knowledge will bring to the people of the United States the same resolutions transferred to the civic, economic, and spiritual field?

As the people of the United States are marching along in the complacent path of industrial success and of nature's abundant resources in this immense country of ours, we may well halt and ask ourselves of the future. The magnificent spirit which has pushed so vividly into the lives of the great masses in Europe must be recognized and accumulated here if we are to remain the young and virile country we have shown the world during the years of our youth.

Some of us are foolish enough to imagine that the United States must act as a kind of moral arbiter to warring Europe; but that sort of function requires great strength, and does America show in its commercial and philosophical attitude the moral strength needed? The great strength of our forefathers was in their ideas toward life, their honor, and love of true freedom. Liberty, democracy, education, progress are well enough to boast of, but a nation to keep the place of a great nation must be conscious at heart of the great needs of its whole people in the uses of its energy in peace, and not, as England, waiting until a terrible war awakes them.

The stupendous lesson to be learned from the present war is the magnificent energy which is being witnessed in Europe, particularly in slow and easy-going England. The people of the United States take their comfortable way and pay no heed; they leave most vital questions to Congress, even in such a tremendous question as the railroad strike. How many men and women sent letters to Congress declaring that the people desired arbitration? How many people in the United States care enough about the future of the human race to do all in their power to prevent another destructive war? What substitute has America for the education which is being gained in Europe through her fiery trial? Great wealth, sharp business, magnificent natural resources, practical education, industrial power—all these make a nation luxurious and self-satisfied, but none bring the vital spark which working together and unity in action bring. Are we as a nation losing the sense of being susceptible to de

SAYS HE HAS SECRET OF POLE'S DISCOVERY

Mene Wallace, Peary's Former Eskimo Protege, Arrives Here from Greenland.

WOULD SELL INFORMATION

Asserts He Has Talked with Companions of Rear Admiral and Dr. Cook and Has Valuable Facts.

Mene Keeshoo, son of a chief of the most northerly tribe of Eskimos in Greenland, who was 6 years old when Rear Admiral Peary brought him here in 1897, where he studied and returned to his people seven years ago, arrived in New York yesterday on the steamship Stephano of the Red Cross Line from St. Johns, N. F., and announced that he held the secret of whether the North Pole had been discovered by Admiral Peary or Dr. Cook, or both.

During his seven years in the Arctic Keeshoo, or Wallace, as he prefers to be known, because William Wallace, former Superintendent of the American Museum of Natural History, was his guardian, lived with the natives, adopted their dress, and hunted with them the walrus, seal, and narwal for his food, and fur-bearing animals and birds for his clothing. After carefully wrapping his native costume, which included white and blue foxskin coat and polar bear trousers, and placing them in a storeroom of the McAlpin Hotel for safety, Wallace took a bath with a lump of ice in it, donned cool clothing, and inspected Broadway.

"I have lived so long in an igloo—a Greenland icenouse, you know, that I'm glad of the change," he confided to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mene further admitted that the "igloo of Broadway," the memory of which he had carried back with him, had made his evenings somewhat dull in the "icehouses," with smoky oil lamps for light. But Broadway was not the only lure of American civilization.

"Many times I would have given a $2 fur piece for a cup of coffee with sugar in it," he said.

Wallace, who speaks like an educated American, says he did not remember more than a dozen words of his native language when he returned to the Arctic. He had to learn the language of his tribe, and in turn taught some of them English. His stories of the great world were a continual source of entertainment for the tribe, he said, after he had learned and was able to describe things to them in their own tongue.

According to Wallace, he had little except the clothes he wore when he reached the place of his birth, to which he had traveled on the steamer Jeanie, Capt. Bob Bartlett, in 1906. To return here Wallace said he had walked a day and a night from the headquarters of his tribe at North Star Bay, Greenland, to Parker Snow Bay or Cape York, where he found the schooner George B. Cluett of the Crocker Land expedition ready to sail. He was taken on board as a sailor and worked his way during the two months' trip to St. John's. Sailors gave him spare clothing. With the money thus earned he came to New York as a passenger.

"My father died here, and when I went back to North Star Bay I wanted to find the only two or three relatives I had reason to believe were still living," continued Wallace. "I was unable to speak Esquimo, and I appealed to a missionary to help me.

"Who is to pay your board?" he asked. I couldn't guarantee that, so I immediately sought out the old tribe of my father. They welcomed me. Was I satisfied with the crude life there? Yes and no. The climate suited me and my health was better than when here. But the hard, dreary life of the people and the conditions under which they live are very motonous to one who knows of the high state of civilization here.

"For my own part I could have been happy there but for this. In fact there were times, and I still have the impression that I would have been better for me had I never been brought into civilization and educated. It leaves me between two extremes, where it would seem that I can get nowhere."

Mene says he will go back to the arctic, and when he goes he expects to carry many things to contribute to the mental improvement and entertainment of his friends and neighbors. He wasn't sure of his future plans at North Star Bay, but thought he might go into trading there. Then he might marry, he admitted.

"You can support a family cheaply there, and at night there is no place to go but home," he added.

Wallace says he has no grievance against Rear Admiral Peary, with whom he had a quarrel before he went back to Greenland. However, he has talked with the Esquimaus who accompanied both Peary and Dr. Cook, has studied their stories, and checked them up in the long evenings in the igloo, and has reached the conclusion that he has something of value bearing on the north pole subject which he wants to sell to the newspapers or present to some scientific organization.

Wallace will remain at the hotel for several days until he can reach some of his former friends, including Mr. Wallace, who, with the late Morris K. Jesup, befriended him and paid for his tuition here.

TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers Sailing Today on Noordam—Arrivals.

Some of the passengers booked to leave today for Rotterdam via Falmouth on the Noordam are:

J. W. Anderson, Mrs. Alice M. Anderson, Miss Elizabeth Andrew, H. V. Bailey, J. S. Aron, Alice Bartram, Benjamin F. Battin, Miss I. Cassels, Mrs. W. G. Cassels, Mrs. J. Cawthra, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clark, Mrs. C. E. Cooper, Miss H. A. C. van der Filer, Frederick Green, Mrs. H. C. Greene, Miss E. G. Greene, Frank Harder, Miss Annie Harris, J. C. H. Heldring, Miss Elizabeth W. Henley, Mrs. J. E. Hoare, C. A. Hoffman, Ralph Isham, Mrs. Mary Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. William Kennington, Frank Kennington, J. A. Ladd, Miss Jean Lindsay, R. Lutens, George McCulloch, W. McKinnon, A. Mandel, Miss N. March, W. A. Marshall, Mrs. Helena F. Marvick, George S. Miller, Dr. H. S. Paxton, A. F. Philips, Mrs. C. Posen, Miss M. H. Quinlan, Dr. C. D. Rijance, Mrs. Isabel Ritchie, Miss M. C. Ritchie, Miss Edith Ritchie, Edward P. Sanderson, Mrs. W. C. Scott, William W. Scott, Jr., Mrs. H. J. Symons, H. G. Waters, Dr. Paul J. Werner, Miss H. Wilson, Miss E. E. Woodhouse.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Andania from London via Falmouth were:

Broughton Allen, Edward Barker, Mrs. Georgina Brown, Mrs. C. E. W. Clarke, Rev. Wylie C. Clark, Henry W. Dodd, Robert L. Fraser, William P. Fuller, Henry Green, Mrs. Annie Green, George C. Halbot, Mrs. Mary Halbot, Charles Hannan, Frank Jackson, John C. Kelly, Alexander McCarthy, Judge Daniel Macdonald, Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Florence Martin, the Rev. William J. Murray, Arthur Keats Mynett, Miss S. Rush Parks, Miss Ellen Perkins, Dr. Benjamin Rand, Miss Louise Rowley, Mrs. Florence Sewell, Miss Harriet Sewell, Count and Countess de Besa Speyer, the Rev. William E. Stevenson, the Rev. Joseph Turner, Mrs. Minnie Wheeley, C. Hamilton Wickes, Miss Eva Wylie.

MISS GREER WEDS NOV. 8.

Plan for a Large Wedding Changed Owing to a Death in Family.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Greer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Greer, and Robert C. Myles, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Myles, will take place on Nov. 8 in one of the chapels of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Morningside Heights, instead of in St. Bartholomew's Church, and Miss Greer's grandfather, Bishop Greer, will perform the ceremony.

Miss Greer's maid of honor is to be her cousin, Miss Augusta McLane, and Beverly R. Myles will be his brother's best man. Charles G. Moller, 3d, and Frederick H. Wooley are to be the ushers, and none except relatives and a few intimate friends will be invited.

The change of plan from a large to a small wedding and from the church to the cathedral is due to a death in the family.

Mulligan-Tully Wedding.

The marriage of Raphael Edmund Mulligan, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Mulligan of 341 West Twenty-eighth Street, and Miss Marie Angela Tully, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Tully, of 550 West 148th Street, took place yesterday afternoon in the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, the Rev. James P. Sheridan officiating. Miss Eleanor W. Tully was her sister's only attendant, and Jerome V. Mulligan was his brother's best man. A breakfast for the two families followed at the home of the bride's parents. After a honeymoon trip through the South Mr. and Mrs. Mulligan will live at 584 West 152nd Street.

Spencer-Warfield Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—Mrs. John Freeman Rasin of Baltimore has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Wallis Warfield, to Lieutenant E. Winfield Spencer, U. S. N., son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Winfield Spencer of Chicago. Miss Warfield made her début at the first Monday german in Baltimore two Winters ago, but has since spent the greater part of her time in Washington and Annapolis with her cousin, Mrs. George Barnett, wife of General Barnett of the United States Marine Corps.

Lieutenant Spencer is an instructor to the Aviation Corps at Pensacola, Fla. The wedding will take place in Christ Church, Baltimore, during October.

Clark-Dixon Wedding on Oct. 14.

Invitations were issued yesterday for the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Marguerite Dixon, daughter of Captain and Mrs. James Wyllis Dixon of 241 Franklin Place, Flushing, to Austin Clark of Manhattan. The wedding will take place at St. George's Episcopal Church, Flushing, on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 14, at 4 o'clock.

Miss Dixon is a grand-daughter of the late James Dixon, for years a Congressman of Connecticut, and at one time United States Senator.

Miss Marjorie M. Davis Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Davis of 131 Riverside Drive announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie May Davis, to Frederic M. Gebhard of Jersey City Heights. No date has been set for the wedding.

Tourists from West Indies.

Among those who arrived yesterday from Jamaica and Panama on the Santa Marta were:

Miss Helen Allen, Miss Dorothea Allen, the Rev. Bishop Cecil de Carteret, J. W. Cargill, Miss Freelene Cochrane, Lloyd B. Crawford, Henry Ewart, A. M. Hampton, A. H. Hopkins, Ernest G. Douglas, and Robert L. Beausire.

Obituary Notes.

Harris B. Dick, of the Park Avenue Hotel, the sole surviving member of the firm of Dick & Fitzgerald, book publishers of 18 Ann Street, died suddenly last night in a subway train in Boston.

JOHN WADSWORTH HOLMES of Troy, N. Y., died there yesterday at the age of 89 years. He was a cousin of the late Oliver Wendell Holmes and was the last representative of his family.

Mrs. HENRIETTA PETERS SHORT, widow of William Short, a Brooklyn druggist, died on Thursday at her home, 391 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 67 years. She was born in Nova Scotia and was one of the oldest members of the Baptist Temple.

Mrs. MARY ALLEN, born in England seventy years ago and a resident of Farmingdale, L. I., for a great many years, died there on Wednesday. She is survived by her husband, John Allen, a civil war veteran, and three children.

JOHN ROBERT WHITE, formerly for ten years auditor of the Eastern branches of the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger packing house and later with the Gunns, Limited, packing plant in Toronto, is dead at the home of his parents, 1,348 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, aged 28 years. He was a nephew of Robert White, is a well-known hotel man of Brooklyn.

WALTER SCOTT PEERS, 68 years old, a printer formerly in business in Manhattan, died on Wednesday at his home, 242 Eleventh Street, South Brooklyn, of paralysis. Mr Peers was born in England and had lived in Brooklyn almost all his life. He left a widow, a son, and four daughters.

Mrs. CATHERINE WERNBERG, widow of John H. Wernberg, who before his death two years ago was a teller in the Mechanics and Metals Bank in Manhattan, died yesterday at her home, 75 Poplar Street, Brooklyn.

ALBERT R. GARROD, a shoe manufacturer and head of the Pediforme Shoe Company of 36 West Thirty-sixth Street, Manhattan, is dead at his home, 3,303 Glenwood Road, Flatbush, aged 51 years. Mr. Garrod was a native of England and left a widow, a son, and two daughters.

Mrs. MARY BURKHARDT, 75 years old, widow of Frederick Burkhardt, died at her home, 764 Lincoln Road, Flatbush, on Wednesday. She is survived by a son, Rudolph Burkhardt, a Bushwick druggist, and four daughters.

Mrs. MARY M. LOUNSBURY, widow of John S. Lounsbury and formerly a resident of Greenwich, Conn., died on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George H. Sniffen, at Port Chester, N. Y., in her seventy-second year.

Mrs. MARY S. HUSTED, wife of John A. Husted and a life-long resident of Greenwich, Conn., died on Wednesday at her home in Round Hill in her seventy-second year.

Captain WILLIAM C. LOUD, proprietor of a general store since he gave up the sea many years ago, died on Wednesday at his home in Round Pond, Me., in his sixty-sixth year.

Mrs. MARY R. WEISENSEE, wife of George Weisensee, a retired merchant of this city, died yesterday in the Flushing Hospital in her sixtieth year.

Captain WILLIAM C. MILLS, the last survivor of the battleship Congress, which was sunk in the civil war by the Merrimac, died at his home in Millersburg, Penn., yesterday. He was 75 years old.

JOHN W. HINGELEY of Evanston, Ill., last year's Captain and full back of the Wesleyan University football team, died in a hospital in Philadelphia yesterday from the effects of an operation following an attack of tonsilitis.

EDWARD PADELFORD SCOTT, a Confederate veteran who served as Captain on the staff of General Wayne, died on Wednesday at his home in Lenox, Mass. He was a son of Isaac Scott of Macon, Ga., who before the civil war was President of the Bank of Georgia and the Georgia Central Railway Company.

DAVID W. McCOUN, a veteran turfman and trainer of horses owned by August Belmont, Pierre Lorillard, and former Governor Bowie of Maryland, died on Wednesday at his home in Bayonne, N. J., in his eighty-eighth year.

Mrs. MARGARET VON FALLOIS, wife of Jean von Fallois, died on Wednesday at her home, 1,783 West Seventh Street, Brooklyn, in her fifty-fourth year.

JOHN M. BEDFORD, Postmaster of Buffalo in President Cleveland's Administration, died in Buffalo yesterday. He was 78 years old.

HOWARD T. VAN TASSEL, a member of the New York Produce Exchange for fifteen years and associated with his father, Howard A. Van Tassel, in the flour brokerage business, died yesterday at his home in Caldwell, N. J., in his thirty-eighth year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HYDE, widow of Charles Hyde and mother-in-law of former New Jersey State Senator Everett Colby, died yesterday, in her seventieth year, at her home, 605 East Front Street, Plainfield, N. J., where she had lived for forty-eight years.

THOUSANDS GREET RETURNING 71ST

First Manhattan Regiment to Return from Border Gets a Noisy Welcome.

QUARANTINE IS MODIFIED

Men Must Report Again at Armory for Inoculation Against Paratyphoid.

The Seventy-first New York Regiment, the first Manhattan troops to return from border service, after ten days of quarantine at Camp Whitman, was welcomed home last night by cheering thousands who had gathered about the New York Central tracks at Eleventh Avenue and West Sixtieth Street.

Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, Commander of the Second New York Division, met the first section of the troop train. It had been thought that the second section was immediately behind and more than 700 men from the first section were lined up at once in heavy marching order in West Fifty-seventh Street. The second section, it was found, was an hour late, but instead of decreasing in numbers the crowd grew. Reserves from the West Forty-seventh Street Station reinforced the mounted policemen.

Two bands had met the first section and during the hour's wait they gave a concert. Relatives and friends thronged about the waiting soldiers and the crowd interested itself first in border stories and then in the company mascots. These were numerous: A little pig, two goats, two raccoons, and a number of dogs mads up the regimental menagerie.

When the second section arrived with Lieut. Col. W. S. Beekman, the Seventy-first began its march to the armory, through West Fifty-seventh Street to Fifth Avenue, the crowd pressing closely around. The regiment marched to East Thirty-fourth Street and thence to Park Avenue, and the regimental armory. Here the two bands combined and played "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here!" while at quick step, although no order for the movement had been heard, the soldiers hurried through the armory gates. These were closed at once, but soon a cheer resounded from the interior.

The men had been told that the quarantine had been lifted and that they might return to their homes, but were to report at the armory tomorrow morning for a second paratyphoid inoculation.

Lieut. Col. Beekman ordered, at the instance of the War Department, that the men could not be fattened public dinners until the medical authorities decide that the regiment is immune. No visitors will be admitted to the armory until the regiment is mustered out, it was learned. Meanwhile, drills will be held daily, and for outdoor exercise companies will be marched separately in Park Avenue.

Fifteen men were left in the Third Field Hospital at Camp Whitman. Six were suffering from paratyphoid fever. They were: Privates Yale, Company A; Dibble, Reagan, Bird, and Thiall, Company C, and Robinson, cook of Company B.

Attached to the Seventy-first as the representative of the State Department of Health was Lieutenant Hans Zinsser, Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, who is Professor of Bacteriology in Columbia University.

Many persons gathered about the Seventh Regiment Armory in Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, seeking admittance to see relatives who had been detailed to armory duty and who had not returned to their homes when the regiment arrived on Wednesday night. Armed sentries were posted at the armory gates with orders to admit no one, as a precaution of the medical authorities.

SEES GREATER PROSPERITY.

C. S. Hamlin Tells Public Accountants of Federal Bank's Success.

The belief that the United States was entering upon an era of greater prosperity than it was now experiencing, in the development of which the Federal Reserve system of banking has been a large factor, was expressed last night by Charles S. Hamlin, Governor of the Federal Reserve bank, in an address at the annual dinner of the American Association of Public Accountants in the Waldorf. In the two years that the bank had been in existence it had placed the finances of the country on a firm basis, which had been the admiration of the world, he asserted.

He defended the system against what he termed the unwarranted attacks of those who were not familiar with its merits, and gave statistics showing that the national wealth had increased $40,000,000,000 since 1914, the money in circulation now totaled $700,000,000, and the imports of gold from foreign countries amounted to $460,000,000. This was one of the results of the Federal Reserve Bank, he asserted, which assured a plentiful supply of money to borrowers and stabilized the credit of the country.

"It may be well at this time to sound a note or warning," Mr. Hamlin said. "I know that it is no time to preach conservatism while we are in the midst of unparalleled prosperity, but it may be wise to take account of the future. We must conserve our resources for the time when we shall not be so prosperous.

"I believe, however, that under the Federal Reserve system we shall never have a universal collapse of credit as in times past. We will never again have a currency famine. I also predict."

SCHOOLPENSION FUND LOSES

Court Lets City Keep Teacher's Unearned Salary.

Supreme Court Justice Cohalan decided against the Teachers' Pension Fund yesterday in the test case brought for an order directing the Board of Education to pay into the fund the salary of Rose C. Robinson, which was not paid to her for a year during which she was absent from duty on leave.

The court ruled that while money forfeited by, deducted from, or withheld from teachers might be ordered paid into the fund the law does not affect cases where salaries of teachers ceased during their absence from duty.

The decision affects claims for several hundred thousand dollars.

E. H. Sothern in Film 'The Chattel.'

The first public showing of "The Chattel," the first of the series of films for which E. H Sothern posed in the Vitagraph studios last Summer to be released, will be given Sunday at the Strand. Mr. Sothern will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton at dinner Sunday night, and will then see his picture at the Strand.

DUTTON'S

CORRECT SOCIAL STATIONERY

The complete book store
681 FIFTH AVENUE

MISS MARY PLUMMER DIES.

Ex-President of American Library Association a Victim of Cancer.

DIXON, Ill., Sept. 21.—Miss Mary Wright Plummer, former President of the American Library Association, and until recently principal of the Library School of the New York Public Library, died early this morning at the home of her brother, Joseph P. Plummer, in this place. She had been ill for the last two months from cancer.

Miss Plummer was born in Richmond, Ind., and studied at Wellesley College and Columbia University. She was a member of the first class to study library science at the university, and from 1896 to 1904 she was librarian at the Pratt Institute Free Library in Brooklyn. Miss Plummer was also director of the Pratt Institute Library School from 1896 to 1911, leaving there to become principal of the Library School of the New York Public Library, where she remained until her health failed this Summer.

She was President of the American Library Association during 1915-1916, and was the second woman to hold this office, having been Vice President from 1900 to 1911. In addition, Miss Plummer was a former President of the New York State Library Association, the New York Library Club, and the Long Island Library Club. In 1900 she was a delegate from this country to the International Congress of Libraries at the Paris Exposition.

Miss Plummer was the author of a volume of verses and of two books for children, "Roy and Ray in Canada" and "Stories from the Chronicle of the Cid." She also compiled a book on "Contemporary Spain."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

PITNEY—WILLIAMS.—At Beverly Farms, Mass., Sept. 19, Frances, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. John R. Williams, of Washington, D. C., to John Ballantine Pitney of Morristown, N. J.

Brooklyn.

BEARD — FENNELL. — Sept. 20, Helen M. Fennell to Malcolm C. Beard.
HAGER — HASKELL. — Sept. 20, Helen L. Haskell to Clayton M. Hager.
KAUFMAN—WARNER.—Sept. 20, Mabel S. Warner to Harold Kaufman.
O'BRIEN — GALLIE. — Sept. 20, Jeanette E. Gallie to Eugene O'Brien.
RYDER — BONFIELD. — Sept. 20, Bessie H. Bonfield to Ellsworth Ryder.

Jersey City.

GOUGH — KELLY. — Sept. 20, Elizabeth A. Kelly to John F. Gough.

Died.

BARKER.—SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in the State of New York.—The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, John Jay Barker, at 67th Mansfield Place, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, Sept. 22, at 3 P. M.
ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

BROWN.—Emma West, widow of Richard Brown, suddenly, on Thursday, Sept. 21, 1916, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Benjamin E. Hall, No. 67 Riverside Drive, New York. Funeral services will be held Saturday, Sept. 23, at 9:30 A. M., at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av., above 45th St. Interment in Philadelphia. Philadelphia papers please copy.

BURKHARDT.—On Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1916, Mary, widow of Frederick G. Burkhardt, in her 75th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 764 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, 22d inst., at 8 o'clock.

COLEMAN.—Matthews, suddenly, at his home, 82 Sidney Place, Brooklyn, on Sept. 20, 1916. Notice of funeral hereafter.

COOLEY.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1916, Dr. Le Roy Clark Cooley. Funeral services will be held at the family residence, No. 2 Reservoir Square, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock.

COXE.—At Drifton, Penn., Sept. 20, Eckley Brinton Coxe, Jr., son of the late Charles Brinton Coxe and Elizabeth Sinkler Coxe. Funeral services at St. James's Church, Twenty-second and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Friday, 4 P. M.

CROMBIE.—Harriet Slade, wife of William M. Crombie, at Banff, Canada, on Sept. 19. Funeral and interment at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., Tuesday noon, Sept. 26.

CROMBIE.—The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution announce with deep regret the death of a beloved member, Mrs. Harriet Slade Crombie.
MARY VAN BUREN VANDERPOEL, Regent.
JULIA R. LIVINGSTON, Rec. Sec'y.

DEICHES.—Manhattan Lodge No. 156, I. O. B. B.—Brethren: You are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, Adolf Deiches, from Temple Rodeph Sholom, 63d St. and Lexington Av., this (Friday) morning at 10 o'clock.
SAMUEL LEAVITT, President.
PHILIP COWEN, Secretary.

FRIEZE.—At New Brighton, S. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1916, Lyman B. Frieze, Jr., son of Lyman B. Frieze and Providence R. Li. in the 59th year of his age. Burial service at Christ Church, New Brighton, Friday, Sept. 22, at 11 A. M. Providence papers please copy.

GARROD.—Suddenly, Sept. 20, 1916, Albert R. Garrod, beloved husband of Emily G. Garrod. Funeral service at his late residence, 3,303 Glenwood Road, Flatbush, Friday, Sept. 22, at 8 P. M. Interment Saturday. London (England) papers please copy.

GUNTHER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 20, Lena, widow of Isaac Gunther, and beloved mother of Henie, Rose, Hamel, Nathan, and Max. Relatives, friends, and members of Deborah Verein, No. 1, and Henrietta Verein are invited to attend the funeral from the chapel of Mount Zion Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 22, at 2 P. M.

HOEY.—At his residence, 375 College Av., on Thursday, Sept. 21, Thomas F. Hoey, beloved husband of Maggie Hoey, nee Sullivan. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUSCHMITT.—On Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1916, Dr. Adam W. Hubschmitt. Funeral services at his home, 443 East 84th St., on Friday, Sept. 22, at 1 P. M.

HYDE.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 21, 1916, Elizabeth, wife of the late Charles Hyde, in her 79th year. Services at her late residence, 605 East Front St., Plainfield, N. J., Sunday, Sept. 24, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving foot of Liberty St., New York City, (C. R. R. of N. J.,) at 1 o'clock.

JACOBS.—Annie, (nee Lowitzki,) suddenly, wife of Abraham T. Jacobs and mother of Estelle. Funeral from her late residence, 607 West 184th St., on Friday, Sept. 22, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

JAMES.—Memorial Resolutions.—The Board of Directors of The Lincoln National Bank, with profound sorrow, records the death on Sept. 11, 1916, of General Thomas L. James.
He was a Charter Director and President of the Bank from its organization in 1882 until Nov. 21, 1912, when he became Chairman of the Board.
General James radiated good cheer, and his personality, counsel and advice have had much to do with the success of the Bank.
General James was a man of great executive efficiency, which was abundantly evidenced by his distinguished career, first as Postmaster at New York and later in the Garfield's Cabinet as Postmaster General. His untiring industry, his discretion and tact, his substantial wisdom made him a man of marked and distinguished position. His most conspicuous trait of his character was his power of friendship. He loved his fellow men and they loved him. Few of his generation have had so many and such warm friends as General James. As the President of a great bank his warmth of greeting, his unfailing courtesy and his rare gift of warm friendliness were large factors in the proud success which the institution achieved. His memory will be an inspiration to the hundreds of men who have lived in the circle of his strong friendship.
Resolved, that this Minute be spread upon the records of the Bank, and further,
Resolved, that the President transmit to the family a copy of this Minute and these Resolutions.
CHAS. ELLIOT WARREN, President.
DAVID C. GRANT, Cashier, Secretary of the Board.

JANSSEN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Sept. 21, 1916, Francis Gerhard, eldest son of the late Gerhard and Marrianne Blanchard Janssen. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JUDSON.—Comrades of Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., and Lafayette Camp, S. V. Comrades are invited to attend the funeral services of our late comrade, Dr. A. B. Judson, at Judson Memorial Church, Washington Square and South 5th Av., Saturday, 2 P. M., 23d. Citizens' dress and badge. By order of
HENRY J. HOWLETT, Commander.
F. B. STEDMAN, Adjutant.

KERRIGAN.—Sarah C., aged 38 years, Sept. 20, at the home of her brother-in-law, J. A. Singer, South Bay House, Blue Point. Funeral services at St. Francis de Sales Church at 8:30, in Patchogue, Sept. 22. To be buried in Calvary Cemetery.

McCUE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Sept. 21, Rev. Edward J. McCue, rector of Church of St. Rose of Lima, West 165th St. Notice of funeral later.

EXPLOSION ON BATTLESHIP.

12-Inch Gun on the Michigan Blown to Pieces in Firing Test.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Admiral Mayo, commanding the Atlantic Fleet, reported today that a twelve-inch gun on the battleship Michigan had exploded yesterday in the firing tests on the Southern drill grounds, the muzzle being blown to pieces, seriously injuring one man.

The Michigan was ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard for repairs and investigation of the explosion. The name of the injured man was not given in the Admiral's report.

Wright Huntington.

Wright Huntington, an actor and stage director, died yesterday in Cincinnati. He was stricken while passing the public library in Vine Street and died before the ambulance in which he was being carried reached the General City Hospital. Mr. Huntington was playing in "Experience" at the Lyric Theatre, and his wife, whose stage name is Louise Gerard, is also a member of the company. Mr. Huntington was 51 years old.

The Rev. Father Edward J. McCue.

The Rev. Father Edward J. McCue, rector for the last six years of the Church of St. Rose of Lima, in West 165th Street, died yesterday in the rectory of the church. He was born here and was a graduate of St. Francis Xavier's College in West Sixteenth Street. Father McCue was ordained in 1889 at St. Joseph's Seminary in Troy. Before coming here he was rector of St. Joseph's Church in Kingston, N. Y., for more than eight years. Three sisters and a brother survive him.

Died.

PRENTICE.—Daniel, Sept. 19, in his 66th year. Funeral services at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West 46th St., Friday, Sept. 22, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

ROSS.—Sept. 20, at his residence, 233 West 53d St., Nathan Ross, beloved brother of Minna Ross. Funeral private.

SCOTT.—Suddenly, at Lenox, Mass., Edward Padelford Scott, in his 76th year. His wife was the late Evelyn Gurnee Scott. He leaves three children, E. Norman Scott, Mrs. George R. Dyer, and Mrs. Clarence C. Chapman. Notice of funeral later.

SHERMAN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 19, at St. Luke's Hospital, of appendicitis, Frank Dempster, aged 50, beloved husband of Juliet Durand Sherman. Funeral services at his late residence, 501 West 110th St., 2 P. M. Friday, Sept. 22. Interment at convenience of family. Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

TIMPSON.—On Sept. 19, 1916, at Douglas, on Lake Champlain, after a short illness, Edwin W. Timpson, in his 87th year. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 14 Fairview Av., Orange, N. J., Friday, Sept. 22, at 10:30 A. M.

VAIL.—At his residence at Islip, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1916, John H. Vail, son of the late Harvey W. and Anne Udall Vail of Islip, in the 79th year of his age. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

VALENTINE.—Suddenly, Albert A., son of Nikoline L. Valentine and the late Anker P. Valentine, and chauffeur for Mulford Martin of Rye, N. Y. Notice of funeral later.

VAN TASSEL.—On Thursday, Sept. 21, 1916, Howard T. Van Tassel, son of Howard A. and Sarah L. Van Tassel. Funeral services Saturday evening, Sept. 23, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Patchogue, N. Y., Sunday afternoon.

VON FALLOIS.—Mrs. Margaret von Fallois, age 54 years, of 1,783 West 7th St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Sept. 20. Requiem mass at SS. Simon and Jude's Roman Catholic Church, Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

WARNER.—George B. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th. (Campbell Building.) Friday afternoon, 12:30.

BARRY.—Abby, 1,189 1st Av., Sept. 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
BOYLAN.—Michael J., 702 East 156th St., Sept. 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
CARROLL.—Evelyn, 2,052 Madison Av., Sept. 19, aged 21. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
CLANCY.—Margaret, 22 Renwick St., Sept. 19. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
CONNAUGHTON. — Patrick, Sept. 20. Funeral 1,081 Lexington Av.
FLAHERTY. — James, 2,927 Haskins St., Bronx, Sept. 20. Funeral notice later.
FLYNN.—Agnes, Sept. 20. Funeral 874 Lexington Av. today.
HARTMAN.—Max, 1,078 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, Sept. 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HERBST.—Elizabeth, 750 Hewitt Place, Bronx, Sept. 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HESSE.—Robert, 1,467 3d Av., Sept. 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
KEELEY.—Edward, 62 Gansevoort St., Sept. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
KUBLER.—Eugene, 813 Elsmere Place, Sept. 18, aged 62. Funeral private.
LANG.—Michael, 529 East 147th St., Sept. 20, aged 50.
McLARTY.—Annie, 305 West 13th St., Sept. 18. Funeral private.
METZGER.—Gustav, 263 Avenue B, Sept. 20, aged 14. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
RATSTON.—George F., 736 West 181st St., Sept. 19.
ROSENTHAL.—Meyer, 2,041 5th Av., Sept. 20, aged 82. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
WOOD.—George W., 462 West 34th St., Sept. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

Brooklyn.

ANNIN.—Samuel H., Sept. 20. Funeral 305 Adams St.
BELLSTEDT.—Katherine, 8th Av. and 16th St., Sept. 19, aged 74.
CARLIN.—Mary T., 98 Luquer St., Sept. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
DENTTHORNE.—Frank A., 253 Tompkins Av., Sept. 19, aged 48.
DUDA.—Anna, German Hospital, Sept. 20, aged 2.
FELLER.—Ellen C., 1,045 73d St., Sept. 19, aged 69.
FOGARTY.—Timothy, Bushwick and De Kalb Avs., Sept. 20, aged 68.
FRANK.—Christopher J., 88 Cornelia St., Sept. 20. Funeral Sept. 24, 2 P. M.
GARTNER.—Elizabeth, 1,237 Putnam Av., Sept. 20, aged 84. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
GILMER.—Elizabeth C., 664 Putnam Av., Sept. 20, aged 82.
GLADE.—Caroline, 1,080 Hancock St., Sept. 19, aged 36. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
GLADE.—Herman, 1,080 Hancock St., Sept. 19, aged 49. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
GOODBURN.—Thomas, 53 Schermerhorn St., Sept. 20, aged 37. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
HOWELL.—Nettie, 161 6th Av., Sept. 19.
HUZZO.—Brigida, 128 President St., Sept. 19, aged 1 month.
KESSEE.—Gitel, 1,781 Prospect St., Sept. 19, aged 58.
LEVINE.—Samuel, 244 Seigel St., Sept. 19, aged 35.
LUTHGENS.—Frank, St. Catharine's Hospital, Sept. 19, aged 58.
LYONS.—Bernard, 129 Atlantic Av., Sept. 20, aged 80.
MASILEOSKI.—Stephen, 90 North 5th St., Sept. 19, aged 4 months.
MAYER.—Anna, St. Catharine's Hospital, Sept. 20, aged 30. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.
MENNIG.—Anna, St. Catharine's Hospital, Sept. 20, aged 50. Funeral tomorrow 8:30 A. M.
MONTABAN.—Angelina, 31 Hopkins St., Sept. 19, aged 6.
MURPHY.—Jane E., 1,119 Prospect Place, Sept. 20, aged 51.
MURPHY.—John, 542 Clinton St., Sept. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
MURTHA.—Alice, St. Peter's Hospital, Sept. 20, aged 86.
NELSON.—Ebba, 1,402 Park Place, Sept. 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
PHILLIPS.—Eugene, 97 Dupont St., Sept. 19, aged 47. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CIRCLE 104 J. WINTERBOTTOM SIXTH AV at 53d St.

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will positively hold services at their NEW TEMPLE, 150th St., near B'way, commencing Sept. 27, 1916. Seats can be obtained from Nat. B. Blum, sexton, 562 W. 150th St. Audubon 5829.

Died.

PROPIGMAN.—Matilda, 40 Power St., Sept. 19, aged 33.
RABER.—Friedericke, 1,335 Bushwick Av., Sept. 20. Funeral notice later.
RIELLY.—Michael, 174 Douglas St., Sept. 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
RUTH.—Richard, 21 Wolcott St., Sept 20, aged 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
SAIBER.—Blanche, 341 Hopkinson Av., Sept.

SPURT OF THE GIANTS CARRIES THEM TO STRAIGHTAWAY RECORD OF SIXTEEN VICTORIES

GALLOPING GIANTS GARNER ONE MORE

Defeat of Cubs Brings Them Within One of Early Season Mark of Seventeen Straight.

PERRITT PROVES PUZZLING

Pol Does Not Permit a Hit After Third Inning and Whitewashes the Bruins by 4 to 0.

By way of diversion, whom do you suppose the Giants beat yesterday at the Polo Grounds? The Chicago Cubs of Joe Tinker is the answer. As they say in the arithmetic class, the sum was 4 to 0; higher mathematics, incidentally, makes it the sixteenth straight victory. The game was embellished by nifty plays on the part of the Giants behind Pol Perritt. You remember Pol, the lad who beat the Phillies twice in one afternoon.

For three innings the Cubs were quite gay with Pol, but then he shut down on the opposition, and after the third he did not give the Bruins a hit. Mr. Tinker, who chaperons the Cubs, was very much perturbed. He could not understand it, because every time any one of his batsmen fanned he was told that Pol had nothing but a glove and a good wish.

As a matter of fact, Pol Perritt had more than that. He had a curve which raised havoc with the backs of the Chicago batsmen. He also had a slow ball which put tears in their eyes. In other words, he was there, but the Cubs couldn't find him.

It is no easy task for any team to win sixteen games in a row. In fact, any major league club which resorts to this sort of thing is usually considered as more or less a great aggregation. So it is with the Giants. They are going along to beat the band, and yet there is no goal which they can hope to reach. All that they are doing is winning ball games, and their spirit is much to their credit.

Giants Start Right Off.

In the very first inning the clan of McGraw got busy and chalked up a unit. Burns singled to left and Herzog was out, Yerkes to Saier, Burns going to second. Robertson got a hit to short, sending Burns to third. Heinie Zim then poled a hit to right and scored Burns.

In the second stanza the Giants got another run. Kauff singled to centre, and when Holke fanned, Kauff was doubled at second. Bill Rariden then brought the crowd right up on its toes when he hammered a home run to the flower bed in right centre field.

Along in the fourth inning the Giants got busy again. The great Zim started off with a slam to left, and when Cy Williams juggled Fletcher's hit Heinie went to third. While Kauff was being tossed out at first Zim scored.

The Giants were not satisfied with that, because in the sixth, with two gone, Zim got a pass, and, bright boy that he is, he stole second. When Arthur Fletcher had the presence of mind to poke a single to centre, of course there was nothing for Heinie to do but to score.

In that way the Giants got all their runs. In the meantime Pol Perritt was pitching such air-tight ball against the Cubs that they had no chance to edge their way to a run, even with the aid of burglar's tools. Fletcher gave the crowd a thrill in the fourth session when he tried to steal home, but was nipped at the plate, Hendrix to Art Wilson.

Years Begin to Show.

Perhaps, if you will let your fancy drift back, you will remember this Claude Hendrix. At one time he was the trump card in the Pirates' pitching staff. Although it is a sad thing to chronicle, there is no getting away from the fact that Claude is getting old. In fact, everybody gets old as the years drift along.

As a man up a tree looks at the situation, Mr. Hendrix did not have a Chinaman's chance against Pol Perritt. In fact, Pol did a very finished job at twirling. He put the ball everywhere over the platter except where the enemy could hit it. The audience will now arise while the band plays and will applaud Mr. Perritt.

More or less than 5,000 folks watched the proceedings, and, if you want to know the truth, by gum, they all enjoyed it. It was good, lively baseball. Today, with the same Cubs as the opposition, the Giants will endeavor to make it seventeen straight. They have done that once already this year. Will you be there? If you are not, there are a lot of folks who will be. The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	1	1	3	0
Herzog,2b	4	0	1	0	1
Doolan,2b	0	0	0	0	0
Rob'tson,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Zim'man,3b	3	2	2	2	4
Fletcher,ss	3	0	2	1	2
Kauff,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Holke,1b	3	0	0	10	1
McCarty,o	0	0	0	0	0
Rariden,c	3	1	1	3	2
Perritt,p	2	0	0	1	0
Total	29	4	9	27	11

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zelder,3b	3	0	0	1	3
Flack,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Mann,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Saier,1b	4	0	2	10	0
Williams,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Wilson,c	3	0	1	6	3
Yerkes,2b	3	0	0	3	3
W'tman,ss	3	0	1	2	2
Hendrix,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	31	0	6	24	12

Error—Williams.

New York	1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 —4
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Wilson. Home run—Rariden. Stolen bases—Zimmerman, Doolan. Double play—Wilson and Yerkes. Left on bases—New York, 3; Chicago, 5. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 1; off Hendrix, 2. Earned runs—Off Hendrix, 4. Struck out—By Perritt, 1; by Hendrix, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

REDS AGAIN BEAT BRAVES.

Griffith Leader in Heavy and Timely Bombardment of Tyler.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Heavy, consistent and timely hitting resulted in another victory for Cincinnati over Boston today, 5 to 4. Griffith led at the bat with a triple and three singles in five times up, driving in three of the five runs. The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smith,lf	5	0	0	1	0
Groh,3b	5	1	2	1	5
Roush,cf	4	3	2	3	0
Chase,1b	4	1	2	10	0
L. G'ffith,rf	5	0	4	2	0
McK'nie,3b	5	0	0	0	6
Kopf,ss	4	0	1	4	1
Huhn,c	4	0	1	6	1
Schneider,p	4	0	2	0	1
Total	40	5	14	27	11

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Collins,cf	4	0	1	3	0
M'ville,ss	4	0	0	2	1
Wilhoit,rf	3	1	1	2	1
Konetchy,1b	3	2	1	7	1
J.C.Smith,3b	4	1	1	1	2
Magee,lf	4	0	2	0	0
Egan,2b	3	0	1	0	1
Gowdy,c	3	0	0	10	1
Tyler,p	4	0	1	2	3
a-Chappelle	1	0	0	0	0
bConnolly	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	8	27	10

a-Batted for Egan in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Gowdy in ninth inning.
Errors—Roush, Maranville.

Cincinnati	2 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0—5
Boston	0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Konetchy, Kopf. Three-base hits—Griffith, Chase. Stolen bases—Groh, Egan, Schneider. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 10; Boston, 5. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 2; off Tyler, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Schneider, 8 hits and 4 runs, in nine innings; off Tyler, 14 hits and 5 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Schneider, 6; by Tyler, 3. Passed ball—Gowdy. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Harrison.

DEWAR'S
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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4, Chicago, 0.
Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 3.
Pittsburgh, 8; Philadelphia, 3.
Cincinnati, 5; Boston, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; St. Louis, 4.
Boston, 16; Detroit, 2.
Cleveland, 3; Washington, 2.
(Twelve innings.)
Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	85	55	.607
Philadelphia	82	57	.590
Boston	78	57	.578
New York	75	62	.547
Pittsburgh	65	79	.451
Chicago	63	81	.437
St. Louis	60	84	.417
Cincinnati	56	89	.386

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	84	59	.587
Chicago	83	63	.568
Detroit	83	64	.565
New York	75	68	.524
Cleveland	75	71	.514
St. Louis	75	72	.510
Washington	71	71	.500
Philadelphia	32	110	.225

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3:25 P. M.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Boston at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

MACKS BLANK WHITE SOX.

Cellar Champions Humble Chicago by 8 to 0 in Final Game.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Chicago failed to keep pace with the world's champions today and dropped the final game of the season with the Philadelphia club, 8 to 0. The White Sox now are two and one-half games behind the league leaders. Joe Bush was in fine form, and ably supported by his teammates, held Chicago to five scattered hits. Philadelphia, on the other hand, had little difficulty bunching hits off Faber and Williams, and won easily. The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	4	3	2	1	0
Grover,2b	4	0	2	1	4
Strunk,rf	5	0	2	1	0
Schang,lf	5	0	1	3	0
McInnis,1b	4	1	2	9	2
Pick,3b	4	1	2	1	2
Brown,cf	4	2	2	2	0
Haley,c	4	0	1	9	1
Bush,p	4	1	1	2	1
Total	38	8	16	27	9

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J. Collins,rf	2	0	0	2	0
W'ver,3b,ss	4	0	1	0	1
E.Collins,2b	4	0	2	0	3
Jackson,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Leibold,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Nesa,ss	2	0	0	2	7
aFournier	0	0	0	0	0
M'Mullin,3b	1	0	1	1	0
Terry,ss	1	0	1	4	3
bFalch	1	0	0	0	0
Hasbrook,1b	0	0	0	3	0
Lynn,c	1	0	0	3	3
Lapp,c	2	0	0	4	1
Faber,p	1	0	1	0	3
Williams,p	2	0	0	0	0
cMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
dJourdan	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	5	27	16

a-Batted for Ness in sixth inning.
b-Batted for Terry in sixth inning.
c-Batted for Hasbrook in ninth inning.
d-Batted for Williams in ninth inning.
Error—McMullin.

Philadelphia	1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 4—8
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Pick, Strunk. Three-base hits—Brown, Witt. Stolen bases—Pick, E. Collins, Leibold, McMullin. Sacrifice hits—Grover. Double play—McInnis and Bush. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 9. Bases on balls—Off Bush, 6; off Williams, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Faber, 7 hits and 4 runs in four and a third innings; off Williams, 9 hits and 3 runs in four and two-thirds innings; off Bush, 5 hits and no runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Faber, 3; by Bush, 7; by Williams, 4. Passed ball—Haley. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Dineen.

SWEEP FOR THE RED SOX.

Tigers Lose Final Game of Series by Score of 10 to 2.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 21.—Boston made a clean sweep of the series with Detroit, winning today's game 10 to 2. Jennings used four pitchers, but none of them was effective except Dubuc, who pitched only the last inning. Walker hit a home run in the first inning with one man on base. In the fourth he tripled, scoring Ruth and Janvrin, who had been passed. Hits in the fourth inning by Crawford, Heilman and Stanage enabled Detroit to score two runs. Local mid-week attendance records were broken by the series. The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	5	1	2	2	0
Janvrin,2b	4	1	0	2	4
Walker,cf	5	2	2	4	0
Gainer,1b	2	1	0	5	0
Hoblitt'l,1b	2	1	1	6	1
Lewis,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Gardner,3b	4	1	2	0	2
McNally,3b	0	0	0	0	0
Scott,ss	3	1	1	1	4
Thomas,c	4	1	1	4	1
Ruth,p	4	1	2	2	2
Total	35	10	13	27	14

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	4	0	2	2	2
Bush,ss	5	0	0	3	3
Cobb,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Veach,lf	5	0	0	2	0
Crawford,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Heilman,1b	3	1	1	10	0
Young,2b	3	0	0	1	0
Stanage,c	4	0	1	4	0
Coveles'e,p	0	0	0	0	2
Boland,p	1	0	0	0	2
Cun'gham,p	1	0	0	1	2
Dubuc,p	1	0	0	0	0
aBurns	1	0	1	0	0
Total	34	2	7	27	11

a-Batted for Boland in the fourth inning.
Errors—Walker, (2,) Crawford,

Boston	2 1 1 3 0 0 2 1 0—10
Detroit	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Hooper, Gardner. Three-base hits—Walker, Ruth. Home run—Walker. Stolen bases—Hooper, Lewis. Sacrifice hits—Hooper, Thomas, Scott. Double plays—Scott, Janvrin, and Gainer; Vitt and Heilman; Cunningham and Heilman. Left on bases—Boston, 10; Detroit, 9. First base on error—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ruth, 4; off Coveleskie, 1; off Boland, 2; off Cunningham, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Ruth, 7 hits and 2 runs in nine innings; off Coveleskie, 5 hits and 4 runs in two and one-third innings; off Boland, 2 hits and 3 runs in one and two-thirds innings; off Cunningham, 6 hits and 3 runs in four innings; off Dubuc, no hits and no runs in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Coveleskie, (Lewis and Gardner.) Struck out—By Ruth, 4; by Coveleskie, 1; by Dubuc, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Owens.

American Association.

Toledo, 7; Indianapolis, 6.
Minneapolis, 5; Kansas City, 2.
Milwaukee, 3; St. Paul, 0.
Louisville, 1; Columbus, 0.

Billy Miske Knocks Out Barry.

Billy Miske, the St. Paul middleweight, disposed of his opponent, Jim Barry of Chicago, by the knockout route in the sixth round of a ten-round bout last night at the Clermont A. C. of Brooklyn. In the semi-final bout of six rounds Johnny Herman outpointed Harold Cussack.

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DODGERS CONQUER CARDS WITH BATS

Onslaught in Fifth Results in Five Runs and Superbas Win by 6 to 3.

Colonel C. H. Ebbets's collection of baseball players continued their advance toward the National League flag yesterday afternoon by pounding out a victory over the humble Cardinals at Brooklyn by a score of 6 to 3. A concentrated and accurate attack with the stick was what gave the Robins their victory.

They annihilated two of Miller Huggins's twirlers and furnished a game that was replete with thrills. The loyal Brooklyn enthusiasts were given cause for palpitation of the heart on several occasions. When Larry Cheney tightened down to his work of the afternoon, however, one of the fans became so imbued with confidence that he began calling the "outs" as the Cardinal batsmen faced the Robin twirler with remarkable accuracy and in a sonorous voice which carried over the entire field.

For a time yesterday it appeared that St. Louis would come out victorious. It is strange how the seventh-place baseball teams can cause the league leaders considerable worriment before they are subdued. The Cardinals did just this to the Superbas. They had them scared at the start.

Jack Coombs, the former Athletic star, started the game for the Robins, and the hearts of the ardent followers of the team across the bridge sank in their collective breasts when he was hammered for two runs in the opening session. The Cardinals threatened to repeat their performance in the second frame, but after one more hit had been made off his service, and with two down, the former Mackman walked dejectedly from the mound.

Then Larry Cheney took up the burden for Brooklyn, and his shoots had the visiting bats throttled for the rest of the afternoon as far as run-producing slams were concerned. In the ninth frame, however, the Robins, with a lead of 6 to 2, became careless and listless in the field and allowed another St. Louis run to cross the home platter without interference. The tally could have easily been prevented, but Wilbert Robinson's men didn't seem to care much.

Joe Lotz, a youthful Cardinal twirler, started the game with a two-run lead, but before he had become fully acquainted with the Dodger batsmen in their half of the opening frame the latter had accumulated a regular-sized run without the formality of a hit. Then he traveled along with a degree of smoothness until the fifth inning, although at times he gave evidences of returning to his first-inning erratic form.

In the fifth session the Robin batters picked out whatever they chose from the young man's offering and sent his efforts to all parts of the field. They collected a total of six hits in this frame and turned five of them into runs.

Jake Daubert, the nimble Brooklyn first baseman, started the rumpus after Cheney and Davenport had finished beating out a bunt. Casey Stengel then sent a two-base smash to left field, which sent Daubert across the plate with the tying run. Zach Wheat could not let his batting mark suffer to any extent, and he showed to the front with a wallop to centre field, which sent for two bases when Long dropped the ball after a hard run. Stengel went home. Wheat went to third on George Cutshaw's single, and Cutshaw immediately proceeded to steal second successfully. Mike Mowrey came through with a single to left field, which sent both Wheat and Cutshaw across, and the venerable Mike was given his passage home when Ivy Olson batted a three-bagger to the left garden.

The youthful Lotz was then ejected from the scene and Currie was injected, and just when the spectators were seeking for room on the score cards to record further happenings Otto Miller ended the tirade by popping a foul fly to Mike Gonzales. The Dodgers apparently regarded this as a day's work and didn't bother to make any more runs.

Stengel and Olson contributed two fielding gems to the afternoon's pastime. The redoubtable Casey made one of his trusty throws, in the second inning of Lotz's smash to the right garden, and nipped Smith trying to score on the hit. Olson followed this by climbing into the air for a liner off the bat of Betzel and spearing the ball with one hand.

Following the receipt of a notice from the National Baseball Commission yesterday, Colonel Ebbets announced that he would go ahead with printing the tickets for the world's series. The race is so close that the three leading clubs were instructed to do this. In Brooklyn the feeling is that the printing of tickets there will surely be justified. Thirty thousand seats will be put on sale at the Brooklyn headquarters at $5, $3, $2, and $1, and application blanks for these will be issued shortly. The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,cf	4	1	1	0	0
Daubert,1b	3	1	1	7	1
Stengel,rf	3	1	1	1	1
Wheat,lf	3	1	1	1	0
Merkle,lf	0	0	0	0	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	1	2	1	2
Mowrey,3b	4	1	1	1	0
Olson,ss	2	0	1	3	2
O.Miller,c	4	0	1	11	1
Coombs,p	0	0	0	0	0
Cheney,p	4	0	1	0	2
Total	30	6	10	27	9

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Betzel,2b	2	0	0	0	1
Stewart,2b	1	0	0	1	0
Gonzales,c	3	0	0	3	1
Brottem,..	1	0	0	0	2
J.Miller,ss	3	1	1	1	2
Bohne,ss	1	0	0	0	2
Long,cf	4	1	3	3	0
Hornsby,3b	4	0	2	1	1
Bescher,lf	4	1	2	5	1
Smith,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Snyder,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Lotz,p	2	0	1	0	2
Currie,p	1	0	0	0	0
aButler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	9	24	12

a-Batted for Currie in ninth inning.
Errors—Olson, Stewart, Currie.

Brooklyn	1 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0—6
St. Louis	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3

Two-base hits—J. Miller, Stengel, Wheat. Three-base hit—Olson. Stolen bases—Long, Bescher, (2,) Snyder, (2,) Cutshaw, Olson. Sacrifice hits—Betzel, Daubert. Sacrifice fly—Cutshaw. Double play—Beacher, Gonzales, and Snyder. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lotz, 4; off Currie, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Lotz, 8 hits and 6 runs in 4 2-3 innings; off Currie, 2 hits and no runs in 3 1-3 innings; off Coombs, 3 hits and 2 runs in 1 1-3 innings; off Cheney, 6 hits and no runs in 7 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Lotz, 1; by Cheney, 9. Wild pitch—Cheney. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Harlem S. C.—Phil Bloom vs. Leo Johnson. Ten rounds.

New Polo A. A.—Sailor George Volk vs. Bob Massey; Al Malone vs. Willie Papke. Both ten-round bouts.

Brown's Far Rockaway A. C.—Paddy Burns vs. Chick Simler. Ten rounds.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Walter Mohr vs. Knockout Williams. Ten rounds.

YANKS NOSE OUT BROWNS.

Register Victory Which Topples St. Louis to Sixth Place.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21.—New York has won two games from the St. Louis Browns at Sportsman's Park this season. The Yankees' first victory Tuesday sent the Browns tumbling out of the first division, and their second success today shot Jones's men into sixth place. Cleveland won, thereby moving into fifth place.

New York spanked Carl Weilman for three markers in the second and fourth innings today. The Browns got to Shocker for two in the fourth and electrocuted the young spitter in the sixth, when, with Austin on third, Lavan on second, and two down, Shocker passed Dave Davenport, filling the bases and making a full house for Albert Shotton. Bert's hit brought two men home.

This rally would have won for the Browns had not Davenport weakened in the ninth. Lefty High batted for Shocker in the final round and was cleverly thrown out by Austin. Lee Magee singled to centre, his third consecutive hit. Hendryx, a recent recruit, tripled to right. The ball hit the foul line, and Ward Miller stumbled in fielding it. Magee scored and Hendryx reached third. Roger Peckinpaugh squeezed Hendryx home, tapping to Davenport, who didn't know what to do with the ball when he picked it up. Hartley had to run out and take the ball away from him to prevent Peckinpaugh from getting an extra bag.

Borton, batting for Ward Miller, separated Shawkey from a pass. Tobin ran for Borton and took third on Sisler's fourth blow. This was four out of five for Michigan George, who had a profitable afternoon. Tobin was doubled up at the plate trying to score on Pratt's fly to left field. Miller cut off John by a yard at least. The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	5	1	3	2	0
Hendryx,rf	5	1	4	0	0
P'paugh,ss	5	0	2	2	2
Pipp,1b	5	0	0	8	0
Baker,3b	3	1	0	3	1
E.Miller,lf	3	1	1	5	1
Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	1	3
Baumann,2b	2	0	2	2	2
Walters,c	3	1	1	5	3
Shocker,p	1	0	0	0	0
aHigh	1	0	0	0	0
Shawkey,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	13	27	10

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	5	0	1	0	0
W. Miller,rf	4	0	0	3	0
cBorton	0	0	0	0	0
dTobin	0	0	0	0	0
Sisler,1b	5	0	4	8	1
Pratt,2b	5	1	2	4	3
Marsans,cf	2	1	0	3	1
Austin,3b	4	1	2	2	5
Hartley,c	3	1	1	3	2
Lavan,ss	4	0	2	4	1
bWeilman,p	0	1	0	0	2
bRumler	1	0	0	0	0
Davenport,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	35	4	12	27	14

a-Batted for Shocker in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Weilman in fourth inning.
c-Batted for W. Miller in ninth inning.
d-Ran for Borton in ninth inning.
Error—Pratt.

New York	0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 2—5
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Hendryx, Sisler, Pratt. Three-base hit—Hendryx. Stolen base—Hendryx. Sacrifice hits—E. Miller, Gedeon. Sacrifice fly—Shocker. Double plays—Austin and Lavan; Marsans and Sisler, E. Miller and Walters. Left on base—New York, 8; St. Louis, 9. First base on errors—New York, 1. Base on balls—Off Shocker, 4; off Shawkey, 1; off Weilman, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Shocker, 7 hits and 4 runs in eight innings; off Weilman, 6 hits and 3 runs in four innings; off Shawkey, 1 hit and no runs in one inning; off Davenport, 7 hits and 2 runs in five innings. Hit by pitcher—By Weilman, (Walters.) Struck out—By Shocker, 4; by Weilman, 1; by Davenport, 1. Passed ball—Walters. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly.

BUCCANEERS POUND RIXEY.

Crack Hurler Lasts Five Innings and Phillies Lose, 8 to 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21. — Pittsburgh knocked Rixey off the rubber in five innings today and easily defeated Philadelphia, 8 to 3. Carey scored four of the visitors' runs and stole three bases. Grimes was very effective, only two hits being made off him in the first six innings. The score:

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Baird,2b	5	2	3	3	4
Carey,cf	3	4	1	3	0
J. Wag'r,1b	4	0	1	15	0
Hinch'an,lf	4	1	3	1	0
Alt'nberg,lf	0	0	0	0	0
King,rf	3	0	1	0	0
Schulte,rf	2	0	0	1	1
M'Cart'y,3b	4	0	0	2	1
Smith,ss	3	0	1	0	10
W. Wag'r,c	3	0	0	2	0
Grimes,p	3	1	2	0	2
Total	36	8	11	27	16

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	1	5	1
Borton	0	0	0	0	0
Tobin	0	0	0	0	0
Sisler,1b	5	0	4	8	1
Pratt,2b	5	1	2	4	3
Marsans,cf	2	1	0	3	1
Austin,3b	4	1	2	2	5
Hartley,c	3	1	1	3	2
Lavan,ss	4	0	2	4	1
bWeilman,p	0	1	0	0	2
bRumler	1	0	0	0	0
Davenport,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	35	4	12	27	14

a-Batted for Rixey in fifth inning.
b-Batted for Oeschger in eighth inning.
Errors—King, Bancroft, (2,) Whitted, Bender.

Pittsburgh	3 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2—8
Philadelphia	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0—3

Two-base hit—Paskert. Three-base hit—Whitted. Stolen bases—Baird, (2,) Carey, (2,) J. Wagner, Whitted. Sacrifice hit—Grimes. Sacrifice fly—Cravath. Double plays—McCarthy and J. Wagner; Niehoff, Bancroft, and Luderus; Killifer and Bancroft. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Grimes, 1; off Rixey, 2; off Oeschger, 1; off Bender, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Grimes, 7 hits and 2 runs in nine innings; off Rixey, 7 hits and 2 runs in five innings; off Oeschger, 1 hit and 1 run in three innings; off Bender, 3 hits and 2 runs in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Oeschger, (Carey.) Struck out—By Grimes, 2; by Rixey, 3; by Oeschger, 3; by Bender, 2. Wild pitch—Rixey. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eason.

INDIANS TAKE LONG GAME.

Hit Walter Johnson Freely and Senators Are Beaten, 3 to 2.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 21.—Although Cleveland made fifteen hits, including three triples, off Walter Johnson, the latter was very effective with men on bases, and the thirteenth inning was reached before Cleveland won, 3 to 2. Sensational throwing by Graney, who caught two men at the plate and one at second base, prevented Washington from winning. Speaker cinched the batting honors of the league by making four hits in six times at bat. The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	0	1	5	1
Barbare,3b	6	1	3	1	7
Speaker,cf	6	0	4	3	0
Roth,rf	5	0	0	1	0
W'mbe'g,ss	6	1	1	5	3
Gandil,1b	6	1	2	17	1
Turner,2b	6	0	3	1	5
Deberry,c	3	0	1	1	4
O'Neill,c	1	0	0	3	2
C.Smith,p	3	0	0	2	1
Gould,p	1	0	0	0	1
aAllison	0	0	0	0	0
bMoeller	1	0	0	0	0
Total	50	3	15	39	27

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leonard,3b	4	0	1	0	4
Foster,2b	5	0	1	1	2
Milan,cf	6	0	1	1	0
E.Smith,rf	6	0	0	2	0
Rice,lf	4	2	3	2	0
Menosk'y,lf	1	0	0	2	0
Judge,1b	3	0	2	15	0
McBride,ss	3	0	0	4	6
Gharrity,c	5	0	0	9	1
Johnson,p	4	0	0	0	5
Total	43	2	8	38	18

a-Batted for Deberry in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Smith in ninth inning.
*-None out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Graney, Wambsganss, 2; Gandil, Milan, 3.

Cleveland	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3
Washington	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

VETERAN GOLFERS BEGIN PLAY IN SECOND DIVISION OF SENIORS' TOURNEY AT APAWAMIS

FAHNESTOCK LEADS IN SENIOR TOURNEY

Philadelphia Golfer Best of Field of 172, with a Net Card of 72.

TIE FOR LOW-GROSS PRIZE

W. E. Truesdell and E. J. Hasse Both Go Round in 85—Oldest Player Finishes Fourth.

One hundred and seventy-two golfers played yesterday at Apawamis in the second division of the twelfth annual seniors' tournament. The only way to tell the age of the contestants is to look at the scoreboard, for the demeanor of all concerned in this golf event, their jaunty steps, their bubbling humor, and their care-free attitude would give the impression that the oldest player was about 20, with all the others in their teens.

Led on by the Chairman of their Golf Committee, Robert W. Lesley, the Merion Cricket Club contingent made a successful frontal attack on the main centre at Rye, and J. H. Fahnestock won the low net score of the day for the Philadelphia club with a card of 94, 22—72. As for the leader himself, the donor of the Lesley Cup was so fatigued from his recent heavy duties in connection with the national amateur championship at Merion that he dug his own grave with his mashie and arrived at the home green late in the afternoon with a gross, very gross, score of 116.

Tie for Low Gross Prize.

The low gross contest resulted in a tie between W. E. Truesdell of Fox Hills and E. J. Hasse of the Philadelphia Country Club, each with a score of 85. Truesdell had a rather exciting journey, varying his efforts from 3's on the fifth and the thirteenth holes to 7's on the ninth and seventeenth. He was out in 43 and back in 42 for his total of 85. Hasse made the outward journey and return in the same figures, but he pursued a more even method. He started with a 6 and he ended with a 6, and in between times he took three 4's made his total equal that of the Fox Hill player at 85.

The oldest youngster who played yesterday, Judge George G. Perkins of Chevy Chase, who boasts of 77 Summers and only a few Winters, landed in fourth place with a net score of 74, a handicap of 28, and a gross score of 102. Another of the Class D youngsters, Horace L. Hotchkiss of Apawamis, was tied for second place with a car dor 102, 20—73. This pleased him much more than the position, for he is the original founder of the seniors' tournament, and by reaching second place he gains the honor and glory of the high position without taking any prizes away from the other golfers, each and every one of whom he regards as his personal guest for the tournament.

The only other prize winner of the day was Morgan M. Sheedy of Altoona, who settled his claim to first net prize in Class B of the first contingent after a tie with A. B. Alley of Apawamis by making the circuit of the links in 90, with a handicap of 15, and a net of 75, some two strokes or so better than the score of his opponent.

Tyng Blames the Small Cups.

James A. Tyng of Baltusrol, winner of the low gross prize in last year's tournament, and formerly one of the finest players in the country, surprised the handicap committee by taking 97 strokes to complete the eighteen holes. He has not been well all Spring, but his only alibi was that the greenkeeper puts down a smaller cup nowadays, and there seem to be more inches in the yards on the golf courses than was considered good form when he was a boy.

One of the queer cases that came up before the committee was that of Gage E. Tarbell of Garden City, who wished to play Tuesday and Wednesday in Class A, 55 to 59 years. On being informed that it would be necessary for him to play in the second division yesterday and today, he changed his class, and announced that he would play in Class B, 60 to 64 years, as he had just turned the threescore milestone yesterday. He finished in a tie for fifth place, with a net score of 75. The summaries:

J. F. Fahnestock, Merion, 94, 22—72; Horace L. Hotchkiss, Apawamis, 102, 20—73; Dr. C. F. Macdonald, Tuxedo, 99, 20—73; G. G. Perkins, Chevy Chase, 102, 28—74; E. J. Hasse, Philadelphia Country, 85, 10—75; Gage E. Tarbell, Garden City, 93, 18—75; F. F. Pruyn, Glens Falls, 95, 20—75; C. S. McClellan, Siwanoy, 101, 25—76; F. L. Bailey, Merion, 92, 16—76; W. S. Washington, Forest Hills, 95, 18—77; E. Faber, Lakewood, 93, 15—78; C. Hathaway, Essex County, 95, 17—78; W. F. Zimmerman, Englewood, 100, 22—78; W. E. Truesdell, Fox Hills, 85, 6—79; J. H. Eggers, Baltusrol, 92, 13—79; Simeon Ford, Apawamis, 99, 20—79; R. H. Treman, Ithaca, 92, 12—80; F. Clute, Midland, 100, 20—80; Professor W. D. Hammond, Ithaca, 90, 10—80; W. H. Batterson, Merion, 92, 12—80; J. S. De Selden, Nassau, 100, 20—80; L. H. Lapham, Apawamis, 92, 12—80; Rollo Ogden, Baltusrol, 88, 9—80; T. C. Ennever, Baltusrol, 92, 12—80; S. Merritt, Wee Burn, 98, 18—80; Herman Wendell, St. David's, 86, 6—80; J. F. Morrell, Wollaston, 94, 14—81; Winthrop Sargent, Merion, 91, 10—81; C. Cooper, Oakland, 97, 16—81; G. D. Munson, New Haven, 98, 17—81; M. Carey, Apawamis, 91, 10—81; C. G. Stone, Siwanoy, 101, 20—81; Daniel Darrell, Frankfort, 91, 10—81; A. S. Nichols, Wykagyl, 100, 18—82; F. W. Stevens, Morris County, 94, 12—82; R. J. Healey, Tatnuck, 107, 25—82; H. S. Dickson, Siwanoy, 107, 25—82; Wilson P. Foss, Ardsley, 97, 15—82; D. H. Roland, Plainfield, 106, 20—83.

D. W. Whittemore, 102, 19—83; W. J. Peck, Apawamis, 103, 20—83; S. A. Shannon, Woodhaven, 99, 16—83; Frank Presbrey, Apawamis, 92, 9—83; Frederick Gerken, Oakland, 98, 12—83; Darwin P. Kingsley, Sleepy Hollow, 90, 7—83; E. E. White, Wykagyl, 105, 22—83; N. T. Pulsifer, Tuxedo, 105, 22—83; Thomas Tavenor, Wykagyl, 113, 30—83; J. D. Hoos, Apawamis, 89, 6—83; H. C. Cornell, Baltusrol, A., 12—84; G. A. Brinkerhoff, Hackensack, 93, 9—84; F. Rode, St. Andrew's, 99, 15—84; C. N. Harris, Englewood, 104, 20—84; E. L. Bosfield, Wee Burn, 100, 16—84; Dr. F. K. Schavoir, Wee Burn, 96, 12—84; George Van Keuren, Englewood, 94, 10—84; Harold Godwin, Garden City, 98, 14—84; J. T. Derry, Apawamis, 106, 22—84; F. H. Holmes, Siwanoy, 104, 20—84; C. F. Quincy, Greenwich, 98, 13—85; J. H. Boyce, Chesterfield, 97, 12—85; W. Burns, Forest Park, 103, 18—85; J. D. Partridge, Bedford, 98, 13—85; W. V. Booth, St. Andrew's, 105, 20—85; J. H. Ottley, Nassau, 96, 11—85; J. C. Haywood, Elizabeth, 99, 14—85; J. P. Kirwan, Oakland, 97, 12—85; E. A. Scoffrey, Madison, 100, 15—85; W. D. Judkins, Wykagyl, 107, 22—85; C. N. Vickers, Forest Park, 105, 20—85; G. H. Killsteger, 103, 18—85; C. A. Spofford, Garden City, 94, 9—85; C. De Mott, Wykagyl, 103, 20—85; T. P. Anderson, Siwanoy, 108, 22—86; W. T. Kaufman, Plainfield, 102, 16—86; A. D. Ledoux, Scarsdale, 104, 18—86; W. S. Lyons, Essex County, 108, 22—86; C. C. Bell, Braeburn, 95, 9—86; G. B. Harnum, Forest Park, 111, 25—86; G. F. Hart, New Britain, 90, 10—86; G. W. Statzell, Aronimink, 98, 12—86; L. F. Abbott, Storm King, 104, 18—86; C. G. Sanford, Brooklawn, 106, 20—86; Lyman, Upper Montclair, 103, 16—87; J. Porter, Greenwich, 110, 23—87; A. F. Southerland, Essex County, Mass., 100, 13—87; H. W. Sackett, Apawamis, 100, 13—87; T. E. Kirby, Bedford, 115, 28—87; James G. Batterson, Fox Hills, 90, 3—87; M. E. Haviland, Garden City, 120—87; D. M. Bates, Jr., 102, 14—88; S. McDonald, Brae Burn, 103, 15—88; Judge C. C. Hommann, Elizabeth, 112, 24—88; Wm. Clark, Misquamicut, 96, 8—88; W. F. Hallowell, Sr., David's, 104, 16—88; H. B. Sargent, New Haven, 104, 16—88; J. H. O'Connor, Forest Hills, 108, 20—88; D. Bowly, Yountakah, 106, 18—88.

J. Clute, Midland, 112, 24—88; J. H. Wood, Flossmoor, 98, 9—89; Justice Mahlon Pitney, Morris County, 104, 15—89; W. V. Kellen, Brookline, 109, 20—89; T. J. Palmer, Hackensack, 111, 22—89; J. R. Marshall, Arcola, 101, 12—89; A. D. Chandler, Baltusrol, 105, 16—89; E. C. Felton, Merion, 109, 20—89; G. W. Dickenson, Baltusrol, 118, 28—90 Rev. J. McB. Sterrett, Chevy Chase, 116, 26—90; A. F. Huston, St. David's, 105, 15—90; G. W. Dickenson, Baltusrol, 118, 28—90; F. B. Trout, Lancaster, 108, 17—91; D. Strachan, Essex County, 107, 16—91; L. M. Folsom, Vesper, 106, 15—91; E. A. Fitler, Forest Park, 121, 30—91; G. H. N. Johnson, Brooklawn, 121, 30—91; L. F. Braine, Apawamis 121, 30—91; Dr. G. A. Tuttle, Englewood, 110, 18—92; W. C. Phillips, Dunwoodie, 112, 20—92; Thomas Mortland, Belle Terre, 106, 14—92; D. L. Robertson, Glens Falls, 117, 25—92; A. C. Soper, Lakewood, 112, 20—92; A. Beale Van Cortlandt, 112, 20—92; H. H. Treadwell, Englewood, 111, 18—93; J. D. Carrington, New Haven, 115, 22—93; J. Thorpe, Siwanoy 122, 28—94; W. B. Byard, Hydewood, 120, 26—94; James A. Tyng, National, 97, 3—94; A. R. Ledoux, Storm King, 115, 20—95; James Barber, Englewood, 117, 22—95; J. H. Goodspeed, Brae Burn, 124, 28—96; George Ryall, Yountakah, 116, 20—96; A. J. Rose, Canoe Brook, 119, 23—96; A. V. Whiteman, Greenwich, 118, 21—97; C. H. Eddy, Arcola, 109, 12—97; C. Strauss, Great Neck, 117, 20—97; Eugene Lyon, Englewood, 106, 8—98; F. T. Bucklin, Frankfort, 116, 18—98; S. A. Lynde, Greenwich, 116, 18—98; Dr. W. S. Russell Wallingford, 109, 10—99; R. W. Lesley, Merion, 116, 15—101; J. L. Gywer, Siwanoy, 126, 25—101; W. P. Pickett, Crescent A. A., 113, 12—101; Dr. F. E. Kavanaugh, Lawrence Park, 120, 18—102; E. M. Oldham, Washington, 126, 24—102; E. S. Savage, Colonia, 124, 18—106; G. H. Faatz, Forest Park, 124, 15—109; F. W. Farnham, Forest Park, 129, 20—109; John Bister, Apawamis, 144, 30—114; A. D. Woodruff, Washington, 139, 24—115; W. M. Protheroe, Apawamis, 148, 30—118.

Dick Grant at Havana.

Richard Grant, who was a noted distance runner at Harvard, is now in Cuba as director of athletics at the University of Havana. Grant is trying to get Charley Stephenson, the old professional oarsman who left Harvard while assistant coach to go to the University of California, to go to Havana and become instructor in rowing.

MISS STIRLING IN GOLF SEMI-FINALS

Conquers Mrs. Stetson After Hard Battle in Huntingdon Valley Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—Mrs. G. H. Stetson of the home club gave Miss Alexa Sterling of Atlanta, the Southern champion, a real battle in their match today, in the second round of the annual tournament for the Berthellyn Cup, played over the links of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club at Noble.

Miss Stirling, who set a new woman's record for this course when she turned in a medal score of 84, was a bit wild today, while Mrs. Stetson was steadiness personified. They were all square at the turn, and though Miss Stirling won the short tenth with a par 3 Mrs. Stetson evened things up again by winning the difficult twelfth. Miss Stirling then won the thirteenth, the fourteenth was halved, and finally the Southern girl suddenly returned to form and won the fiftenth, also halved the sixteenth, by a good putt, and won the seventeenth, ending the contest.

The other three matches in the cup sixteen were unexpectedly easy, all the favorites winning by a wide margin. Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, the woman's national champion, was in her old-time form and overwhelmed Mrs. A. K. Billstein of Bala by a score of 5 up and 4 to play. The title-holder took the lead at the start, increased her advantage whenever her opponent gave her the slightest opening, and ended the match on the fourteenth green.

Miss Stirling and Miss Caverly will meet in one semi-final match tomorrow, while Mrs. Vanderbeck plays Mrs. Fox. There were 19-hole matches in the second and third sixteens. Mrs. Tattersfield winning from Mrs. Francis Bradley on the nineteenth green in the first flight, and Miss Katharine Thompson of Wilmington winning by the same margin from Mrs. C. W. Beck, Jr., of the home club. The summary of the first sixteen:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—Second Round—Miss Alexa Stirling, Atlanta, Ga., defeated Mrs. G. Henry Stetson, Huntingdon Valley Country Club, 3 up and 1 to play; Miss Mildred Caverly, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Miss Eleanor Chandler, Huntingdon Valley Country Club, 6 up and 5 to play; Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Huntingdon Valley Country Club, defeated Mrs. Milton Herold, Philmont Country Club, 6 up and 4 to play; Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Mrs. A. K. Billstein, Bala, 5 up and 4 to play.

HAVRE DE GRACE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens, selling; five and a half furlongs. Brooklyn, 110 pounds; Ed. Garrison, 112; Gloriosa, 111; Mother Machree, 109; Sanagon II., (imp.); Precise, 114, and Glanaginity, (imp.), 111.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; six furlongs. Portlight, (imp.); Dervish, 116 pounds; Postmaster, 115; Squealor, 123; Pullux, 118; Woodfair, 113; Kingworth, 122, and Estimable, 113.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; one mile and seventy yards. Gloaming, 100 pounds; Fuzzy Wuzzy, 112; Fairweather, 92; St. Charlcote, 114; Edna Kenna, 98, and Success, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages, handicap, selling; one mile and seventy yards. Little Nearer, 103 pounds; Lady Teresa, 107; Virile, 105; Ninety Simplex, 107; Corsican, 112; Hoss, 99, and Goldcrest Boy, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, handicap; five and a half furlongs. Ticket, 126 pounds; Yankee Witch, 124; Koh-i-Noor, 111; Bally, 111; Manokin, 102; Genesis, 114; Beautiful Morn, 102; Killdee, 106, and Wirling Dun, 106.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a furlong. Jem, 106 pounds; Slumberer, 108; Cliff Haven, 112; High Tide, 106; Dalngerfield, 114, and Day Day, 107.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and seventy yards. Brave, 105 pounds; Royal Meteor, 115; Harry Junior, 103; Malabar, 100; Little Engine, 110; Shepherdess, 103, Scorpil, 108, and Orotund, 108.

MALACHITE WINS HANDICAP.

August Belmont's Filly Takes Feature at Havre de Grace.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Sept. 21.—Running in her best form, August Belmont's Malachite easily won the handicap for all ages, which was the important race on the card this afternoon at the Harford Agricultural and Breeders' Association track. The filly defeated a small but high-class field, which included Blue Thistle, James Butler's Paddy Whack, and Fenmouse, which finished in the order named.

The selling race for three-year-olds and upward, at six furlongs, went to Emil Horz's Plumose, which defeated a field of fourteen other platers. Never leading until the final furlong, the winner came up with a rush and annexed the lead from Feminist, which had made all the early pace. The filly next raced into submission Preston Lynn and Tie Pin, which came along in the order named.

Buchanan Brady, the imported colt from the Kentucky Stable, easily accounted for the five-furlong dash for maiden two-year-olds, while Eddie T. practically had a walkover in the event at a mile and seventy yards for three-year-olds. The winner is owned by H. G. Bedwell. In a rousing finish Pan Maid captured the final race from Regina.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE—For maiden two-year-olds, purse $600, five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 4-5.

Golden Rod, H. P. Whitney's ch. f., 112 pounds, by All Gold-Daisy, $4.40, $3.10, $2.70. (R. Troxler).....1½

Whirling Dun, G. A. Cochran's br. c., 115, $8.40, $5.20. (T. Davies).....2½

Deckmate, A. Belmont's b. c., 115, $3.60. (J. McTaggart).....3

Polonium, Melodrama, Swoon, and Monomoy also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, steeplechase, with $600 added; about two miles. Time—4:03.

Golden Vale, E. Stackhouse's b. g., aged, 145 pounds, by Golden Brook-Golden Valley, $5.60, $2.60, out, (W. Brown).....1

Baybrook, S. L. Josephals' b. g., aged, 155 pounds, by Bowling Brook-Nil Desperandum, $2.80, out, (A. Klenck).....2

Promoter, Mrs. J. W. Dayton's b. g., aged, 135, out, third, (J. O'Connor).....3

Aberfeldy also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won at this meeting; selling; purse $600, at furlongs. Time—1:14.

Plumose, E. Herz's b. f., 3 years, 106 pounds, by King James-Plumeria, $4.30, $2.90, (F. Keogh).....1

Preston Lynn, J. M. Zimmer's ch. g., 110, $6.70, $4.30, (R. Ball).....2

Tie Pin, J. S. Ownbey's b. g., 4, 111, $4.70, third, (T. Davies).....3

Feminist, Chesterton, Borax, Stellarina, Piquetta, Resistible, Freda Johnson, Salon, Sherwood, Cassius, Venonah, Ash Can also ran. Pierrot, Beau of Menlo, Hastena, Peep Sight scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For mares and geldings; all ages, handicap; with $600 added; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:44.

Malachite, A. Belmont's b. f., 3 years, 108 pounds, by Rock Sand-Miss Hanover, $4, $2.80, out, (J. McTaggart).....1

Blue Thistle, H. C. Hallenbeck's b. g., aged, 130, $4.80, place, (A. Schuttinger)...2

Paddy Whack, J. Butler's b. g., 3, 114, out to show, (F. Keogh).....3

Fenmouse also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling, purse $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:01 3-5.

Buchanan Brady, (imp.) Kentucky Stable's br. c., 112 pounds, by Bachelor's Doubleor Out, $5.10, $3.10, $2.60, (M. Buxton).....1

Boodle's Baby, E. Arlington's ch. f., 106, $36.90, $7.50, (P. Audrey).....2

Eddie T., Mrs. J. J. Smith's b. c., 115, $2.50 show, (L. Mink).....3

Cherry Ripe, Flare, Marblehead, Infer, Virginia also ran. Chelsea scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:46.

Eddie T., H. G. Bedwell's b. g., 3 years, 108 pounds, by Garden Maxim-Maid of Promise, $24.50, $6.10, $3.10, (E. Taplin).11½

Fing Day, E. F. Cooney's b. g., 3, 106, $3.40, $2.60, (L. Mink).....2

Virginia W., H. Davitt's b. f., 3, 103, $2.70 third, (A. Schuttinger).....3

Peep Sight, Good Counsel, and Maccabee also ran. Success scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; purse $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07.

Pan Maid, H. H. Hewitt's b. f., 3 years, 113 pounds, by Peter Pan-Coy Maid, $34.10, $10.90, and $5.50, (T. Davies).....1

Regina, H. P. Whitney's b. f., 3, 100, $3.90 and $3.80, (R. Troxler).....2

Anita, H. G. Bedwell's b. f., 3, 114, $8.10 to show, (E. Taplin).....3

Murphy, Miss Puzzle, Favour, Tea Caddy, and Tom Edwards also ran.

YOUNG GIRL RIDER STIRS SHOW CROWD

Thirteen-Year-Old Ivy Maddison Takes Blue with Hunter in Westchester Ring.

It took so long to try out the thirty jumpers entered for the open class, which was the first thing on the program at the Westchester County horse show yesterday, and then so long for Judge Brown to try out the four teams entered in the four-in-hand class, that darkness put a premature end to the day's show and left two classes to be judged this morning before the regular program is taken up. Yet the first class was so interesting to the hunting set there was little complaint if it did go an hour over the allotted time. The trials brought another blue ribbon to Gerald T. Hanley's Landsdowne, which had won so impressively in the hunters' class on the opening day of the show.

But Landsdowne did not fare so well in the class for ladies hunters. The blue in this class, in which ladies alone rode the jumpers, went to Charles D. Lanier's Becky, a handsome and sure-footed chestnut mare, which was cleverly ridden by a 13-year-old miss with a typical schoolgirl braid of hair hanging down her back, Miss Ivy D. Maddison of Greenwich, Conn. This accomplished little horsewoman rode six of the exhibits in the class with the skill of a veteran at the game and a seat as truly American and as far removed from the stilted riding school style as is the centauresque riding of a cowboy from that of the too nearly average hippity-hop of the bridle path equestrian. Men cheered and women applauded and waved their handkerchiefs frantically at the modest little miss and every one was on tiptoe as she rode horse after horse with the same quiet forcefulness and certainty.

The climax was reached when she had her last mount on the Little Farm's candidate for honors, a strong headed and sulky gelding called Mr. Meleady. The horse balked at the very first jump and on the second trial also refused to go over the rail fence at which he was being sent. There was one more trial, and then success or-die gate. Miss Madison grasped her bridle rein tightly with her left hand and as the horse approached the rails for this last trial gave him a sharp cut with her riding crop, swung just at the right instant. That unexpected touch did the business and over the rails he went cleanly, but awkwardly, only to balk as he came to the second fence. Once more the whip was applied across the gelding's flank and on the second trial he sidled over the fence. In those two jumps the little miss had conquered the brute and the rest of the jumps were taken as a well trained horse should take them. Her mastery of the animal was so complete and so cleverly done that the crowd rose at her as the saying is, and greeted her with such a salvo of cheers and shouts as has probably never before wakened the echoes of the old Willett's farm buildings with their many hunting and racing traditions.

The other picturesque incident of the day was the contest for four-in-hands in which William Zeigler showed four bays hitched to his lemon and black coach, the Gem; J. Campbell Thompson, two grays, one his browns dragging the red and black coach Faugh-a-ballagh, and a cross-matched team of dappled grays and brownse hitched to his orange and black coach Meteor, and A. W. Atkinson four roans hitched to his green, black, and cream coach Maplelawn. All were turned out in park style, though only the horses were to count in the award. Howard Brown of Boston mounted the seat of each coach in turn and himself tooled the horses about the ring. Then he gave the blue to Mr. Zeigler's team and the two next honors to the two Thompson fours, a decision that met with the approval of the crowd.

From a horseman's viewpoint the sensation of the day was the appearance of the many times champion, J. W. Harriman's famous stallion Nala in the class for gig horses, in which he showed all his old fire and positive poetry of action as well as when he first came out to surprise a world of devotees of the heavy harness horse. Jack Donnelly drove him as he has done all through his long winning career, and certainly had the old campaigner as fit and showy as ever he was in his younger days when he first began accumulating blue ribbons for Mr. Harriman.

Honors that Captain Robert E. Tod lost in the open hunting class to Landsdowne he more than regained in the class for horses suitable to become hunters, when he personally rode Gloria to victory, and again when he rode Sceptre, that marvelous saddle mare, to secure first honors in the open class for saddle horses not exceeping 15 hands, and passed the coveted blue over to Mrs. Tod, in whose name the horse is shown. But Sceptre's greatest achievement was when she won in the class for ladies' saddle horses, the best in quality of any class yet shown in Westchester and including a half dozen blue ribbon winners, one of which was unceremoniously withdrawn as soon as Sceptre trotted proudly into the ring rather than suffer defeat.

The three awards in each of the classes passed upon yesterday are as follows:

Harness Horses.

For Horses over 15.2 hands owned in Westchester county, New York, or Fairfield County, Conn.—Won by J. Campbell Thompson's b. g., Nestledown Brian Boru; Felix M. Warburg's blk. m., Woodlands Countess, second; J. Campbell Thompson's b. g., Nestledown Chancellor, third.

Pairs between 14.2 and 15.2 hands—Won by Hamilton Farm's bays, Peacock Sensation and Primrose of Whitegate; J. Campbell Thompson's bays, Nestledown Blazer and Nestledown Blazes, second; Hamilton Farm's browns, Pireno and Fairy Tread, third.

Gig Horses.—Won by J. W. Harriman's b. s. Nala; Mrs. M. M. Diamond's b. g. Flash, second; Felix M. Warburg's blk. m. Woodlands Countess, third.

Ponies in Harness (Children's).—Won by Whitelaw Reid's br. g. Brown Beauty; George G. Wallen's piebald stallion Jingaboo, second.

Ponies in Harness, 13.2 hands or under.—Won by Hamilton Farm's b. g. Irvington Model; Thomas L. Watt's Mel Valley Cinder, second; Hamilton Farm's Irvington Pegaway, third.

Ladies' Class, for horses over 14.2 hands; ladies to drive in appropriate vehicle for ladies' use.—Won by A. W. Atkinson's ch. g., Supreme Polonius; Hamilton Farm's br. m., Pireno, second; Felix M. Warburg's blk. m. Woodland Empress, third.

Ponies Over 13.2 and not exceeding 14.2 hands.—Won by Hamilton Farm's b. g. Hamilton Flame; same owner's, Hamilton Iris, second; Miss Muriel Wiggins's b. m. Odora, third.

Four in Hands.

Road Teams, shown to coach or break, horses only to count.—Won by William Zeigler's bays; J. Campbell Thompson's browns, second; same owner's, cross-matched dappled grays and bays, third.

Hunters and Jumpers.

Open Class, performance only to count.—Won by Gerald T. Hanley's b. g. Lansdowne; Robert E. Tod's b. g. Aviator, second; Charles D. Lanier's ch. m. Gister, third.

Horses, 6 years old or under, suitable to become hunters, shown under saddle but not over jumps.—Won by Robert E. Tod's ch. m. Gloria; George S. Wallen's b. m. Veronique, second; W. H. Maddison's br. g. St. Patrick, third.

Ladies' Hunters, up to carrying 165 pounds; ladies to ride.—Won by Charles D. Lanier's ch. m. Becky; Miss Joan Mickler's b. g. Radiant, second; Miss Vera Cornell's ch. g. Rock Cress, third.

Saddle Horses.

Horses between 14.2 and 15.2 hands.—Won by Mrs. Robert E. Tod's b. m. Scepter; Powelton Farm's ch. m. Princess, second; Emile Antony's gr. m. Lady Grey, third.

Horses over 15.2 hands and up, to carry 200 pounds.—Won by A. W. Atkinson's ch. g. Sandy McDonald; George Watson's ch. g. Limerick, second; Alfred Meyer's b. g. Northern Star, third.

Ladies' Saddle Horses, between 14.2 and 15.2 hands, shown to side saddle.—Won by Mrs. Robert E. Tod's b. m. Sceptre; Powelton Farm's ch. m. Princess, second; Mrs. Preston Davis's b. g. Viceburn, third.

Brandeo Ponies, any height shown under saddle.—Won by Felix M. Warburg's ch. g. Woodland Warrior; Hamilton Farm's b. m. Hamilton Shannon, second; Solon L. Frank's ch. g. Billy-be-Dam, third.

NAPOLEON DIRECT PACES FAST HEAT

Steps Mile in 2:00¼ with Murphy at Reins—St. Frisco Takes Trotting Stake.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 21.—Napoleon Direct and St. Frisco, with T. W. Murphy driving in place of the disabled Edward Geers, this afternoon scored straight-heat victories in the Columbus Grand Circuit races, for which they were favorites. Napoleon Direct raced in front in each heat of the free-for-all pace, the first being slow, but the second was in 2:00¼, in spite of a cool wind that the horses had to face through the third quarter. The first half was done in 1:00.

St. Frisco was not forced to beat 2:00¼ during the Capital City Stake trot, the real contest in this event being for the place, that Miss Perfection took away from Bacelli and Harry J. S.

Diumeter, winner of the 2:10 pace, was outbrushed through the stretch in the first heat by Peter G., which was fourth in the second heat. The judges unseated W. L. Snow and put C. Valentine in charge of Peter G. for the third heat. Snow was allowed to drive again in the fourth heat. Diumeter was the first choice.

Lon McDonald of Indianapolis scored his third victory of the week by winning the 2:19 trot with Zomreet. Judge Jones of the Geers stable, Barbara King, and Channing were more in favor than the winner. The summaries:

2:10 CLASS; PACING.

Three in Five Heats. Purse $1,200.

Diumeter, b. g., by Dium. (Grady)	2	1	1	1
Peter G., b. h. (Snow, Valentine)	1	4	2	3
Ashlock, ch. g., (Crossman)	3	2	3	4
Martin C., b. g., (Todd)	5	8	8	2
Arveta W., ch. m., (Cox)	4	3	5	5
Fern Hal, blk. m., (McPherson)	6	7	4	8
Van Burn, ch. g., (Van Atta)	9	5	6	6
Theda Bara, b. m., (Whitney)	7	6	7	9
Hal Leaf, b. h., (Gray)	8	9	9	7
Charley C., b. g., (Moberly)	10	10	10	dr
Willow Hal, b. g., (Allingham)	11	dis.		

Time—2:06¼, 2:04¼, 2:08¼, 2:06¼.

CAPITAL CITY STAKE, 2:08 TROT.

Three in Five Heats. Purse $3,000.

St. Frisco, b. s., by San Francisco, (Murphy)	1	1	1	
Miss Perfection, b. m., (McMahon)	5	3	5	
Bacelli, b. h., (Wilson)	2	3	5	
Harry J. S., blk. h., (Tyion)	3	5	3	
Laramie Lad, b. g., (McDonald)	4	4	4	
The Eng, ch. h., (Paige)	6	dis.		

Time—2:06¼, 2:06¼, 2:06¼.

FREE FOR ALL—PACING

Two in three heats. Purse, $1,200.

Napoleon Direct, ch. h., by Walter Direct, (Murphy)	1	1	
Single G., b. h., (Cox)	2	2	
Hal Boy, b. g., (McMahon)	3	3	
Russell Boy, b. h., (Edman)	4	4	
Fay Richmond, g. g., (Rea)	5	5	

Time—2:06½, 2:00¾.

2:19 CLASS—TROTTING.

Three in five heats. Purse, $1,200.

Zomreet, blk. h., by Zombro, (McDonald)	3	1	1	1	
Royal Mc., b. g., (C. Clayton)	1	2	7	6	
Ralla Hall, b. m., (H. Fleming)	2	9	2	7	
Hollyrood King, ch. h., (Jamison)	4	3	3	2	
La Princeton, b. h., (Cox)	6	4	3	3	
Lewis Winter, blk. g., (Valentine)	8	3	9	9	
Barbara King, ch. m., (Dickerson)	4	5	4	4	
Judge Jones, b. g., (Murphy)	9	8	6	5	
Kitty Amar, b. m., (Moberly)	5	7	8	8	
Sealskin Boy, br. g., (Edman)	Dis				
Channing, b. g., (Osborn)	Dis				
Daisy Todd, b. m., (Chandler)	Dis				

Time—2:06¼, 2:10¼, 2:12¼.

TO BEAT 2:30 TROTTING.

Peter Prodigal, b. c., by Peter the Great, (Valentine)	Won

Time—2:27¼.

New Shells for Harvard.

Robert F. Herrick, coach of the Harvard crews, is having two new eight-oared and a pair-oared shell constructed which he will present to the crews for use in the trial work this Fall. While the eights will be of the usual dimensions, Mr. Herrick is having these made by Davy to weigh in the neighborhood of 230 to 250 pounds.

N. Y. A. C. GAMES TOMORROW.

Two National A. A. U. Championships Are Added to Regular Program

The annual Fall games of the New York Athletic Club, to be held at the Winged Foot country home at Travers Island tomorrow, promise to be one of the best meetings ever held on the Island, and a fitting wind-up of a great season for the metropolitan district. Besides attracting a high-class entry in the various handicap events, the program contains two A. A. U. national championships.

The national steeplechase championship, which is contested over a distance of two miles with thirty-two jumps, including eight water jumps, has not been staged in a number of years and has therefore attracted a high-class entry, including John J. Daly of the Irish-American A. C., the last winner, who will defend his title; H. H. Holden and Hugh Honohan of the New York A. C., Mike Devaney of the Millrose A. C., John Overton, the Yale star; W. J. Kennedy of Chicago, William S. Jackson of the St. Christopher Club, W. J. Benfield of the Knights of St. Antony, and Hans Schuster of the Swedish-American A. C.

The other national championship is the pentathlon, which is an all-around competition composed of the following events: Running broad jump, throwing the javelin, 200-meter run, throwing the discus, and 1,500-meter run. This event has attracted Fred W. Kelly of the Los Angeles A. C., Robert Nash, New York A. C.; Pat O'Connor, Irish-American A. C.; Hector Auray, New Haven A. A.; Dan Shea, Pastime A. C., and Henry S. Thorne.

Because of the complete suspension of all surface car traffic in Pelham and Pelham Manor, on account of the strike, the New York A. C. has made arrangements for sight-seeing buses to run from the city clubhouse direct to the Travers Island grounds tomorrow. The buses will leave New York every half hour from 11 A. M. to 7 P. M. The buses will remain at Travers Island and return to New York after the games. For the accommodation of the members and guests who will make the trip by train, the buses will run between the Travers Island grounds and the Pelham Manor Station and Pelham Station.

DOG SHOW AT RACE TRACK.

Bull Terrier Specialty Event Will Be Held at Gravesend Tomorrow.

The Bull Terrier Club of America will hold a specialty show at the Gravesend track tomorrow afternoon, for which a long list of cash prizes, cups, trophies, medals and ribbons have been put in competition. For owners of this popular breed the exhibition is of particular interest, since the winning dog receives four points toward a championship, instead of the two obtainable at all other shows. In addition, the Breeders' Cup, Puppy Cup, Champion Modesty Cup, the 1912 trophy, and the Victoria Cup will be offered at this show. Charles Mason of Port Washington, L. I., will do the judging, which will start promptly at 1 o'clock.

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Luxurious trimmings and appointments, mounted on light 12 cylinder chassis, incorporating all latest equipment. Has the flexibility and smartness of an electric.
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Nujol For Constipation

Science Confirms *the* Lore *of the* Indians

Long before the coming of the white man, the Seneca Indians collected mineral oil from the surface of water in pits dug in the oil sands. A French missionary visited the Western Pennsylvania wilderness in 1627 and was told that the crude petroleum thus obtained was good for rheumatism and skin diseases. Used internally, the Indians declared, it killed a serpent that lived in the intestines and caused abdominal pains.

Today the twentieth century physician prescribes mineral oil as the safest, most rational treatment for constipation. Nujol is the modern version of the Indian specific. It is not a laxative or a purgative. Its action is to soften the intestinal contents and so make natural movements easy.

All druggists carry Nujol which is manufactured only by the Standard Oil Company (New Jers

HUGHES SAYS WILSON WARRED ON HUERTA

"Must Get Out or Be Put Out," Quoted as President's Instructions to Lind.

DECLARES HE HAS PROOF

But Does Not Give It—Campaigning in Indiana, Candidate Attacks 8-Hour Law in Railroad Centres.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 21.—As a climax to charges that President Wilson meddled in the internal affairs of Mexico for the purpose of destroying General Huerta and thereby plunged that country into anarchy which resulted in indescribable atrocities and the loss of many American lives, Charles E. Hughes told large audiences today that he had obtained definite proof to back up what he said. Referring to the early stages of the trouble in Mexico during the present Administration, he said:

"I recently received authentic information of the actual instructions given with respect to the Government of Mexico, such as Mexico then had: John Lind was authorized by the Executive to state this proposition to a Minister of another Government:

"'Huerta will be put out if he does not get out. It is preferred that this shall be accomplished by domestic means; but if it cannot be done by domestic means other means adequate for the purpose will be resorted to.'"

Mr. Lind, at the time of which Mr. Hughes spoke, was the personal representative of President Wilson sent into Mexico on a confidential mission.

Mr. Hughes did not tell where he obtained the information. He did not identify the "Minister of another Government," nor did he explain whether this Minister was a representative of Mexico or of some other country.

The charge against the good faith of the President in Mexico was coupled by Mr. Hughes with other stinging remarks, uttered, however, after an explanation that all he said was in the course of good-natured discussion. After asserting that recognition or non-recognition of Huerta was not the point at issue, he said:

A Personal War on Huerta.

"The one thing which was not proper and which had no basis for it in international law or in proper usage between nations was to conduct a personal war on Huerta for his elimination from Mexican politics. Yet that was what was done. The great duty of protecting American lives and property was left unperformed while an unofficial spokesman was sent to Huerta to inform him, not simply that he would not be recognized, but that he must eliminate himself from Mexican politics. He was told by this unofficial spokesman that he would not even be a candidate at a Mexican election.

"We have been told in recent days that small States should have the respect that great States enjoy. We were told by the Administration only a few days ago that our influence upon this hemisphere really depended upon our demonstrating to our neighbors that we had no desire officiously to intermeddle with their affairs or to control their internal administrations. It was said that we must have a demonstration of our absolute good faith in dealing with these neighboring nations. Yet the truth is that we did intermeddle with these affairs in a way which forfeited to us the esteem that we should have enjoyed and finally resulted in leaving Mexico to the ravages of revolution without protection of our citizens or the citizens of any other country. We left them to an anarchy which was indescribable and to atrocities which will not bear repetition, in polite society."

Referring to the instructions alleged to have been given to Mr. Lind by the President, Mr. Hughes said:

Blow to Our Prestige.

"There is no basis for that in the recognition of the sovereignty of our neighbor. There is no basis for that in a true and correct American policy. We departed from American policy and left our citizens to suffer from the barbarities which resulted when all government was destroyed and anarchy was supreme in Mexico. It is a deplorable recital."

Mr. Hughes added that our international prestige had received a serious blow as a result of the Administration's Mexican policy, and that it had engendered enmities which it would take generations to dispel.

"Our flag has been subjected to indignities because of the contempt that we aroused," he said. "There is one way, one clear way to secure the respect of Mexico and of every other nation and to maintain our prestige and our influence, one way to be really helpful, and that is for America, erect in her self-respect, to recognize the just demands of American citizenship and protect American lives and property throughout the world. And I stand here to say that, so far as I am concerned, if intrusted with executive responsibility, I shall to the utmost of my powers maintain American rights on land and sea throughout the world, with respect to all nations, as to American lives, American property, and American commerce. We have no secret understandings, we have no intrigues, we have no ulterior purposes. We are not for this side or that side, for this nation or that nation. I stand here for the right and America four-square to the world."

Dwells on Eight-Hour Act.

Mr. Hughes started his "conquest tour" of Indiana, the home of the Vice Presidential nominees, Charles W. Fairbanks and Thomas R. Marshall, and where Tom Taggart (Democrat) and Jim Watson (Republican) are candidates for Senator, by one of the hardest days of work he has put in since he started campaigning. He made a dozen long addresses. Encouraged by indications of harmony, he went at the job in a businesslike manner. He coupled his Mexican charges with vigorous remarks upon the Adamson Eight-Hour act, and his most definite attacks upon that legislation, the passage of which was accepted as a victory by the railroad brotherhoods, were made in towns such as Logansport, Fort Wayne, and Wabash, railroad centres, where, because of the yards and shops maintained by the Pennsylvania, the Wabash, and other lines, deep interest had been shown in the Eight-Hour Day bill.

At Logansport, while he was in the midst of his discussion of the Adamson bill, the train started to pull out.

"Wait a minute!" shouted Mr. Hughes. "Don't go yet. I have a word more to say, and that is that I do not believe in any surrender of the principle of arbitration."

At Wabash he went again into detail concerning the Adamson legislation and asked a new question.

"Who knows," he asked, "how the man who works less than eight hours, who finishes his hundred miles in less than eight hours, will be left under this law? It is not an hour bill in any proper sense. That is a mere subterfuge and pretense.

"If I were the Executive of this country and any question was brought to me, I should say, 'Why, we will have the entire force of public opinion directed to the just settlement of this, promptly and thoroughly, according to justice and equity.' But if anybody should say this had to be done and the principle of arbitration must me surrendered, I would stand like a rock for that principle, which labor and all citizens must cherish if we are going to go forward and have peace and prosperity in the United States."

At Fort Wayne Mr. Hughes spoke this message:

"I say to labor that any matter, any grievance or purpose that is advanced will receive immediate, careful, thorough inquiry. I am pledged to justice, according to the facts after prompt investigation, but I stand like a rock for fundamental principle, for the processes of reason. I would not surrender to labor or to capital under any pressure whatever in advance of knowledge of the facts."

Tariff, Prosperity, and War.

At Delphi Mr. Hughes returned to the tariff issue and said:

"As I was going through the streets of Lafayette a few minutes ago I saw a campaign placard which had been put up by our friends on the other side, and that placard bore the statement: 'No idle men; plenty of work; a full dinner pail.' I thought, 'What an extraordinary tribute to the memories of the American voters!' How was it in 1913 and in the early part of 1915, after the passage of the Underwood bill. Was there plenty of work! Were there then no idle men? Were there then full dinner pails? If we have no idle men today it is not due to the policies of our friends on the other side, but in spite of their policies and because of the European war."

Mr. Hughes said that he stood for the proper treatment of labor, for social justice, and a protective tariff. We must, he said, have in this country a sensible view of labor. He continued:

"I can see the future as full of nothing but agitation and disturbance, I can see the United States embroiled in the most serious social controversies. I can see a certain course of action taken which would lead us perilously near to civil war. I tell you, my friends, we have got to have vision and justice, open-mindedness, and care, and do all that we can, not to remove controversy—that is impossible; not to eliminate difference of opinion—that is an idle dream, but to keep alive the sense of justice and to have such remedial efforts put forth that all will be content because we find the great ideals of the Declaration of Independence gradually translated into the living realities of American lives.

"I do not say these things with merely the professions of a candidate. I lived these things in New York. There is nothing I am saying now but what I then tried to do."

Starts the Day at Chicago.

The day's campaigning really started at Chicago, for when the special switched in there at 6 o'clock in the morning to head into Indiana at the earliest moment with the nominee, an extra car was put on the train, and from that time on there was a hustle and bustle that spoke for good management. Harry S. New, candidate for Senator, was in charge of the train today, and, so that no one's corns may be trod upon, James E. Watson, also a Senatorial candidate, will be chief of staff tomorrow. James Goodrich, the nominee for Governor, will have the post the third day.

George Ade was one of those who boarded the train during the day. Everybody was optimistic, and some predicted as high as 25,000 plurality for Hughes in the State, with Watson possibly running from 3,000 to 10,000 behind. Everybody referred to the result in Maine as an indication that from 80 to 90 per cent. of the Progressives would get into line for Hughes. Progressives, as well as all factions of the Republican Party, were well represented on the train today. The local committes were legion.

The meetings which Mr. Hughes addressed were all that he could desire. Even after dark, when the train stopped at Portland and Winchester, there were great crowds about the stations and plenty of enthusiasm. It was evident that the local committees had done a thorough job.

The principal day speech was made at Fort Wayne, and the theatre there was packed. Mr. Hughes received a generous greeting. By that time his voice was husky from his efforts at the outdoor meetings, and there was some worry about its holding out for the three days of strenuous campaigning in Indiana.

The meeting at Richmond tonight was large and the audience responsive. The leaders feel that the tour by Mr. Hughes has done much to bolster up the party's position in this State, which has always been considered doubtful and pivotal. Tomorrow, starting at 7:30 o'clock, Mr. Hughes will get as far as South Bend by nightfall.

HUGHES BUSY TILL ELECTION.

Third Trip to Start Oct. 7, and Tour of New York Later.

A third campaign trip that will take him through States he has not yet visited is being arranged by the Republican National Campaign Committee for Charles E. Hughes. According to present plans, this tour will be through Maryland, West Virginia, New Jersey, and possibly Pennsylvania. He will start about Oct. 7.

Between his return from the West in time for the Republican State Convention in Saratoga on Sept. 28 and his return to the city on Oct. 1, Mr. Hughes will make a number of speeches in the Northern part of the State. Then he will rest for a week.

In the latter part of October Mr. Hughes will make a campaign trip through New York State.

Among the visitors at Republican National Headquarters yesterday was Major Winslow Williams of Baltimore, former Progressive State Chairman. He told Mr. Willcox that Maryland was furious at President Wilson because of his eight-hour law and because of his handling of the Mexican situation. The State, he said, would unquestionably go for Mr. Hughes.

Lloyd Griscom, former New York County Chairman, just returned from a trip through Rhode Island and Massachusetts, said:

"The manner in which the President has abetted the black-jacking of Congress to force through the Adamson Eight-hour bill has aroused everybody in New England. They are all for a real eight-hour labor day, but are disgusted and enraged at President Wilson. They are asking who will be the next to get the President's aid in a hold-up of Congress."

Dudley V. Sutphin, a former Supreme Court Judge in Ohio and who came from Cincinnati to talk with Chairman Willcox, declared that the entire State of Ohio is looking forward to Mr. Hughes's speeches there next week.

"My notion is," he said, "that the Democrats will poll their normal minority vote. The only asset they are counting on is the personal popularity of the candidates themselves."

William A. Durbin, who was Governor of Indiana for two terms, also called upon Mr. Willcox.

"Indiana," he said, "is the greatest fighting political State in the Union. Every man's child is born there cheering or cussing somebody or something in politics. This year Hughes and Fairbanks are going to get most of the cheering and the votes."

William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana, a prominent Progressive, has been elected Indiana's delegate to the National Hughes Alliance. He was a member of the United States Civil Service Commission in 1901-1903, and President of the National Municipal Civil Service League from 1910 to 1915.

BREAD HIGHER IN CHICAGO.

Large Concern Eliminates the Five-Cent Loaf.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The price of bread was raised from 5 to 6 cents a loaf by one of the largest baking firms in Chicago today. Other bakers are expected to follow. The advance was necessary, it was asserted, because of the higher cost of materials, and customers were advised that economy would be effected by purchasing the ten-cent loaves.

The advance is the result of a conference of bakers from all parts of the country which recently was held here to discuss the situation.

PRESIDENT PREPARES HIS REPLY TO HUGHES

Speech to Business Men Tomorrow Will Defend the Eight-Hour Law.

ACTIVE CAMPAIGN STARTS

Wilson Sends Notes of Sympathy to Mrs. Seth Low and Miss White.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 21.—President Wilson spent another day of quiet at Shadow Lawn today unbroken except for his customary game of golf with Mrs. Wilson on the Spring Lake course. He has been working uninterruptedly on the speeches to be delivered during the Fall. He received no visitors.

The Executive offices were also unvisited save by a stray cat, which wandered in and appealed for sympathy. She got it and more, because she was immediately adopted as the official mascot of the executive headquarters. She is a black cat, but the office force refuse to see anything but the best of omens in her color, which they say indicates she is a fighting beast. The strictest orders have gone out that she is to be cared for in every way possible. She has been dubbed Omena.

Edwin F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan, will have an important conference with the President tomorrow. This is the only engagement announced before Saturday afternoon, when the President speaks at Shadow Lawn at 3 o'clock before a delegation of business men from New York and Trenton. All arrangements for the gathering have been made, and a large attendance of the general public is expected by the Democratic leaders.

In this speech, the first political pronouncement made by President Wilson since his acceptance of the Democratic nomination, he will make his first reply to the series of charges preferred against the Administration by Mr. Hughes and the Republican Campaign Committee. It will be followed on Monday by his speech before the National Grain Dealers' Assbciation in Baltimore, which, although not strictly a political address, will deal intimately with the record of the Administration and the problems of the next four years.

As both these addresses will be before organizations of business men, they are expected to deal almost entirely with the relations of existing and promised legislation to business. The Eight-Hour law as a regulation of the hours of labor and not of wages, with an explanation of the expected supplementary legislation on this problem; the Underwood tariff and the new tariff commission; the Federal Reserve act; the Federal Trade Commission, and the reactionary attitude of the Republican Party toward business interests will probably form the chief topics to be discussed. Announcement of engagements for the President in other places for similar addreses before non-partisan bodies is looked for daily from the executive offices.

Mr. Wilson will be in Baltimore only a short time, reaching the city shortly before 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The address will be made at 2:30 o'clock in the Lyric Theatre, and the President will leave Baltimore for Shadow Lawn immediately after it is over.

The discharge of these first two guns in the President's campaign are expected here to end the period of almost absolute secrecy, which has shadowed the President's political activities since his arrival at Shadow Lawn, Sept. 9. His sister's illness and death prevented his taking any open part in the campaign for more than a week, and partly because of that he has seen fit to let sons but the members of his immediate family during his stay here.

The President's aids say that another week will find a far busier and more approachable Shadow Lawn than Long Branch has found hitherto. Today the President sent today two notes of sympathy to Mrs. Seth Low and Miss Amelia E. White, daughter of Horace White. Here are the messages:

My Dear Mrs. Low: I join with the rest of the nation in grieving most deeply over the death of your honored husband. Few men have more distinguished themselves by disinterested service, or more deserved the respect and confidence of their fellow-countrymen. My heartfelt sympathy goes out to you in your personal loss, and I am sure the whole country will feel that they share the loss with you. Cordially and sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON.

My Dear Miss White: May I not extend to you my heartfelt sympathy in the death of your honored father? I am sure that which the whole country must feel because he was everywhere known for his fine public spirit and for his willingness to render disinterested public service. His career was one of moral as well as of intellectual distinction. Cordially and sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON.

Secretary Tumulty went to New York City today for a brief stay.

APPEALS TO JERSEY GERMANS

Staats-Zeitung Gives List of Republicans and Democrats It Favors.

The following editorial appeal to the German-American voters of New Jersey was made yesterday by The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung:

"It is New Jersey's turn now. The primary elections in New Jersey will be held next Tuesday. Voters of German descent must line up for the best candidates. They must see that the best men are chosen as candidates for the November election, both on the Republican and the Democratic side. No German-American who is entitled to vote should be missing!

"Every German-American Democrat should vote for James E. Martine for United States Senator. The Wilson machine in the entire State is working against Martine. Consequently it is the duty of every German Democrat to vote for Martine, who, in the United States Senate, has shown himself to be an absolutely honest man who thinks for himself and acts according to the dictates of his own conscience. The enticements of Presidential favor and patronage have not been able to drive him from the path of integrity and fairness.

"The German Republicans of New Jersey are in duty bound to bring about the fall of the anti-German Murphy-Colgate combine. Franklin Murphy, the native, fights under the device, 'I would not allow any one to vote who was not born in this country.' Murphy's Republican opponent for the United States Senate is Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, a very liberal-minded man with a blameless past, who demands equal rights for all and whose principles and actions are not in contradiction with his German origin. Every German-American Republican should vote for Frelinghuysen for candidate for the United States Senate.

"Walter Edge, one of the two Republican candidates for the nomination for Governor, has made a name for himself through his independent stand in the State Senate of New Jersey. He has voted and worked valiantly and with the greatest energy against prohibition and against invasive legislation in general. The education that he enjoyed in Germany has borne good fruit. Colgate, his opponent, is of the same type as Murphy. Back of both of them stand the Prohibitionists and the anti-foreigners. Both ought to be beaten. The German-American Republicans must, one and all, vote for Walter Edge for candidate for Governor. The Murphy-Colgate combine must be beaten."

Course for Women Decorators.

The Director of Cooper Union announced last night that, through a misunderstanding, women applicants for the course in Interior Decoration at Cooper Union were told on Wednesday night that they could not be admitted. If they will apply again on the evening of Sept. 22, their applications will be duly considered.

CHINA SEEKS A LOAN OF $50,000,000 MORE

Five-Power Group, Including New York Bankers, Said to Regard Application Favorably.

PEKING, Sept. 21.—Chen Chin-tao, the Chinese Minister of Finance, today formally asked the quintuple group of bankers for a $50,000,000 reorganization loan on the security of the salt monopoly surplus. The quintuple group is composed of representatives of American, British, Russian, French, and Japanese financiers.

The bankers talked in a favorable manner regarding the loan and referred the question to the headquarters of their respective houses. The Entente representatives explained to the Chinese Minister of Finance that they could not cooperate with Germany.

At the Japanese Legation here today it was denied that the Japanese Government would support the $2,500,000 loan recently negotiated by Japanese bankers on the security of the Yangtse Valley mines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Neither the State Department nor the Chinese Legation had been advised today of the proposed $50,000,000 reorganization loan to China, but in both quarters keen interest was expressed. The great obstacle to the regeneration of China is reported on all sides to be shortage of money for the ordinary expenses of government, and for some time revolution has been feared unless foreign financial aid could be had. The new administration under President Li Yuan-hung is believed here to have done much to consolidate the country and secure peace, and it is felt that only a small loan is required to complete the work.

It is assumed here that if the $50,000,000 joint loan goes through there will be no further effort to obtain the proposed $15,000,000 Japanese loan which was under negotiation at the time of the Cheng Chiatun clash between armed forces of the two nations. Reports from both Peking and Tokio at that time admitted that the pressing of Japan's demands for redress and the extension of police powers in South Manchuria and Inner Mongolia would at least postpone if not kill the proposed loan.

Members of the American section of the old Six Power group, now reduced by the elimination of Germany to five Powers, said yesterday that they had not been officially informed of China's request for a reorganization loan of $50,000,000. They also expressed doubt as to the ability of China to get any considerable sum of money here at this time.

While Great Britain, France, Russia, and Japan, all allied against Germany, can proceed on the theory that Germany has been perforce removed from membership in the old Six Power agreement, the United States as a neutral nation is not free to proceed on that assumption. So far as the American members, consisting of J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank, the National City Bank, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., are concerned, the agreement binding them to act in concert with the five other groups is still binding. It expires by limitation on June 30 next.

It is the belief in some quarters that a temporary way of financing China's more pressing needs may be arranged with American bankers outside of the group and entirely independent of the existing agreement. With the passing of the agreement, now rendered unworkable by the fact of the war, it would be possible for the nations concerned to formulate a new contract.

CUBAN POTASH SOLUBLE.

Chemist So Declares, and Says Assay Runs High.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Sept. 21.—A chemist who has investigated the matter declares the potash, large deposits of which have been discovered in Cuba, is soluble in water, and that the assay runs sometimes as high as 800 pounds to the ton.

Several American fertilizer companies have cabled for information, and are sending experts to Cuba to inspect the deposits.

Officials of the American Agricultural Chemical Company of 2 Rector Street, known as the Fertilizer Trust, were much interested in the dispatch from Havana, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, telling of the discovery of extensive deposits of potash in Cuba, near Motembo. If the potash is of the quality it is stated to be, the company will open negotiations for acquiring the supply. It was pointed out that if the new supply reported to have been found in millions of tons and 25 per cent. pure was water-soluble, the owners had a bonanza.

The supply of potash to be had at any price now is minutely small. Germany is practically the source of the world's supply. In the muriate form, 50 per cent. K2O, this product sold before the war at from $30 to $40 a ton. Sales were recently quoted at more than $400 a ton; the price is now about $200. The only supply of German potash is that which reached this country before February, 1915, when the supply was cut off. The present high price of the German potash makes it prohibitive for most fertilizer uses.

HOTEL MUSICIAN SUED.

Hussar Arrested When a Husband Asks $50,000 Damages.

Ernest W. Hussar, musical director at the Hotel McAlpin, was arrested yesterday on a civil order, obtained from Supreme Court Justice Cohalan, in a fifty-thousand-dollar suit brought by Harry W. Herman, a clothing manufacturer, who charges he alienated the affections of Kathryn Gertrude Herman. Hussar avoided going to Ludlow Street Jail by giving $500 bail.

The papers state that the Hermans were married in Rochester on June 6, 1915, and that the alleged alienation began four days after the marriage, when Mr. and Mrs. Herman went to board with Hussar and his wife at 909 Twenty-first Street, Bensonhurst. Herman says that Hussar won Mrs. Herman's love by promises of presents and by representing that Herman was not fit to be a husband. Mrs. Herman, who is aiding her husband in the suit, admits in an affidavit that she accepted Hussar's attentions and says he offered to divorce his wife and marry her.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M., Sept. 23, SS St. Paul.

France—Close at 11 A. M., Sept. 23, SS Lafayette.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M., Sept. 25, SS Palma.

Greece—No sailing at present.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M., Sept. 28, SS Oscar II.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M., Sept. 25, SS Taormina, and at 8 A. M., Sept. 27, SS Cretic.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura .....Sept. 22

Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Canada Maru.....Sept. 24

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Matsonia .....Sept. 29

Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai City,) and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia .....Sept. 30

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Aug. 18; Shanghai, Aug. 26; Kobe, Sept. 1, and Yokohama, Sept. 2—which arrived per steamer Canada, were dispatched east from Seattle on Sept. 18, and are due in New York tomorrow morning.

BACON CONCEDES CALDER'S VICTORY

Defeated Candidate for Senate Nomination Will Take Stump for Hughes.

MAJORITY IS 8,934 NOW

McCombs Sends Telegram to President Wilson, Replying to His Congratulations.

William M. Calder won the Republican nomination for United States Senator over Robert Bacon in Tuesday's primary by between 8,000 and 9,000 votes. With forty-seven election districts still missing in the entire State, Mr. Calder's actual majority was 8,934. The Calder vote was 151,379 and Bacon's 142,445. The returns from the missing districts may add a few votes both ways, but they will not be enough to materially change the result.

Mr. Bacon himself admits that he has lost, although he says he feels gratified at the showing he has made. All talk of a possible court contest or demand for a recount ceased when it was seen that the Calder majority would be well over 5,000. The Bacon adherents promise to give their support to the Republican ticket. Job E. Hedges, who conducted Mr. Bacon's campaign, said that only the best feeling would prevail between the primary rivals from now on.

"Every vote that was cast for Mr. Bacon at the primaries," he said, "will be cast for Mr. Calder on Election Day."

Bacon to Stump for Hughes.

Mr. Bacon nodded his agreement with this view and went directly to Republican National Headquarters, where he told Chairman Willcox that he was willing to do all in his power to elect the ticket. Mr. Willcox said he would avail himself of Mr. Bacon's services. It is probable that the defeated candidate will take the stump both in the city and up-State.

With the primaries over, both political camps have started their State campaigns. Governor Whitman has already gone on an up-State speaking tour, and Samuel Seabury, Democratic nominee for Governor, and William F. McCombs, nominee for United States Senator, will shortly follow.

When Mr. Bacon was asked to comment upon his defeat, he said:

"It is a matter of great personal pride to me that I was able to come down to the Bronx with such a good showing. Further than that, I have nothing to say, in fact, there is nothing that I can say."

Colby Probably Defeated.

Mr. Calder expressed himself as highly gratified at the result. He said he was confident that his majority would be between 7,500 and 10,000. Mr. Calder has Brooklyn to thank for his nomination. He lost only seven election districts there out of a total of 773. Although all figures are not yet available in the fight between Calder and Bainbridge Colby in the Progressive primary, the indications are that Calder won.

Additional returns in the Seabury-Whitman contest in the Progressive primary for the Governor nomination indicate that Mr. Whitman's majority will be increased rather than diminished.

The vote for William F. McCombs for the nomination for United States Senator over Thomas F. Conway was also slightly increased by later returns. Mr. McCombs sent the following telegram to President Wilson in acknowledgment of the President's message of congratulation:

President Woodrow Wilson, Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, N. J.

I thank you sincerely for your telegram of congratulations. Aside from my personal friendship, which prompts me to wish you every success in the coming election, I am certain that the masterly way in which you have administered the affairs of our nation, keeping us free from war and giving us an unprecedented prosperity, deserves an unmistakable vote of confidence from the American people.

WILLIAM F. McCOMBS.

Among other telegrams Mr. McCombs received yesterday was one from his opponent, Mr. Conway, who pledged the successful candidate his active support in the campaign. From Lincoln, Neb., came a telegram of congratulation from William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, and one from Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.

Herman A. Metz sent a letter to Mr. Seabury, in which he said:

"I had hoped to see you before this, and congratulate you in person on your nomination for Governor of the State of New York. Let me assure you that I will use every effort in your behalf, not only because of my high personal regard, but also because I know that you are pre-eminently fitted through experience, attainments, and character to give to the people of New York the sort of government that they and the State should have."

Whitman Not to Go with Hughes.

At Republican State headquarters Chairman Frederick C. Tanner was busy arranging the itineraries for the State candidates. Governor Whitman is not to travel with Charles E. Hughes, the Chairman stating that he did not believe in having the Presidential and the Gubernatorial candidates on the same train.

The Socialist Party will ratify its nominations in Madison Square Garden on Sunday afternoon. Allan L. Benson, candidate for President; George R. Kirkpatrick, candidate for Vice President; Joseph D. Cannon, candidate for United States Senator; Morris Hillquit, candidate for Congress; Algernon Lee, candidate for Governor, and Meyer London, the present Socialist Congressman, are announced as the speakers. The Chairman of the meeting will be Frank A. Sieverman, candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Montserrat, at Cadiz, Sept. 19.
SS Soestdyk, at Rotterdam, Sept. 20.
SS Strathlam, at Havre, Sept. 17.
SS Allanton, at Barcelona, Sept. 14.
SS Texas, at Lerwick, Sept. 13.
SS Anna Maersk, at Nantes, Sept. 15.
SS Tyokland, at Nantes, Sept. 15.
SS Strathalbyn, at La Pallice, Sept. 15.
SS Carolina, at Kirkwall, Sept. 19.
SS Almirante, at Colon, Sept. 21.
SS Panama, at Colon, Sept. 21.

Sailed.

SS Cannizaro, from Hull, Sept. 19.
SS Sao Paulo, from Bristol, Sept. 20.
SS Suruga, from Manila, Sept. 20.
SS Polanni, from Kirkwall, Sept. 20.
SS Migriel Joon, from Barcelona, Sept. 12.
SS Onega, from Cette, Sept. 13.
SS Campana, from Gibraltar, Sept. 14.
SS Balto, from Barcelona, Sept. 14.
SS Saramacca, from Colon, Sept. 21.
SS San Ramon, from Colon, Sept. 21.

Passed.

SS Sarnia, New York for Havre, passed Scilly.

Transatlantic Mails.

Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Noordam.....Sept. 22

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M., (sea post)—St. Paul .....Sept. 23

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Lafayette .....Sept. 23

Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Arrica, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplemenatry, 5 P. M.)—Andania.....Sept. 23

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises.5:42|Sun sets.5:56|Moon rises.12:57

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:46	4:05	9:59	10:33
Governors Island	4:32	4:48	10:41	11:16
Hell Gate	6:38	6:54	12:21	12:56

Arrived—Thursday, Sept. 21.

SS Andania, London, Sept. 9.
SS Portuguese Prince, La Pallice, Sept. 8.
SS Czaritza, Archangel, Sept. 6.
SS Tapajoz, Santos, Aug. 12.
SS Stephano, Halifax, Sept. 19.
SS Adela Accame, Norfolk, Sept. 20.
SS Gulfoss, Iceland, Sept. 10.
SS Texas, Port Arthur, Sept. 13.
SS Algiers, Galveston, Sept. 15.
SS Santa Marta, Kingston, Sept. 16.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown, Sept. 16.
SS Creole, New Orleans, Sept. 16.
SS El Sol, Galveston, Sept. 15.
SS Dania, Boston, Sept. 19.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*San Guglielmo	Naples	Sept. 13
Celtic	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Strathspey	Havre	Sept. 6
Ruby	Barcelona	Sept. 3
Noordyk	Kirkwall	Sept. 10
Zulia	Curacao	Sept. 14
Concho	Galveston	Sept. 16
Lenape	Jacksonville	Sept. 19
El Cid	Galveston	Sept. 16

DUE TOMORROW.

*Duca degli Abruzzi	Gibraltar	Sept. 8
*Vasilefs Constantinos	Piraeus	Sept. 9
Retlaw	Havre	Sept. 7
Bantgate	Havre	Sept. 6
Gallia	Kirkwall	Sept. 11

DUE SUNDAY.

*New York	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Sit	Havre	Sept. 10
Morro Castle	Havana	Sept. 21
Comanche	Jacksonville	Sept. 21

DUE MONDAY.

*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Sept. 17
*California	Glasgow	Sept. 15
Brazos	San Juan	Sept. 20
Olaf	Para	Sept. 9
Bermudian	Bermuda	Sept. 23
Minas Geraes	Bahia	Sept. 14
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Sept. 22

DUE TUESDAY.

Berlt	Lisbon	Sept. 9
St. Croix	Lisbon	Sept. 9
Navahoe	Genoa	Sept. 7
Prins der Nederlanden	Haiti	Sept. 20
Metapan	Havana	Sept. 22
Havana	Havana	Sept. 23

DUE WEDNESDAY.

*Dante Alighieri	Gibraltar	Sept. 18
Dochra	Genoa	Sept. 7
Clifton	La Pallice	Sept. 12
Cornish Prince	Fowey	Sept. 11
Munamar	Antilla	Sept. 22
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Sept. 22

DUE THURSDAY.

†Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 16
Noorderdyk	Kirkwall	Sept. 17
Themistocles	Piraeus	Sept. 18
Lady Gaspe	Horta	Sept. 18
Almirante	Kingston	Sept. 23
Caracas	San Juan	Sept. 23
City of Columbus	Savannah	Sept. 25
Queen Margarieta	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Sardegna	Gibraltar	Sept. 18

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rio de Janeiro, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Dominic, Para	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jelling, Santiago	—	12:00 M.
Laconia, Liverpool	—	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Patria, Naples	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Alicante, Cadiz	6:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Santa Barbara, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Highland Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Moliere, Rio Janeiro	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sama, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Saba, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Napoli, Naples	—	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Regina d'Italia, Naples	—	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Turks Isl'd.	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lyskeloster, Bergen	—	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Oscar II., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Andania, London	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Carrillo, Puerto Barrios	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., SEPT. 21.

SS New York, reported to New York, was 990 miles E. at 5 P. M.; due 24th, forenoon. American Line.

SS Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 23d, forenoon. Italian Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 76 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Northwestern, Port Arthur to New York, was 63 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.

SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 293 miles S. at noon.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 146 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS J. L. Luckenbach, San Francisco to New York, was 688 miles S. of Sandy Hook at noon.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 465 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Neches, Galveston to New York, was 227 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS El Occidente

BLACKMAILERS SEND THREAT TO WITNESS

Crocker, the Government's Chief Informant, Is Secluded for Safety.

WILL TRY THE CASES HERE

Plans Made at Washington Conference for Rooting Out the Gang—Victims at Chicago Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Members of the gang of blackmailers on whom Federal agents are closing in throughout the country have threatened to kidnap or kill the Government's chief witness in the case, Frank Crocker. He is the only one of the gang who has made a full confession to the Government's agents. Crocker has been held a prisoner in Boston. It was learned from A. Bruce Bielaski, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, today that Crocker had been removed by the Government's special agents to another city for safety. The name of this city is withheld.

The fact that threats had been made against Crocker's life by members of the gang became known late this afternoon following a second conference of officials of the Department of Justice from New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Washington, called for the purpose of making plans for rounding up other members of the gang.

It was decided today that the first prosecution would be in the case in which members of the gang are accused of blackmailing and kidnapping Mrs. Regina A. Klipper of Philadelphia. This case will be tried in New York. Mrs. Klipper is now in Chicago and will be a witness for the Government. Frank Crocker, who invited Mrs. Klipper to dine with him at a New York hotel in order to bring her into the clutches of the gang, is the witness whose life has been threatened.

It was decided today that John C. Knox, one of the Assistant United States Attorneys at New York, who participated in today's conference, should handle the blackmail prosecutions, beginning with the Klipper case. All of the cases will be tried in New York.

Chief Bielaski said today that three members of the gang had sent word to Crocker that they would "bump him off." This was taken to mean that the prisoner needed protection. Crocker's testimony is of the highest importance to the Government's case. He has told the Government investigators all he says he knows. This information has been the means of getting a vast amount of evidence in other directions.

"At the conference today," Mr. Bielaski said, "we had several new cases presented. These are like many that have been discovered—isolated cases of individual blackmail. We have received many letter from victims.

"We have a good deal of evidence of cases of blackmail that were not in violation of the Federal statutes. These are cases to be dealt with solely under the State laws and by State authorities. We stand ready to co-operate with the State authorities in every way that we can to obtain convictions in these cases.

"Many of them occurred during the Chicago convention. Women connected with the gang would learn all they could about prominent men of wealth, engage hotel rooms as near as possible, to the rooms these men occupied and in various ways entrap them. A threat to cause a scandal would serve to make the victim pay a round sum to get away. There seems to have been about twenty-five members of the gang. They worked together, giving each other all available information as to possible victims and planning their operations with great care.

"A favorite method of the swindlers was to make bogus arrests, the blackmailers impersonating United States Deputy Marshals and wearing counterfeit badges. We have a score or more of these badges. In these arrests where a woman was the victim the men feigning to be officers would seize the confederate, who was with the victim, and he would fight back in the most realistic manner so that the victim would be completely deceived and all the more ready to pay handsomely to be let off and to keep the matter quiet. In some cases victims have been held prisoners as long as ten days."

The Klipper case is practically ready to go to trial now. All the evidence pertaining to it was laid today before Assistant Attorney General Wallace. Mrs. Klipper was not willing at first to be a witness for the Government; she finally consented.

H. C. Clabaugh, the Chicago Special Agent of the Department of Justice, left for Chicago today to be present at the hearing tomorrow of the three alleged conspirators held in custody in that city. There is some fear that local pressure from men high in financial and social position who, it is said, were victimized by the gang may be brought to bear to stop prosecutions, because of the publicity which they would entail.

REED REPLIES TO HUGHES.

Says He Won't Carry a Township on His Milwaukee Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 21.—In a speech at the Illinois State Fair today Senator Reed of Missouri replied to the attacks made by Charles E. Hughes upon the Administration's legislative achievements. He listed such laws as the eight-hour law, the child labor law, the Workmen's Compensation act, the farm loan law, and the legislation to prevent financial panics, and demanded whether his audience would like to enable Mr. Hughes to repeal them.

"Mr. Hughes declares in substance and effect," said Senator Reed, "that union labor, like a highwayman with a pistol, approached Congress and compelled it to enact an eight-hour law and that Congress in a cowardly manner surrendered the dignity of the nation to the unlawful and violent demand of labor. Neither the railway employes nor the railway Presidents ever came to Congress or the President with any kind of demand whatsoever.

"The President and Congress, realizing that the controversy, if carried on, would produce irremediable damage and injury to 100,000,000 people who were not parties to the controversy, but innocent bystanders, intervened on behalf of these innocent bystanders, to wit, the public, and prevented the most calamitous strike that has ever threatened any country at any time since Governments were formed.

"What would Mr. Hughes have done had he been President in this crisis? But what is the use of asking? Newspaper men have asked him about the great questions of the day, and they have been as unable to get Brother Hughes to locate himself as they would to put a thumb upon an evasive flea in the dark."

Senator Reed, when informed while speaking that Mr. Hughes had condemned the entire list of Democratic legislation in a speech at Milwaukee, said:

"If Hughes stands on that, he won't carry a township in the United States unless they are populated by people who belong in lunatic asylums."

SCIENTISTS REACH PORT.

Yacht Carnegie at San Francisco—Found Charts in Error.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The non-magnetic yacht, Carnegie, carrying a party of scientists on a world tour of research work, put in here today from Lyteton, New Zealand. The expedition left New York in March, 1915. Since then its range has been the Pacific Ocean from the Aleutian Islands, in the north, to the antartic ice packs.

Capt. Louis C. Ault is master of the vessel, which is fitted with an auxiliary gasoline engine, built of bronze. The yacht's anchor is of copper. In the party are J. A. Luke of the University of Kansas, F. C. Loring of Purdue and Columbia Universities, and Bradley Jones of the Boston Institute of Technology.

The scientists made corrections in many ocean charts. Some charts of the Indian Ocean they found sixteen or more degrees in error, they said.

In the antarctic the expedition made a futile search for Dougherty Island, reported discovered by Captain John Dougherty in 1820.

BRANDEIS PLEDGES $6,000.

Makes Conditional Subscription to Aid Boston Zionists.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, speaking at a reception given in his honor by Zionist leaders tonight, pledged $6,000 to the Zionist movement on condition that Boston Jews succeed in raising the remaining $18,000 of $24,000 pledged at the Hebrew Congress in Philadelphia last Spring.

Members of the Executive Board of the Zionist Association of Greater Boston and the Boston Branch of the Provisional Zionist Committee pledged an additional $5,000.

GREEK STEAMER IS SUNK.

The Assimacos, 2,898-Ton Vessel, Destroyed—Her Crew Saved.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Greek steamer Assimacos was sunk on Sept. 11, according to a Lloyd's report. The crew were landed.

FURS IN BIG DEMAND.

Funsten Sale Brings Out a Crowd and Prices Rule High.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21.—At Funsten Bros & Co.'s Fall auction fur sale the following lots were disposed of: Five hundred silver foxes, 528 chinchillas, 11 sea otters, 78 Russian sables, 12,500 Kolinskys, 46,000 mink, 85,000 ermine, 14,500 lynx, 4,700 lynx cat, 7,500 wild cat, 2,300 Persian, 2,500 fitch, 4,200 leopard cats, and 10,200 Wallabys.

Notwithstanding the fact that the sale began before 9 o'clock the attendance was large and continued interest was shown throughout the day in the various articles offered. Notwithstanding the rather large quantities offered for this time of the year practically every article brought spirited bidding and was sold at better prices than had ruled in the market of late.

Silver foxes sold at from $1 for a kitten fox to $2,000 for a pair of matched skins. Sea otters ranged in price from $700 to $2,000. A small parcel of real chinchillas sold at $45 per skin.

Spirited Competition for Wool.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—There was spirited competition for the 8,000 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. Prices were firm and the lower grades sold more freely. The auctions will close tomorrow.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Hale & Norcross	.08
Alta	.04	Jacket	.06
Andes	.08	Justice	.03
Best & Belcher	.06	Mexican	.17
Bullion	.01	Occidental	.70
Caledonia	.35	Ophir	.25
Challenge Con	.06	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.06	Savage	.13
Confidence	.18	Sec. Belcher	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.29
Con. Virginia	.60	Union Con	.70
Exchequer	.03	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.03	Mexican dollars	.53

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.25	D'field Daiy	.03
Jim Butler	.89	Florence	.45
McNamara	.06	Consolidated	.75
Midway	.23	G'field Merger	.07
Mizpah Exten	.19	Jumbo Exten	.36
Montana	.21	Kewanas	.09
North Star	.16	Red Lion	.20
Rescue	.26	Silver Pick	.22
Tonopah Exten	.50	Spearhead	.04
Tonopah Nevada	5.50	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.78	Big Jim	1.22½
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.22
Atlanta	.09	Packard	.39
C. O. D.	.02	Rochester Mines	.51
Comb. Fraction	.06	Round Mountain	.41
Cracker Jack	.07	White Caps	.38

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	.611	612	Gold Sov	4	6
Dr. J'pot	9¼	10	Isabella	21	21¼
Elkton	16	18	Jackpot	5	8
El Paso	45	75	Mary McK.	80	53
Findlay	3¾	4	Portland	180	184
Golden C.	230	232	Vindicator		200
Granite	75	77	U. G. M.		9

To Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers

No use waiting for prices to decline or to buy on better terms. Chances are prices will go up instead of down. So get your material *now*.

If you lack the cash I'll supply it. My charges are nominal and our relations end when you no longer need me. Absolute confidence and no "red tape." Let's discuss it together.

Universal Discount Co.

Jacob Rosenstock
100 Fifth Ave., New York

The Home Pattern Co.
Sole Manufacturers of Patterns For
The Ladies' Home Journal
114 Fifth Ave., New York.
Between 16th and 17th Streets.
The Best Managed Pattern Company in America
Writing and Rest Room equipped with telephone, stenographer, latest trade papers, etc., etc. Visits from Dry Goods Merchants most welcome.

MANUFACTURERS & JOBBERS'
ACCOUNTS FINANCED.
Liberal Advances Made on Merchandise.
Wormser & Company
Commercial Bankers.
95 FIFTH AVE. Tel. Stuyvesant 3360.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED
Notes Purchased. Loans Negotiated.
Bloomingdale Bros., Private Bankers, 59th St. and Third Ave.—Phone, Plaza 5900.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
In the matter of L. Fishman.
Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,
will sell on Friday, September 22, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at 771 Broadway, New York City, a stock of
Men's Suits, Trimmings, Machinery, Desk, Safe, Fixtures, etc.
M. ROSEN, Assignee.
MARCUSON BROTHERS, Attorneys for Assignee, 256 Broadway, New York.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2:30 P. M.
Valuable personal property comprising Louis XV. and Italian Renaissance Furniture, Rich Draperies, etc. The property of Mr. X ——, removed from Elkins Park, Phila. Also Antique and Modern Furniture & Works of Art, Rare Rugs, etc. The property of George Sherman, Esq., at absolute sale by auction, to-day (Fri.) and to-morrow (Sat.) at 2:30 P. M. The Sale will be conducted by Mr. Augustus W. Clarke.
CLARKE'S ART ROOMS, 5 West 44th St. Adj. 5th Av. Bank.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BEAVER.—Chases 3-inch beaver. Julius L. Goldstein, 141 W. 28th. Farragut 596.

BROADCLOTH.—Burgundy, Forstmann & Huffmann Co. or Botany, Hanauer, Arnstein & Siegel, Inc. 121 W. 17th.

BROADCLOTHS wanted; cloak manufacturer open to buy quantity; spot cash. Mad Sq. 7080.

BROADCOTHS wanted; all shades. 4571 Chelsea, 11th floor, 32 W. 20th St.

CONTRACTORS wanted on good Ladies' Silk Dresses; good opportunity for right party; call Friday morning before 11. Fox Costumes Co., 500 5th Av.

FLANNEL.—Open for flannel and broadcloth, white or cream; quantity no object. Call all morning, Eisenberg & Friedman, 57 East 11th St

JUILLIARDS 54221 100 pieces, spot cash; all colors. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 W 26th.

POPLIN.—Amoskeag poplin, green; botany broadcloth, green, or will swap navy. Sol Levine & Co., 12 W. 27th.

POPLINS.—Open for 54-inch cotton warp poplin at 60c yard. H. B. Schwartz, 13 W. 20th St.

SATIN Stripe1 Tub Silks; open for a quantity for cash. B 170 Times.

SERGES.—Open for a quantity of Pacific navy blue cotton serge, 40c, less 3% for 36-inch, or other widths in proportion. Telephone Stuyvesant 3640.

SERGE.—Will pay cash for French serge, 54-inch, all shades. Hugo H. Levy & Bros, 29 West 36th.

SILK.—Open to buy 100 pieces black and colored taffetas for cash. Silk and Dry Goods Exchange, 423 4th Av.

SILKS.—Submit new novelty material suitable for silk waists. Pansy Waist Co., 153 West 23d.

SUITS.—Jobbers placing orders on velveteen suits; will furnish material if necessary. 1,239 Broadway, 14th floor.

TAFFETA.—Wanted pastel shades of taffeta for spot cash. Box B 150 Times.

VELOUR DU NORD.—Will buy any quantity of Salts" Velour du Nord, style 7745, at the opening price, will pay spot cash. G 165 Times.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

ASTRACHAN.—For sale misses' and children's black and brown astrachan, black matalam and black plush coats; latest styles, well made and finished, about 275 garments; spot delivery; reasonable price for cash; desirable for bargain sales. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St., N. Y.

BROADCLOTH, white, tan & gray, for trimmings. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

COATS.—Jobs of infants' and children's coats of all materials; also regular running numbers at low prices. Century Garment Co., 146 West 25th.

COATS.—Ladies' and misses' plush and mixture coats from $5 up; jobs always on hand. Ulin Bros., 55 E. 11th St.

COATS AND SUITS on hand for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobs of serges and silks. Mdse. Sales Exchange Co., 18 West 27th.

DRESSES, SUITS.—Job, beautiful models; must sacrifice immediately. Rosen, 116 West 117th.

FEAU DE CYGNE for sale; all shades; also yarn dyed. Immediate delivery. Queen Silk Mills, 1,133 B'way. Room 1406.

PIECE GOODS.—Narrow wale, white corduroy, 12 pieces 36-inch; 1 piece 31-inch; 5 pieces American brown cheviot at $1 net; 5 pieces Whirl Pony, Goldwater, 182 Av. C.

PLUSH.—For sale 20 pieces Salts Esquimette Plush, $3.25 net cash. X 370 Times Annex.

PLUSH.—Beaver plush. Sidney Blumenthal & Co., Louis Gersten & Co., 138 W. 25th.

POPLINS.—54270 A. D. Juilliard Co. sponged and shrunk; prompt delivery. Mad. Sq. 9714.

POPLINS.—American poplins at cost price. Telephone Farragut 2477.

SERGE.—French serge Juilliards, No. 4800; all colors; immediate delivery. Madison Square 4544.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SHIRTINGS.—For sale, about 300 pieces of fancy madras shirtings, cotton and silk fabric, fancy stripes, suitable for making men's shirts, ladies' waists, &c.; 36-inch fabric, price 35c; worth somewhat higher. Charles W. Becker, 72 Leonard St., N. Y. Phone Franklin 1358.

SILKS for all trades; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av., 9380 Md. Sq.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes, carded, bulk; immediate delivery; quantities. H. Strauss, 320 5th Av.

SUITS.—Broadcloths, velveteens, velours; $13 to $18; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50-$13.50; immediate deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 113 West 21th.

TOWELS.—For sale about 5,200 dozen fringed towels; 14 inches square to 17 inches square, some all cotton, part all linen; some cotton and linen mixed; prices reasonable; spot delivery. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, 72 Leonard Street, New York. Phone Franklin 1358.

VELVETEENS AND VELOURS for sale, 22-inch, straight back, all colors, 62½ cents, 6 per cent. off; Buckley and Cohen velours, navy, black, and brown, $1.27½ net. Telephone 9220 Farragut.

VELOUR Sale.—No. 90613 Am. velour $1.50 net; 0197 poplin $1.35 net, black, navy, brown; Juilliards novelty plaids, No. 4767, 4766, 4764 at $1.00 net. Specialty, 211 2d St., Elizabeth, N. J.

VELOURS.—American velours, No. 0359; assorted colors; reasonable. X 369 Times Annex.

YARN.—Dyed satin, (black only;) guaranteed fast color, 150 pieces. James McCallum, 351 4th Av. Telephone 3487 Mad. Square.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@4 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday..3½@4 " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Another Price Increase.

The furnishing goods dealers now have to face another advance on a well-advertised line of underwear. The old retail price of this article was $1 and the wholesale price increase means that 25 cents more a garment will have to be asked from the consumer. As the price increase is made to all dealers and is communicated to the public through the medium of advertising, no trouble is expected to arise in getting the higher figure.

***

Good Ribbon Trade Furnished.

Quite some little activity has featured transactions in the ribbon trade lately. The demand has sold up production in some cases for three months. Orders have been confined almost strictly to the dry goods end, and wide goods have been chiefly asked for. Light and dark warp prints have featured operations and there has been quite some business placed on plaids. A tendency is noted toward Roman stripes. Low end numbers have been especially popular.

***

Regimental Stripes to the Fore.

With the growing popularity of the separate skirt, dress goods manufacturers have devoted more attention than usual this season to originating special designs for this branch of the apparel trade. One of the fabric styles that has been especially well received for next Spring is the regimental stripe design. This consists of a group of three stripes in colors, harmonizing with the background shade, separated by a space of two or three inches. The design is said to be particularly effective when used in skirts.

***

Business on Shirts and Collars.

Shirt and collar manufacturers report a fair business passing, although this is the in-between season. Orders on Spring goods have been of satisfactory proportions and the immediate demand leaves nothing to be desired. Even with the recent price advances that have been made, the retailers are showing no tendency to cut down their commitments. Some of them, in fact, who were well stocked up with merchandise at the old prices, are quite elated over the fact that they can get increased prices for goods bought before the advances came.

***

Clothiers' Season Troublesome.

The manufacturing clothiers are not having any lack of complaints this season. With the experiments that had to be made in the construction of garments so that regular price levels might be preserved, the product of many makers has not quite come up to the satisfaction of their customers. Of course, the buyers made their purchases with their eyes open but, according to one clothier, not the best of judgment was at all times exercised in choosing fabrics. As a result, quite a number of complaints have been received on the small amount of wear that garments have given.

***

Raw Silk Buyers Mark Time.

The Yokohama raw silk market is steady, with only a fair business being done at recent quotations. Offerings are small. Sales for the week amounted to 6,600 bales, with stocks estimated at 11,000. At Canton the buying, which is not heavy, is confined largely to European manufacturers. The Shanghai market is dull, with some concessions being offered on steam filatures. The increase in exchange, however, is rendering business very difficult. From Milan come reports saying that the market is firm and quiet. Most of the filatures there are said to have their output sold up to the end of the year. Local business continues small as a result of the hand-to-mouth buying tactics adopted by the mills. Prices, however, continue steady here.

***

Lace Openwork Stockings Gone.

The retailer of the better classes of women's hose, who has not got his season's supply of lace openwork goods that sell over the counter at $3 to $1 a pair, is due for a disappointment, especially so in view of the fine consumer demand for them that is reported. The largest producer of these goods is so oversold on them that it has been necessary to refuse all further orders, even for single pairs. Front embroidered hose for women, in the better qualities, are being touted as a big Fall seller. They are offered mainly in black and white effects, in spray, floral, butterfly and other patterns, though some of the so-called evening shades are included in the line. They retail from $1.75 to $10 a pair, and deliveries can be had in a week to ten days from the receipt of order.

***

Beads Are in a Boom State.

If business was never booming before in the bead and spangle line, it is this season. Not only is the demand the heaviest leading factors in the trade have ever seen, but goods are about the scarcest they have ever been. Steel beads are particularly in demand, and they are so hard to get that prices have advanced on them from 7 cents a small bunch to 19 cents or more. Cut steel beads are especially scarce, being in demand for trimmings on shoes, dresses, hats, gowns and other wearing apparel, and on velvet and crocheted bags. Seed beads in all colors, some 300 shades in all, are also much called for, many of the colors being hard to get now. Oriental and French pearl beads are much wanted for use in necklaces. In the spangles, jet and iridescent effects are in heavy demand for use on evening dresses. Prices on all kinds of beads now average 25 to 30 per cent. higher than normal.

***

Velour Hat Demand Growing.

One of the features of the millinery trade of late has been the increase in the demand for velour hats, for outing wear, in all the popular colorings. Velvet and hatters' plush shapes are still very much in the running, but are being used more for dress wear. All kinds of shapes seem to be moving, small and medium, straight brims, flares and mushrooms. Tams are doing well with the more popular-priced trade. The output of velvet hats is being hindered somewhat by the difficulty experienced in getting sufficient velvets in the most-wanted shades, which include purple, brown, navy, taupe, bottle green and wine. While purple is still a very popular color, it is said to be losing ground a little in millinery lines in favor of brown, which is expected to be the best shade of all when the weather gets a little cooler and furs come into general use.

***

Gray Goods Sellers Tightening Up.

There was a noticeable tightening up on the part of sellers of gray goods in this market yesterday, and as a result there were few, if any, sales made for deliveries running past the end of this year. For shipment this side of Jan. 1, however, a large business was done on 39-inch 68-72s at 7½ cents, on 38½-inch 60-48s at 5¾ cents, and on 64-60s in the same width at 4⅝ cents. Fair-sized sales of 38½-inch 60-52s were put through at 6 cents, while 39-inch 56-44s sold at 5 5-16 cents, with most mills asking 5⅜ cents. Coarse goods did not do a great deal from all accounts, but the business done included further sales of 36-inch 3.25-yard sheetings at 8¾ cents for this year's delivery. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	6¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	6¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	7½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	6c
39-inch, 56-44s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	4½c

*Asked.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

I. N. BURDICK, INC., manufacturer of packing boxes and lumber dealer at 138 Wooster Street, with a yard at 337 West Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $128,376, and assets of $130,183. Judge Manton appointed John A. Delaney receiver, bond $10,000.

DUDLEY E. OATMAN, who did business as Oatman, importer and manufacturer of gowns, at 16 West Fifty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $26,553, and assets of $3,755. Judge Manton appointed Simon S. Hamburger receiver.

PHILIP M. FRIEDLANDER, formerly of Friedlander & Bartnowsky, diamond importers at 87 Nassau Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $63,367, and assets of $17,374.

JOHN H. BLOOD, real estate broker, of 204 West Seventy-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,693 and assets of $147.

SONTHEIMER & STERN, INCORPORATED, manufacturers of embroideries at 7 West Twenty-second Street, with a factory at Boonton, N. J., has filed schedules showing liabilities of $96,236 and assets of $85,329.

MIDTOWN CONTRACTING COMPANY, builder, of 39 East Forty-second Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $65,148 and assets of $43,425.

MANHATTAN BANDEAU COMPANY.—Judge Manton has appointed Henry Brady receiver for the Manhattan Bandeau Company, manufacturer of millinery trimmings at 123 Bleecker Street, on the application of Samuel S. Bresiin. Liabilities are $35,000 and assets $5,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 21.—Two hundred petitioning creditors, claiming $196,002.45 of unsecured liabilities, have asked that the Columbia Supply Company, dealers in brewers' supplies, be declared bankrupt. The liabilities are given as $202,162.37, and the assets as $261,465.23; included among the assets are real estate, $25,000; promissory notes and securities, $13,349.13; personal property, $31,000; accounts receivable, $82,000, and stocks and bonds, $90,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Anderson, Gilbert G.—City of N. Y.	$262.66
Anderson, Gilbert G.—Same	262.66
Amdue, Louis—Same	181.64
Asch, George—Same	262.66
Adelman, Heyman—Same	262.66
Breslavsky, Morris—Same	262.66
Boynton, Frank A.—Same	262.66
Coghill, Peter S.—Same	262.66
Commercial Engineering Co.—Same	137.75
Cowman, Thomas—Same, correction	496.25
Bennett, John—Same	262.66
Brennan, James S.—Same	262.66
Barwise, Charles A.—Same	262.66
Barlow, Edward—Same	262.66
Bean, Frederick A.—Same	262.66
Bauer, Martin—Same	262.66
Brown, William B.—Same	262.66
Cohn, Richard—Same	262.66
Cohen, Jacob—Same	262.66
Commerford, Matthew—Same	262.66
Eastern Quarries Co.—Same	137.75
Farley, Margaret, executrix—Same	717.00
Kiers, Frank—Same	262.66
Lebowitz, Julius—Same	262.66
Maisel, Alexander—Same	262.66
Newman, Michael—Same	262.66
Platt, Elizabeth—Same	262.66
Robinson, Yetta—Same	262.66
Redpath, Robert V.—Same	262.66
Reilly, James—Same	262.66
Rider, Granville S.—Same	262.66
Reiss, Adolph—Same	262.66
Sterling Coffee Co.—Same	137.75
Stella, Antonio—Same	137.75
Temple Construction Co.—Same	262.66
Tidewater Coal Co.—Same	365.05
Doherty, Margaret—Same	262.66
E. A. Condak & Co.—Same	137.75
Nasrallah, Sarah—Same	262.66
Wecker, Abraham—Same	137.75
Widow Pub. Co.—Same	137.75
Willard Distilling Co.—Same	137.75
Ashkinase, Joseph—Standard Thread Co.	222.18
Automat Penny Sales Co. and Wm. Millard—G. W. Wallerman	1,692.50
Aul, Isaac—A. Weinberg	735.12
Aronowitz, Charles, Harry, and Samuel —M. H. Mann	1,840.04
Aronson, Wolf—J. M. Jablow	166.27
Bernstein, Max—Sher & Allentuck	177.74
Barone, Joseph P.—Candee, Smith & Howland Co.	2,192.91
Blackwell, Josiah L.—L. M. Fellowes	2,476.60
Bonner, Julius, ex'r—M. H. Levy & Co.	3,465.46
Brown Bros., Inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	190.71
Clark, Henry B.—National Nassau Bank of N. Y.	144.54
Charmatz, Bernard—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Corp.	328.86
Cosmopolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co.—U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.	104.80
Variety Amusement Co.—N. Y. Edison Co.	265.13
Christoffers, Diederich A., and Otto C. Hall—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.	511.29
Daley, John & Owen J. Dever—People, &c.	500.00
Dudley, Horace A.—M. E. Hawkins	568.92
Dye, James T.—Prebilg Realty & Construction Co., Inc.	214.99
Doherty, Geo. P.—Buffalo Candy Co.	198.92
Eymer, Martin—Lestrade Bros. Inc.	151.16
Epstein, Abraham—Standard Trading Co.	305.29
Forsyth, Geo. I.—Merritt Chapman Derrick & Wrecking Co.	148.95
Frost, Jacob—J. Deiter	545.97
Falks, Market, Inc.—M. Marcuse	704.04
Fling, Arthur R.—W. B. Merrall	158.01
Grindel, Matie E., executrix—H. C. Roth	7,323.86
Gruber, Hugo W.—M. M. Hayward	422.66
Goldstein, Sam—Y. Goldstein costs	102.88
Hempstead, House & Home Co.—I. M. Doyle	697.56
Hedges, Albert C.—G. J. Brunk	319.27
Hanlon, James L.—Indian Refining Co.	364.07
Isman, Ethel—F. Davin et al., costs	267.22
Johnston, Robert R. & Anna T.—C. J. O'Brien	755.32
Kiefer, Harry—O. H. Blackman	330.40
Kohn, Randolph—H. Goldschmidt	122.56
Klatt, August—S. J. Bloomingdale et al.	308.91
Loeb, Julius—J. C. Freeman	198.46
Lord, Stone & Fleming & Joseph E. Morrison—S. & H. E. Jennings et al.	59,516.35
Lion Van & Express Co.—F. L. Wagner	132.41
Lissner, Henry—S. Rosenberg et al.	268.65
Lundquist, Frank R. A.—W. P. Stiltz et al.	753.50
Millikin, Agnes T.—Robert Griffin Co.	288.75
McKnight, John C. & Ira T.—M. S. Olin	7,768.04
Master, Aaron—O. Kohnstamm et al.	360.33
N. & S. Realty Corp.—Weisberg, Baer Co	692.02
Same—Same	598.63
Neier, Chas. E.—W. Rubensohn	122.42
Olson, Alice J.—Spear & Co.	291.11
Napelbaum, Morris—Weisberg, Baer Co.	245.40
Orin, Elisseo—D. Tescornia	116.21
Peitzman, Abraham—Hoffman, Studt & Volmer, Inc.	130.62
Poggenburg, Paul—W. Friedlander	130.81
Pan-American Directory Corp.—J. J. Astor	133.98
Rothman, Michael—G. D. Healy	162.41
Ridgely, Wm. D.—M. Scheuer	1,609.66
Rachmann, Samuel—J. P. Rierrard	309.81
Stuart, Chas B.—C. J. Edwards	331.70
Silverman, John—Public Bank of N. Y. City	122.15
Silverman, Louis & John—Same	108.54
Schlesinger, Louis—E. de Cordova	3,926.15
Silverstein, Elias T.—E. P. Earle	270.91
Stockell, Victor H.—J. J. Astor	200.81
Schifmacher, Joseph—George Specialties Corp	133.37
Vestner, Geo. J.—L. M. Sachs	105.91
Wolf, George—Manzanola Realty Co. Inc	130.41
Yarnall, Warren H.—Lawyers Mortgage Co	1,875.84

In Bronx County.

Barone, James P.—Candee, Smith & Howland Co.	$2,192.91
Bulthazard, Edward and George—G. Busch	108.00
Benner, Roger—Brooks Bros.	39.66
Colucci, Anthony M.—H. G. Tyler	38.32
Cavalluzzo, Irving F.—Fidelity & Casualty Co.	267.51
Cipriani Realty & Const. Co. and Orlando Cipriani—American Radiator Co.	317.91
Kachihtis, James—G. Coker	254.41
Falks Market, Inc—M. Marcuse	704.04
Grossman, David P.—A. Grossman	1,451.57
Greenberg, Barnet—H. Greenspan	44.58
Heyman, Max—A. Deutsch	102.91
Hedges, Dayton and Bess—Bronx Gas & Elect. Co.	1,871.51
Klebiatt, Moses—P. Arvan	49.89
McCann, Patrick and Jeremiah D. Sullivan—Amiron Supply Co.	177.83
Mintz, Solomon—H. R. Weller	342.12
Nagle, John E.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.	1,045.55
Naginsky, Abram and Jacob Kane—S. Ulcis	326.90
Romer, Max D.—J. Lichtenberg	33.90
Sanders, George H.—E. Staubiac et al.	53.13
Smith, Isaac—B. Altschuber	30.65
Weigleln, Louis and Jeanne—M. Marcuse	72.93

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Koch, Rudolph J.—C. F. Roe; May 11, 1914	$570.04
Zaccardo, Daniel, and Frank Palladino—People, &c.; Sept. 14, 1916, vacated	1,000.00
Cunningham, Patrick J.—J. J. McSorley; Aug. 22, 1916	142.74
Butler, Myron, and Max Killman—A. Alexander; Sept. 13, 1916	446.05
Burridge, Frank C.—J. Newton Van Ness Co.; Feb. 11, 1902	241.39
Butler, Myron, and Max Killman—A. Alexander; Sept. 13, 1916	446.05
Bleier, Herman L.—First National Bank of West Orange, N. J.; Oct. 17, 1913, canceled	2,328.10
Same—M. Dansky et al.; March 5, 1915, canceled	157.15

In Bronx County.

H. M. Weill Co., Inc.—A. Katz; Aug. 30, 1915	$34.41
Russo, Frank, and Anna De Louis—People of the State of New York; Oct. 9, 1914	1,000.00
Towner, Ada A.—P. Towner; Feb. 28, 1916	210.60
Same—Same; June 16, 1916	184.00

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TESTING NEW TORPEDOES.

Navy Department Explains Presence of the Montana in Potomac.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The mystery of the arrival of the armored cruiser Montana near the mouth of the Potomac River, in the vicinity of Piny Point and St. Inigoes, St. Mary's County, Md., was dispelled today when it was learned at the Navy Department that this vessel is merely stationed there for the purpose of testing torpedoes for the United States Navy manufactured at the Washington Navy Yard.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Resume Advance—Metal Shares Lead—Old Reasons for a New Movement.

The general level of prices yesterday recovered more than half of the net loss of the preceding three days of reaction. The movement was contested, showing again the effect of the divergence of market opinion which had checked the advancing tide of prices, but yesterday the buyers of stocks, rather than the sellers, decided the course of prices.

Some of the day's most active trading and some of its principal advances were in stocks which did not figure very prominently in the earlier stages of the present market, but the old leaders were far from being denied an important place. It again was the good fortune of United States Steel to make a new high price leading the metal shares, which, as a group, were the most conspicuous in the dealings, the copper shares in particular being centres of speculative activity. The oft-heard report of a consolidation of Anaconda and Inspiration helped to give zest to the trading in this quarter of the market, but it fell to some of the other copper shares rather than to Anaconda to show the largest gains in prices.

Much was said yesterday regarding the extent of the future demand for metal, and both copper and steel shares were bought in part on what these industries have already realized in the way of profits, and in part on the belief that activity in these lines is assured for a long time to come. That is the belief in those industries, and Wall Street is not inclined to quarrel with even the most optimistic forecasts.

Had any very large amount of stock been bought on narrow margin, as often happens during such an advance as the market has lately enjoyed, it would have been far less easy yesterday to check the reaction which had been under way for three days and again to turn the market upward. The fall, such as it was, did not go far enough to catch many of the stop orders which were in the market. The resistance encountered in the efforts of traders to reach those orders was sufficient to induce the abandonment of those efforts at least temporarily. This left the way open to more effective work by other traders whose interests lay in a further advance in prices, the more so as these got much more help from the public than did the others, who had sought to increase the reaction which in the course of three days had run to the extent of about a point in the general level of prices, though many individual issues had shown much more substantial setbacks.

Except to the extent that news and rumors from the copper trade served to give somewhat different direction to the movement the strength of the market yesterday was not based on any new considerations, but rather on reassertion of the general grounds upon which prices had previously been advanced. These grounds include the expectation that tangible advantage will come to stockholders out of the present prosperous state of trade. The many instances in which industrial dividends are being enlarged has already justified this expectation in respect to many properties, and naturally increases confidence in other similar benefits to stockholders. That, however, is not the only consideration, for the big profits of this extraordinary period are giving greater stability to a great many industrial concerns, and to railroads as well, for the matter of that. This is hardly of less consequence than the immediate advantage to be derived from the larger dividends which these big profits are making possible.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	4	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3	3½	3
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3½	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.
Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	2¾	2¾	2¾

Time.

60 days	3½@3¾	5 months	3¼@3¾
90 days	3½@3¾	6 months	3¼@3¾
4 months	3½@3¾		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.
Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 90 to 90 days: 2½@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days: 2¾@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days: 3¼
4 to 6 months: 3½@4

Other Names.
4 to 6 months: 3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75½	$4.75½	
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	—.00⅛
Francs—				
Demand	5.86½	5.86½	5.86½	—.00⅛
Cables	5.85¾	5.85¾	5.85¾	
Marks—				
Demand	70.62½	70.37½	70.62½	+.25
Cables	70.75	70.75	70.75	+.31¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8605 London	4.75¼	4.75⅝
5.1826 Paris	5.86⅛	5.85¾
95.28 Berlin	70.62½	70.75
5.1826 Switzerland	5.83½	5.82½
19.295 Greece	10.40	10.50
5.1826 Italy	6.46	6.45½
20.26 Austria	12.05	12.07
51.45 Russia	32.40	32.45
26.78 Scandinavia	18.45	18.55
19.20 Spain	20.13	20.18
40.19 Holland	40.81¼	40.87½
China—		
Hongkong	52.50	52.60
Shanghai	74.50	74.62½
India—		
38.44 Bombay	32.62½	32.75
32.44 Calcutta	32.62½	32.75
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.62½	50.75
49.84 Yokohama	50.62½	50.75
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.17	42.27
32.46 Rio	23.98	24.08

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $558,691,548; balance, $24,273,984; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $100,778.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .15625 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32⅝d, up ⅛d; in New York, 68⅞d, up ½c; Mexican dollars, 50½@50¾.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,331,818
Same day last year	988,522
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	128,890,052
Same period last year	107,903,877
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
57⅝	58⅜	100	Acme Tea	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅜
95	97	200	Acme Tea 1st pf	95	95	95	95	
		100	Ajax Rubber	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	— ¼
13½	13⅝	8,100	Alaska Gold M	13⅝	13⅝	13	13	— ⅝
7½	7⅞	300	Alaska Juneau	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	
25¼	25½	600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25	25¼	24½	25½	+ ½
81⅝	82	200	Am. Agri. Chemical	81¾	82	81⅝	82	
94½	94¾	7,000	Am. Beet Sugar	94	95¼	93½	94¼	+1
63½	63⅝	8,100	American Can	64	64	62½	63⅝	+ ⅛
67	67½	3,700	Am. Car & Fdy	66	67⅝	65⅝	67½	+1⅛
54½	55½	800	Am. Cotton Oil	55	55½	54¼	55	+ ½
11½	11⅞	3,300	Am. H. & Leather	11⅜	12½	11	11½	+ ½
62	62½	6,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	60¾	63½	59⅝	62¾	+2⅝
28½	28⅝	700	Am. Ice Securities	28½	28⅝	28½	28½	
23⅝	23⅞	700	Am. Linseed	23¾	23⅞	23½	23½	+ ⅛
52½	53	700	Am. Linseed pf	52	52⅝	52	52⅝	+ ⅛
78⅝	79	5,600	Am. Locomotive	78⅞	78⅞	77½	78¾	
105¼	106	100	Am. Locomotive pf	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	+2⅜
84	86	400	Am. Malt	86	86	85	85	+ ½
39⅝	40½	900	Am. Malt pf	39¾	40⅝	39¾	39¾	+ ½
110	110½	44,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	107⅝	110¾	107¼	110¾	+2⅝
110	115½	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	115	115¼	115	115¼	+ ¼
94½	95¼	800	Am. Smelt. Sec. pfA	95	95¼	95	95¼	+ ½
140	148	100	Am. Snuff	142	142	142	142	+ ½
56⅜	57½	1,800	Am. Steel Fdries	56¾	57¾	56⅝	57	+ ½
111¼	111¾	1,800	Am. Sugar	111	111⅞	111	111½	+ ⅛
119	120½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	119½	119½	119½	119½	— ½
133	133½	2,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	133⅜	133⅝	132⅞	133	— ⅛
46⅜	47	2,000	Am. Woolen	46¾	46⅞	46¾	46¾	+ ⅛
96½	98	100	Am. Woolen pf	97	97	97	97	+ ½
33½	34	700	Am. Writing P. pf	34	34	33½	33⅝	+ ½
43½	44	2,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	43⅞	44	42½	43⅞	+ ½
94½	95	127,100	Anaconda Cop. Co	95½	95¾	94½	95	+ ½
69	69¼	100	Associated Oil	69½	69½	69½	69¼	+ ½
105¼	105⅜	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	105¼	105⅝	105	105⅜	+ ⅛
100½	100⅝	1,100	At., Top. & S. F. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
10	12½	100	Atch., Birm. & Atl	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
88	88½	1,500	At., Gulf & W. I	85½	88½	85½	88½	+3
66¼	67½	200	At. G. & W. I. pf	67½	67½	67	67	— ½
87⅝	87⅞	27,400	Baldwin Loco	89	89⅝	84⅜	87½	—1½
105½	106½	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	106	106	106	106	
88⅜	89½	3,425	Balti. & Ohio	88¼	88¼	88¼	89⅜	+ ⅛
74⅜	75¼	100	Balti. & Ohio pf	75	75	75	75	+ ⅛
		13	Bank of Com	175	175	175	175	
2	2¼	5,600	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	+ ¼
545	555	100	Bethlehem Steel	560	560	560	560	+6
85¾	88	700	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85	86	85	85¾	— ⅛
79½	79¾	100	Burns Brothers	80	80	80	80	+ ½
63½	63¾	6,300	Butte & Superior	64½	65¾	64½	65¼	+ ½
22½	23½	500	California Petrol	23¼	23¼	22½	22¾	— ½
50⅝	51	300	California Pet. pf	50	51	50	51	+1
178⅛	179	400	Canadian Pacific	178	178⅛	178	178⅛	+ ⅝
82	84½	10	Case, (J.I.,) pf ext	84½	84½	84½	84½	
67	67¼	23,800	Central Leather Co	64½	67¼	64½	67	+2⅜
113	115	200	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	+ ⅜
105	106	200	Chandler Motor	105	105	105	105	—1
64½	65	4,300	Cheasapeake & Ohio	64	65	63⅝	64	+1
12½	12⅝	200	Chi., Gt. West	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅝	
35½	36½	400	Chi., Gt. West pf	36	36	35⅝	35½	— ½
95⅞	96	4,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95¾	95⅞	95¼	95⅝	— ⅛
126¼	126½	1,000	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	126	126½	126	126½	+ ½
126⅞	128	500	Chi. & Nor	126¼	127¼	126½	126½	—1½
18⅝	19	2,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac	18¾	19¼	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
22⅝	22¾	24,900	Chile Copper	21⅞	23	21⅞	22⅝	+1⅛
54⅞	55	9,400	Chino Copper	53⅞	55	53⅝	55	+1½
83½	84½	200	C., C., C. & St.Lpf	84½	84½	84½	84½	+1½
54⅝	54⅞	11,100	Colo., Fuel & Iron	54	54⅞	52¾	54⅞	+ ⅞
31	32		Colorado & Southern	31	31	31	31	
46¼	46⅜	200	Computing Tab Rec	46⅜	46½	46⅜	46½	+ ½
137¼	138	1,000	Consolidated Gas	137¼	137⅝	136¾	137⅝	+ ⅛
106½	107	1,700	Continental Can	106¼	106¾	106¾	107	+ ½
15¼	15⅜	400	Corn Products Ref	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
91¼	92¼	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91½	91¾	91¾	91¾	+ ⅛
91⅝	91⅞	52,500	Crucible Steel	92½	92½	89	91⅝	— ⅞
119⅜	120	100	Crucible Steel pf	119½	119½	119½	119½	— ⅜
253	260	400	Cuban Am. Sugar	257	259½	257	257	
59½	59¾	11,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	59	59¾	58¾	59¾	+ ⅛
94⅛	94⅜	1,000	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	94¼	94¾	94¼	94¼	
92½	93	400	Deere & Co	92	92¾	92	92¾	+ ⅝
33	34	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	34	34	34	34	
47⅜	47½	1,300	Distillers Securities	47	47⅝	47	47⅝	— ½
25	26	7,000	Dome Mines	25	27	25	26	+1¼
95	96	700	Driggs-Seabury	95	95	95	95	
30	30¼	9,200	Erie	29¾	30¼	29¾	30	+ ⅛
54½	54⅝	1,800	Erie 1st pf	54	54⅝	54	54	+ ⅛
45	46¼	300	Erie 2d pf	44⅝	45	44	45	
174½	174⅝	2,100	General Electric	174¼	174⅞	173¾	174¼	+ ⅝
660	730	200	General Motors	700	700	680	—65	
126	127	500	General Motors pf	126¼	126¾	126	126¾	+ ⅜
72⅜	72¾	1,100	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	72¼	72⅝	72¼	72⅝	+ ⅛
91	91⅜	1,400	Granby Consol	92	92	91	91	+ ⅛
119½	120⅜	3,200	Gt. Northern pf	119½	120⅜	119½	120⅜	+ ⅝
44¼	44⅜	5,300	G. N. certs.ore prop	43¾	44¼	42⅞	44⅛	+1⅛
49	49½	9,600	Greene-Cananea	49⅜	50⅝	48⅞	49	
91½	92	200	Gulf States Steel	91	91½	91	91½	+ ⅛
99½	99⅞	200	Gulf S. S. 1st pf	99½	99½	99½	99⅞	—2
92¼	93½	200	Gulf S. S. 2d pf	92¼	92½	92½	92½	+ ¾
103	103½	400	Illinois Central	103	103	102⅝	103	
62¾	63⅞	93,700	Inspiration Copper	61⅞	64⅝	61⅝	64⅜	+ ⅝
17⅝	17¾	500	Interboro Consol	56	56	55½	56	+ ⅛
73¼	74	400	Interboro Cons. pf	104	104	104	104	— ⅝
45⅝	46	500	Int. Agricultural pf	46	46⅝	45¼	46⅝	+ ⅝
117	117½	100	Int. Harv., N. J.	117½	117½	117½	117½	
118	120	100	Int. Harv., N. J. pf	120	120	120	120	
71	73	100	Int. Harv. Corp	78	78	78	78	
40⅝	42	83,500	Int. Mer. Mar.	44⅞	45¾	43¾	45½	+1⅝
120	120½	30,400	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr.	119	120¾	117¾	120¾	+2½
51⅞	52	95,000	Int. Nickel	50	52¾	50	52	+1⅝
106	106½	400	Int. Nickel pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ⅛
29¼	29⅜	8,200	Int. Paper	28⅝	29½	28	29¼	+ ⅝
94½	94¾	1,600	Int. Paper pf	94½	94¾	94½	94⅝	+ ⅛
89½	90¼	600	Jewel Tea	89½	90	89	90	+1½
25⅞	25⅞	500	Kansas City So	25½	25½	25½	25½	
60½	61	100	Kansas City So. pf	61	61	61	61	+1
81⅝	82¼	1,200	Kelly Spring Tire	82½	82⅝	82	82¼	+1½
54⅛	54⅜	63,300	Kennecott Copper	53¾	54⅝	53¾	54⅝	+1½
127	128	110	Kings Co. E.L. & P	128	128	128	128	+ ½
83⅞	85⅜	3,700	Lackawanna Steel	83½	83⅝	82¾	83½	+ ⅛
46	47	1,300	Lee Rubber & Tire	45½	46¾	45½	46¼	—1⅝
80⅝	80⅞	1,300	Lehigh Valley	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	+ ⅛
122¼	122½	100	Lorillard (P.,) Co.pf	122¼	122½	122¼	122¾	+ ⅝
89⅞	90	13,300	Maxwell Motors	92½	92¾	90¾	92	+ ⅛
86½	87⅜	520	Do., 1st pf	86½	87⅞	86½	86⅝	— ⅜
56½	56¾	900	Do., 2d pf	56½	56¾	56¼	56⅝	+ ⅛
112	113⅝	12,200	Mexican Petrol	113	113⅞	112	113⅝	+ ⅛
38⅜	39	11,100	Miami Copper	39	39⅛	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅛
68¾	69	100	Minn. & St. Louis	69	69	68¾	68¾	— ¼
18	24	50	Do., pf	18	18	18	18	
124½	125	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	124½	124⅞	124½	124⅞	+ ½
4⅝	4½	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
47	47½	300	Missouri Pacific	47	47⅛	47	47⅛	
4⅜	4⅝	2,100	Mo. Pac., tr. rcts	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
23⅝	23⅞	600	Mo. Pac., w. i	23⅝	23⅞	23¾	23⅝	
50¼	50⅝	800	Mo. Pac., w. i.	50¼	50⅝	50¼	50⅜	+ ⅛
121⅝	121½	100	Natl. Bis. Co	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	+ ⅛
83	84	50	Natl. Cloak & Suit	83½	83½	83½	83½	
30	30⅛	3,900	Natl. En. & Stpg	29⅝	30⅜	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
72¼	73	13,400	Natl. Lead	72¾	74⅜	72¾	72⅝	—2⅛
21½	22	8,900	New Cons. Copper	21½	22	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
141	142	800	N.Y. Air Brake	140½	141	140½	141	+1
107⅞	108	11,400	N. Y. Central	107¾	108	107¾	107¾	+ ⅛
60¾	60⅞	900	N. Y., N. H. & H	60¾	60⅞	60¾	60⅝	+ ⅛
26½	27	200	N. Y., O. & W	26¾	27½	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
130⅝	131	1,300	Norfolk & Westn	130⅝	131	130⅝	130⅝	+ ⅛
85⅞	86	200	Norf. & W. pf	85⅞	86	85⅞	86	+ ⅛
111⅜	111⅝	1,900	Northern Pacific	112⅜	112⅝	111⅜	111⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	4,300	Ontario Mining	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8	+1
26⅝	27	1,000	Pacific Mail	27	27	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
57½	57½	4,300	Penn. R. R	57½	57½	57	57¼	
108½	109	700	Peoples Gas, Chio	108⅞	109	108½	109	+1¼
40⅜	40⅝	100	Philadelphia Co	40⅜	40⅝	40⅜	40½	+ ⅛
32	32½	400	P., C., C. & St. L	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
60¼	61	5,100	Pitts. Coal, cts.dep	61¼	61¼	58⅝	60¾	+2¼
134½	135	200	Pitts. Coal. pf	135	135	135	135	
166	167	200	Pub. Serv. N. J.	167	167	166	166	— ⅛
53⅜	54	2,900	Pullman Co	53⅝	54	52¾	53⅝	+ ⅛
100¾	101	100	Ry. Steel Spring	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
25	25¼	9,300	Do., pf	25	25¼	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅛
111⅝	112	34,500	Ray Cons. Copper	111⅝	112⅜	110⅝	112	+ ⅝
44½	45	100	Reading	44½	44½	44½	44½	
47½	48	200	Reading 1st pf	47½	48⅛	46⅝	48⅜	+ ⅝
45⅞	47	200	Reading 2d pf	45⅞	47	46⅝	47¼	+1½
66⅝	67	26,400	Republic I. & S	65⅝	67⅞	64⅝	67⅛	+ ⅝
110⅞	111	200	Do., pf	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	+ ⅛
84	84¾	400	Saxon Motor	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84	— ⅝
14½	15¼	100	Seaboard Air Line	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
37	38	200	Do., pf	37	37	37	37	
206	208	200	Sears-Roebuck	208	208	207½	207½	+ ⅞
31⅜	31½	4,000	Shattuck-Arizona	30⅝	31⅞	30½	31½	+ ⅝
59	59½	100	Sloss-Sheffield	59	59	59	59	+ ⅛
101	101¼	5,000	Southern Pacific	100¼	101	100¼	101	+ ⅛
24½	24⅝	2,500	Southern Railway	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
67½	68½	100	Southern Ry. pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	— ¼
96	98	100	Standard Milling	96	96	96	96	
90⅝	93	360	Standard Milling pf	90⅝	91	90⅞	91	+2¼
130	131	14,500	Studebaker Co	130	131	128⅞	130½	— ⅝
110½	111	100	Do., pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	— ⅝
73¼	73¾	400	Stutz Motor	73	73¾	73	73¾	+ ¼
25	25⅛	7,100	Tennessee Copper	24¼	25¼	23⅝	25¼	+1⅛
217	218	3,600	Texas Co	217	217½	215	217	—1
61¼	62	200	Third Av	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ⅛
55⅝	55¾	3,000	Tobacco Products	56	56	55¾	55⅝	+ ⅛
103⅝	104½	100	Do., pf	104	104	104	104	— ⅝
102½	104	400	Underwood Typewr	101⅝	102½	101⅝	102½	+1
9½	9⅞	2,400	Union Bag & Paper	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
55	56	20	Do., pf	56	56	56	56	+1⅜
147⅛	147⅜	88,500	Union Pacific	145¾	147⅜	145¾	147⅛	+ ⅞
82⅝	83	1,000	Do., pf	83½	83½	83	83	+ ⅛
49⅝	50	100	United Cigar Mfrs	49½	49½	49½	49½	— ½
104½	105	2,100	United Cigar Stores	103½	105	103½	105	+1½
164	164½	1,400	United Fruit	163⅜	164	162⅜	164	+1
9	9¼	300	United Rys. Inv	9	9	9	9	
19½	20	100	Do., pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	
22½	23	500	U. S. Cast I. & F	23	23	22½	23	+ ⅛
129	129½	9,100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	129	129½	127	129¼	+ ⅞
1⅝	1¾	400	U. S. Red. & Ref	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
58½	59	2,300	U. S. Rubber	58½	59	58½	58⅝	+ ¼
114¼	114⅝	400	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	114¼	114¼	114	114	
74½	77	4,700	U. S. S. M. R. & M	74½	77	74	77	+3
108¼	109⅞	175,200	U. S. Steel	108¼	109⅞	107½	109⅞	+2
121	121¼	1,700	U. S. Steel pf	121	121¼	121	121¼	+ ⅛
88	90⅝	25,200	Utah Copper	88	90⅝	88	90¼	+1⅝
19	19⅜	1,200	Utah Securities	19	19⅝	19	19⅜	— ⅛
43	43⅝	2,100	Va.-Caro. Chem	43	43⅝	43	43½	— ⅛
52⅜	53	550	Va. Iron, Coal & C	52⅜	53⅜	50	50	—2
14	14¼	700	Wabash	14¼	14¼	14	14	
50⅞	51	1,800	Wabash pf. A	50⅞	51	50¼	50⅞	+ ⅛
27⅝	28	500	Wabash pf. B	27⅝	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
126	129	200	Wells-Fargo Exp	128	128

First, Safety

The rate of return is important, but our first desire is that you secure an investment which affords safety of principal.

With Care

we have selected the following, which meet your requirements of safety and diversity:

	Approximate Yield.
Pac. Light & Pr. Co. 5s, 1942,	5.00%
Pac. Gas & Elec. Co. 5s, 1942,	5.59%
Utah Pwr. & Lt. Co. 5s, 1944,	5.35%
Dayton Pwr. & Lt. Co. 5s, 1941,	5.25%
So. Cal. Edison Co. 5s, 1939,	5.07%
Con'rs Pwr. Co. (Mich.) 5s,1936	5.00%
Michigan Lt. Co. 5s, 1946,	5.03%
Shawinigan Wtr. & Pr. 5s, 1934,	4.92%
West. States Gas & El. 5s, 1941,	5.52%
Wash. Wtr. Pwr. Co. 5s, 1939,	4.96%
The Pine Bluff Co. 5s, 1942,	5.32%
American Cities 5s & 6s, 1919,	6.34%
Dayton Ltg. Co. 5s, 1937,	5.12%
Houston Elec. Co. 5s, 1925,	5.00%
Union El. Lt. & Pwr. 5s, 1932,	4.91%

Send for the description you desire.

John Nickerson, Jr.

80 Broadway, Saint Louis. 61 Broadway, New York.

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
60	Amer. L. & T.	381	378	378	381
23	Cen. States Elec.	17	17	16¼	17½
435	Cities Service	322	319	319	322
390	Cities Service pf.	87½	86¾	86¾	87½
300	Com'w'th Power.	63	62	62	63
400	Com'w'th Pow. pf.	85	84½	84	85
138	Consum. Power	99	97	97	99
150	Ohio Cities Gas	70½	69½	69¾	70½
400	Rep. Ry., L. & P.	46½	44½	44½	46½
150	Rep. Ry., L. & P. pf.	77¼	76¼	76½	76¾
250	Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10⅝
75	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	48¾	48¼	48½	49½

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	27½	28½
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	81	83
American Cities	4	12
American Cities pf.	46½	47½
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Gas & Electric	153	156
American Gas & Electric pf.	49	51
American Light & Traction pf.	110	112
American Power & Light	70	71
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	42	44
American Public Utilities pf.	72	75
American W. W. & E.	7¾	8¼
American W. & W. E. partic. pf.	21	23
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	61	64
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	27	29
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	74	78
Central States Electric pf.	71½	73½
Colorado Power	25	26½
Colorado Power pf.	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	79	82½
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Dallas Electric notes	98¾	99½
Eastern Texas Electric	60	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Electric	122	126
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Electric L. & P. pf.	100	104
Empire District Electric pf.	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction	11½	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	47
Galveston-Houston Electric	35	40
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	280	300
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	97
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	14	16
Mississippi River Power pf.	35	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Pow. pf.	..	60
Northern States Power.	97½	98
Northern States Power pf.	97	98
Northern Texas Electric	50	55
Northern Texas Electric pf.	84	87
Ohio Cities Gas pf.	87	89
Ozark Power & Water	44	48
Pacific Gas & Electric	58½	59¼
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	90	91
Public Service Inv. Co. pf.	83	86
Puget Sound Traction	15	18
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	52½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	29⅝	30⅜
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	78	83½
Securities Corp. General	18½	23½
Securities Corp. General pf.	80⅝	84½
Southern California Edison	92	94
Southern California Edison pf.	106	107
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15	15¼
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	41¾	42
Tampa Electric	131	135
Toledo Traction	51½	53
Toledo Traction pf.	86	87
United Gas & Electric	10	12
United Gas & Electric pf.	70	72
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	10	15
United Light & Railways	50¾	52
United Light & Railways pf.	75	75½
Western Power	20	21
Western Power pf.	69½	71

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921.	99½	100¼		
American W. W. coll. 5s.	74	75		
Baton Rouge 1st 5s.	90	..		
Central Illinois Light 5s.	95	97		
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956.	100	100¾		
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s. 1927.	85	89		
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s. 1927.	74	78		
Connecticut Power 1st 5s.	96	..		
Cumberland Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, 1942	95½	98		
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	98¾	..		
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s.	96	98		
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939.	100½	102		
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918.	99½	..		
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s.	92	95		
Empire Gas & F. 6s.	98¾	100		
Galveston Electric 1st 5s.	89	93		
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-28.	99	101		
Great Western Power 5s, 1946.	89½	90½		
Great Western Power 6s, 1925.	97½	99½		
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	98	100		
Interm. Ry., Lt. & Pr. 1st 6s, '42.	98	101		
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933.	90	95		
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941.	91	95		
Middle West U. 6s, 1925.	97	99		
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.	98¼	99		
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s.	77¼	78		
Miss. Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922.	91½	94		
Northern States Power 6s, 1926.	98¼	99		
Northern States Power 5s, 1941.	95⅜	96½		
North. Texas E. col. t. 5s.	90	94		
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1923.	95¾	98		
Pensacola El. 1st 5s.	85	..		
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s, '36.	99	101		
Seattle Electric con. 5s.	94½	97½		
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926.	99½	100		
Tampa Electric 1st 5s.	98	101½		
U. S. S., R & M. 6s, 1926.	111	115		
W. West. Light 6s, 1925.	96	98		
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s.	90¼	93		
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946.	96	97		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

United States Steel sold at 110 at the close on the Consolidated Exchange. Its further advance stimulated the market, particularly in the late dealings. Earlier in the day there had been considerable irregularity, although the general trend was upward.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
320	Alaska Gold	13½	13⅞	13¼	13¼
70	Allis-Chalm.	25	25	24½	24½
600	Am. Beet Sug.	94	95¼	93⅝	94⅝
340	American Can.	63	64¼	62⅝	63⅞
570	Am. Car & F.	66	67½	65½	67½
220	Am. H.&L. pf.	61¾	63¼	61	61
150	Am. Ice Sec.	28¾	29½	28½	29½
340	Am. Loco.	78⅝	79	77½	79
5,470	Am. Sm. & R.	107¾	110⅜	107½	110
90	Am. Woolen	46⅞	46⅞	46¾	46⅞
110	Am. Zinc	42¾	43	42¾	43
17,450	Anaconda Cop.	95½	95⅝	94⅝	95
20	At., Top.& S.F.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1,770	Baldwin Loco.	89	89	85	87½
20	Balt. & Ohio	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
270	Batopolis Min.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
160	Butte & Sup.	65	65¼	65	65¼
1,960	Cent. Leath.	64⅝	67	64¼	67
60	Ches. & Ohio	63⅞	64⅞	63½	64⅞
120	C., M. & St. P.	95¼	96¼	95½	96½
70	C., R. I. & P.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
170	Chile Copper	22	23	22	22
40	Chino Copper	54	54⅝	54	54
530	Col. Fuel & Ir.	54½	55	53	55
90	Consol. Gas.	137	137	136⅜	136¾
6,450	Crucible Steel	92⅝	92⅝	89¼	92
190	Cuba C. Sug.	58⅝	58⅞	58¼	58½
80	Dist. Sec.	47¼	47¼	47⅛	47⅜
620	Erie	39	39½	38⅞	39
60	Goodrich Co.	72⅜	72⅝	72⅜	72⅜
820	Gt. Nor. Ore	42⅝	44½	42⅜	44
40	Greene-Can.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49¾
3,420	Inspir. Cop.	62¼	64⅞	62	63⅞
1,640	Int. Mer. Mar.	45	45½	43⅝	43⅝
1,100	Int. M. M. pf.	119	120¼	118	120¼
1,780	Int. Nickel	50¼	52⅜	50¼	51⅞
60	Int. Paper	29	29	29	29
60	Int. Paper pf.	94¾	94⅝	94¼	94⅝
1,950	Kennecott Cop.	53⅝	54½	53½	54⅛
180	Lehigh Valley	80¾	81	80⅝	80⅝
540	Maxwell Motor	92⅜	93½	91	91¾
2,520	Mexican Pet.	113	114	112	113½
170	Miami Copper	39	39½	38⅝	39
680	Nat. Lead	72½	74½	72½	73
140	Nevada Con.	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	21¾
520	N. Y. Cent.	107½	108	107⅜	107⅝
100	Norf. & West.	131	131	131	131
310	Ont. Silver	7	7	7	7¼
60	Pacific Mail	27⅛	27⅞	26¾	27⅛
60	Pr. Steel Car.	61	61	60½	60⅝
120	Ry. Steel Sp.	54⅛	54⅛	53⅜	54⅛
120	Ray Con.	25½	25⅝	25	25⅝
4,480	Reading	111⅞	112⅝	111	112⅝
690	Rep. I. & S.	65⅞	67¼	64⅞	66⅝
40	Shat. Ariz.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
80	Southern Pac.	100⅜	101	100¼	100⅜
60	Southern Ry.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝
1,960	Studebaker	129⅜	131	128¾	130⅞
180	Tenn. Copper	23⅜	25	23⅜	25
20	Texas Co.	217⅜	217⅜	217⅜	217⅜
40	Third Ave.	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
3,920	Union Pac.	146	147¾	145⅞	147⅞
140	United Fruit	163	164¼	163	164¼
670	U. S. Ind. Al.	129¾	130⅝	127¼	129
170	U. S. Rubber	58½	59	58½	59
44,380	U. S. Steel	106¼	110	107½	110
1,220	Utah Copper	88	90¼	88	90
120	Wab. pf., A	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
880	Westing. Elec.	64	65⅛	63¾	64½
320	Wil.-Overland	46	46¼	45⅝	46
380	Wil.-Over. pf.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10	.10
400	Elkton	.15	.15	.15	.15
400	Goldfd. Con.	.76	.76	.76	.76
500	Isabella	.21	.21	.21	.21
1,400	Jumbo Ext.	.35	.37	.35	.36
400	Lone Star	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
500	Midway	.34	.34	.34	.34
500	Montana	.25	.25	.25	.25
500	Ophir	.23	.23	.23	.23
100	Portland	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
300	Sierra Nev.	.20	.20	.20	.20
1,500	Silverpick	.18	.18	.18	.18
300	Ton. Ex.	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
200	Union Con.	.68	.68	.68	.68
400	West End	.79	.79	.79	.79

NO GIANT COPPER CONTRACT

Allies Now Expected to Enter Market as Individual Buyers.

While details of the pending purchase of copper by the allied Governments are being carefully guarded by the producers, it was understood in the financial district yesterday that there would probably be several separate transactions. When negotiations were opened, more than a month ago, a single contract for 250,000,000 pounds, to be delivered throughout 1917, was under discussion, but this plan was changed later. The buyers, it is said, desired to increase the order up to 400,000,000 pounds, but the producers were not in a mood receptive to a giant contract worth $100,000,000 at current prices, arguing that the removal of so vast an amount of copper from the market might embarrass domestic customers.

From what could be learned yesterday it appears as if an order for approximately 175,000,000 pounds will be taken within a few days, calling for deliveries in monthly shipments up to the middle of next year. The price rumored is between 26½ and 27½ cents a pound, although it is not known that the figure has been definitely decided upon. Other orders of smaller size are expected later, the prices to be governed by market conditions.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16	16½	16	16⅛
Atlantic Refining	800	810	790	805
Borne-Scrymser	410	430	410	430
Buckeye Pipe Line	106	109	107	109
Chesebrough Mfg	450	460	450	460
Colonial Oil	60	70	60	70
Continental Oil	415	425	415	425
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	94	96	94	96
Eureka Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
Galena Signal Oil	165	168	165	168
Galena S. Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	192	195	190	195
Indiana Pipe Line	104	107	104	107
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11¼	11¾	11¼	12¼
National Transit	15	16	15	16
N. Y. Transit	212	218	212	218
Northern Pipe Line	103	106	103	106
Ohio Oil	262	265	260	264
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	56	58	56	58
Pierce Oil	14	14½	14	14⅛
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	82	84	82	84
Prairie Oil & Gas	425	430	433	438
Prairie Pipe Line	270	273	270	275
Solar Refining	320	330	320	330
Southern Pipe Line	210	215	210	215
South Penn. Oil	362	367	382	387
So. W. Penn	110	115	110	115
Stand. Oil of Cal.	297	300	298	302
Stand. Oil of Ind.	730	740	725	730
Stand. Oil of Kan.	480	500	485	495
Stand. Oil of Ky.	460	480	460	480
Stand. Oil of Neb.	460	480	460	480
Stand. Oil of N. J.	530	532	530	533
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	220	223	225	228
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	425	435	425	435
Swan & Finch	115	120	115	120
Tidewater Oil Co.	183	188	183	188
Union Tank	83	85	83	85
Vacuum Oil	298	300	295	300
Washington Oil	45	50	45	50

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	120	110	120
American Cigar pf.	98	100	97½	99½
Canley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.	106	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	177	182	177	182
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	245	250	245	250
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	590	610	590	600
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	121	123	123	124

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
80	*Ahmeek	102½	102½	102	102
1,840	Alaska Gold	13½	13⅝	13	13
300	Allouez	67	67¾	67	67¼
1,890	Am. Zinc	43	44	42¾	44
500	Am. Zinc pf.	77	77	77	77
2,436	Anaconda	95	95⅝	94½	95¼
893	Ariz. Com.	12½	12⅞	12½	12⅝
100	Butte & Bal.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,995	Butte & Sup.	65	65⅞	65	65½
1,010	Calumet & A.	72	72½	71½	72¼
25	Calumet & H.	557	559	555	555
25	Centennial	18½	18½	18½	18½
120	Chino	54¼	54⅝	54½	54⅝
2,740	Copper Range	66	66	65¼	65⅝
445	East Butte	16	16¼	16	16
385	Franklin	8¾	9¼	8½	9¼
1,680	Granby	91½	92¾	91½	92
755	Greene Can.	49¼	51	49¼	49½
50	Hancock	13½	13½	13½	13¾
125	Hedley Gold	19	19	19	19
100	Inspiration	62¼	64	62¼	64
540	Isle Royale	31¾	31¾	31¼	31½
200	Keweenaw	8	8	6¾	6¾
440	Lake	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅜
30	La Salle	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
3,400	Mason Val.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
2,040	Mass. Con	14½	15	14½	14⅝
22	Miami	38¾	38⅝	38¼	38⅜
550	Mohawk	91½	92¼	91½	92
50	New Arcadian	8	8	8	8
10	Nipissing	8½	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	North Butte	21¾	21¾	21½	21½
185	Old Dom.	69	69½	69	69½
220	Osceola	92	92½	91½	92
60	Pond Creek	151½	151½	151½	151½
190	Quincy	91½	91¾	91	91¼
50	Ray Con.	25	25	25	25
25	Santa Fe	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
540	Shannon	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
5	Shattuck & A.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞
4,200	South Utah	80c	40c	30c	35c
447	St. Mary's	90	90	89	89¾
665	Sup. & Bos.	5½	5½	5⅜	5½
520	Tamarack	37	37½	36	36
80	Trinity	7	7	7	7
200	Tuolumne	52c	52c	52c	52c
3,865	U. S. Smelter.	74½	76⅝	74½	76⅝
40	U. S. Sm. pf.	52	52	51⅝	52
350	Utah Apex	4	4¼	4	4¼
430	Utah Con.	14	14½	14	14¼
60	Utah Copper	89	90¾	89	90¼
100	Utah Metal	7	7	7	7
15	Victoria	3½	3½	3½	3½
25	Winona	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
55	Wolverine	48	48	47½	47½

RAILROADS.

55	Bos. & Albany.	175	175	175	175
183	Bos. Elevated	74	75	74	74½
153	Bos. & Maine	43¼	43¼	43	43
15	Chi. Jct. & S. Y. pf.	107	107	107	107
2	Conc'd & Mont. "A"	99	99	99	99
72	Conn. River	140	146	140	146
50	Maine Central	100	100	100	100
90	Mass. Elec. pf.	36	36	36	36
2	Old Colony	135	135	135	135
25	Rutland pf.	26	26	26	26
2	Vt. & Mass.	110	110	110	110
17	West End R.R.	55	55	55	55
5	W. E. R.R. pf.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

60	Am. Ag. Chm.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
261	A. A. C. pf.	102	102	101¾	102
45	Am. Pn. Serv.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
215	Am. Sugar	110¾	111¼	110¾	111¼
95	Am. Sugar pf.	119¾	120	119¼	119¼
1,176	Am. T. & T.	133¾	133⅝	132¾	133¼
80	Am. Wool pf.	97	97	97	97
2,840	A. G. & W. I.	86¼	86¾	85¾	86¼
30	A.G.&W.I. pf.	67	67	67	67
30	Cuban Cement.	23	23	22¾	22¾
90	E. Bos. Land.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
5	Edison Elec.	239	239	239	239
50	Gen. Elec.	174	174⅝	174	174⅝
100	Gs. Ry. & El.	129¼	129½	129¼	129½
50	G. R. & E. pf.	90	90	90	90
220	Mass. Gas	80	80⅝	79¾	80¼
25	Mass. Gas pf.	79	79	79	79
50	Nova Sco. Stl.	128	128	128	128
5	N.E.Cot. Y. pf.	54	54	54	54
119	N. E. Tel.	127	128	127	128
5	Nipe Bay	152	152	152	152
64	Pullman	166¾	166¾	166¾	166¾
20	Reece Button	16	16	16	16
154	Swift	150	152½	150	152
158	Torrington	62	62	61	61
156	United Fruit	163⅜	164	163	164
57	Un. Sh. Mach.	54½	54⅞	54½	54⅞
2,044	U. S. Steel	108⅛	109¾	107¼	109¾
7	U. S. Steel pf.	120⅜	120⅜	120¼	120⅜
525	Ventura	7⅛	7	7	7⅛

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s, 1924	100	100	100	100
1,000	A. T. & T. 4s.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
5,000	A. G. & W.I. 5s	84½	84½	84¼	84¼
1,000	Dom. Coal 5s.	94	94	94	94
2,000	Miss. River 5s.	77½	77½	77½	77½
2,000	Pond Creek 6s.	96	96	96	96
6,000	Swift 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.90	1⅛	Iron Cap.	3¾	4
Am Oil	.22	.25	Do pf.	5½	6
Begole	.75	$1.00	Jerome V.	2¼	3¼
Bay S G	.13	.15	La Rose	.60	.62
Bingham	9¼	10¼	Majestic	.62	.63
Bohemia	1⅞	1⅝	Mex Met	.33	.35
Bost Cor	.70	.75	Mojave T.	4¼	4⅜
Calaveras	.6	6⅝	N L & Z.	1¾	1¾
Champ C	.16	.16	New Balt.	1½	2
Chief Con	2	2¼	Nev Doug.	1¼	1⅜
Cons Cop.	2¼	2⅜	N U Bing.	.50	1.00
Cons Ariz.	1⅞	2	N Cornelia	18	18¼
Cr Rev've	.45	.50	Nixon Cop.	.38	.40
Davis-D	1⅞	2	Oneco	.80	.90
Dortez	.35	.45	Onondaga	1¼	1¾
Earle	.80	.82	Ohio	.22	.25
E & B B	1⅛	1⅞	Pilot Butte	.08	.10
Fortuna	.18	.22	Rilia	.15	.16
Gold Lake	.14	.16	S W M	1⅛	1¼
Houghton	1⅝	1⅞	Truro	3¾	4
Homa Oil	.80	.85	U V Ext.	41	41¼
Iron- Blos.	1⅞	1⅞	Yukon G'd	2½	2⅝

Cities Service Earnings Doubled.

The Cities Service Company reports gross earnings for August of $628,824, against $312,737 last year, and surplus for dividends of $603,602, against $257,336. For the twelve months ended with Aug. 31 the gross earnings were $7,140,948, which compares with $4,051,000 last year, and the surplus available for dividends $6,509,509, against $3,405,732 last year.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Settlement of Railway Dispute Creates Good Impression.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The settlement of the railway dispute created a good impression on the Stock Exchange today. Home rails made the best showing with advances from a half to a point, and consols hardened, but little increase in business was noticeable. Copper shares improved on good American advices and colonial bonds and rubber and shipping stocks were active. The other sections, including the American, were quietly steady.

Money and discount rates were unchanged. British and French treasury bills were in good demand.

A. C. SUMNER ON BIG BOARD.

Election Shows Better Relations Exist Between Exchanges.

The establishment of better relations between the New York Stock Exchange and the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange was indicated yesterday in the election of Adams C. Sumner to the big board. Mr. Sumner was for many years one of the most active members of the little board. At a time when the strife between the two exchanges was bitter he served on the Board of Governors on the Consolidated and in that capacity had much to do in directing the Consolidated's side of the contest. He sold his seat on the Consolidated a few months ago and has since been in business as a curb broker.

Mr. Sumner's seat was bought from Amery Leland. Other transfers of membership yesterday were David B. Van Emburgh, deceased, to John C. Legg, Jr.; John L. Saltensall to Douglas W. Paige, and a partnership transfer of Frank A. Schirmer to Charles G. Schirmer. The three seats sold went at $85,000 each, as compared with a last previous price of $64,500.

WOULD SELL MO. PAC. R. R.

Special Master Recommends Fo

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

35 American Chicle Com.
25 Bankers Trust
100 Babcock & Wilcox
150 Colonial Steel Com.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
30 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
20 Farmers Loan & Trust
75 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Jas. Butler Pfd.
50 New York Shipbuilding
25 National Surety
100 National Transit
50 New York Transit
25 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
5 Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 American Chicle
100 American Coal
200 Acetian Weber F. & F. Pfd.
100 Adirondack Elec. Fr. Com.
25 Bond & Mortgage Guarantee
50 Continental Insurance
25 Central Trust
100 Electric Properties Com.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Germania Insurance
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
200 New York Shipbuilding
50 New Jersey Zinc
25 S. O. of Nebraska
500 White Rock Water Com.

J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co.

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Aetna Explosives Preferred

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100 Crescent P. L.	50 S. O. of N. Y.
50 Galena Sig. Com.	50 S. O. of Cal.
50 Ohio Oil	25 S. O. of N. J.
50 Prairie Oil & Gas	25 Southern P. L.

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27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Willys-Overland
Rights
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Show No Definite Trend—Trading Less Active —Bonds Are Dull.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 461,057 shares of stocks and $83,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 109,222; oils, 67,685, and mining, 284,150. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,850	Aetna Exp....	10⅝	10⅝	10	10¼
300	‡Am. Dr. S...	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	13
6,000	Am. Int. Corp. ($50 paid)...	59½	60½	58½	60½
580	‡Am. Wr. P..	4½	4½	4	4
550	Atlantic Steel.	80	83	78	83
1,000	Br.-Am. Tob., ord. b.....	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
100	‡Butterw.-J....	70	70	70	70
700	Butler Ch.....	4½	4½	4⅜	4½
200	Char. L. of Am.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
1,000	Ch. L. of Am.pf.	7	7	7	7
3,070	Chev. Motor..	206	206	206	206
1,700	Corp.of R.& H.	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
450	‡Elec. Gun....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Emerson Ph..	10	10	10	10
450	‡Fed. Sugar..	76	77	75	75
350	‡Fed. Sug. pf.	95	95	94	94
500	‡Gas., W&W.	51⅛	51⅛	51	51½
500	‡Gen. M., w.l.	150	152	149	150
280	Haa. & B. Car	40	40⅝	*39½	40⅝
320	Holly S. Corp.	46½	*47	46½	46⅞
400	H. S. C. pf...	98	98	97⅝	97⅝
11,000	‡Imp. C. C..	38	40	37	38
650	Inter. Rubber	17	17	16	16
100	Int. A. F. S..	22½	22½	22⅛	22½
3,500	‡Jop. O.S.(n.)	50	52	48	52
250	‡Key. T.&R.pf	11¼	*11¾	11¼	11¾
800	‡Lake T. B..	7⅞	8	*7⅞	7⅞
300	Mar. of Am..	3½	3¾	3⅜	3½
1,345	Marlin Arms.	31⅛	33	31⅛	32½
100	Marlin A. pf.	84	84	84	84
2,000	‡Maxim M....	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
100	‡Mexican Pet. Export Co...	17⅛	17½	17½	17½
25,700	‡Midvale Steel.	73½	74⅝	72⅝	74⅝
3,500	‡Mitchell Motors., w. i.	71	68	71	71
300	‡Ohio Cities G. & Elec.....	70	70	69¾	69¾
900	‡Pullman Vent. Corp..	2½	2½	2⅜	2½
200	‡Pullman Ven. Corp. pf....	5½	5½	5½	5½
800	‡Rep. Mo. Tr.	72½	72½	70¼	70¼
100	Seab'd Steel & Manganese..	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
500	‡Scripps-Booth Corp.....	58	59	58	58⅞
700	Smith & T. pf.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1,500	‡St. Jos. Lead.	16⅝	17	16⅝	17
2,500	‡St. Nich.Zinc.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,000	Sterling Gum..	¾	1	¾	⅞
1,500	Subm'e Boat, v. tctfs...	38½	38⅝	38¼	38⅝
677	‡Todd Shipy's.	*79½	*80⅝	79	80
1,400	U.S.Steam.Co..	7½	7½	7¼	7½
7,400	‡Un. Motors...	67⅜	68½	67¼	67⅝
10,000	Un.Prof.Shar..	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1
4,000	‡U.S.Tungsten.	27	28	27	28
200	United Zinc....	5	5	5	5
500	‡U. S. Light & Heat Corp..	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2⅝
1,200	White Mot.Co.	55	55	54½	54⅝
1,500	World Film Cor.,v.t.ctfs..	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜
100	‡Zinc Con.Co...	4	4	4	4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
55	Cres. P. Line.	41	40½	41	..
80	Illin. P. Line..	195	194	194	..
60	Ohio Oil Co....	265	260	263	..
25	S. W. T. P. L.	110	109	110	— 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡Alber. P. Ltd. (a pros.)....	60	60	60	60
400	‡Barn. O. G.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,100	‡C. &Co.(O.R.)	15⅞	*16	15⅝	15⅝
700	‡Cos. O. & G.	13	13	12⅞	12⅞
7,900	‡Federal Oil...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,500	‡Gen. R. & P..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,900	‡Inter. Pet....	11⅜	11⅝	10⅞	11½
3,400	K. O. (a pros.)	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
100	Metro. Pet....	17	17	17	17
2,000	‡‡Midwest Oil.	46	47	46	47
2,100	‡N. Y.-Ok. Oil.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
27,500	‡‡Okla. Oil....	11⅞	*12	11⅞	12⅛
3,350	‡Okla. Oil pf..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,200	Okla. P. & R..	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞
3,000	Omar O. & G..	65	70	65	70
100	‡P.-Am. Pet.. pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
800	‡Sap. O. & R..	9½	9½	9½	9⅝
2,750	Seq. O. & R....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	‡Sinclair Oil..	40	40	39⅝	39⅞
1,475	‡Un. Weg. Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	‡U.P.C.(apros)	43	43	43	43
700	‡Vac.,G. & O. (a pros).....	31	31	31	31
900	‡Victoria Oil..	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
600	Way. O. & G..	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5¾

MINING STOCKS.

200	‡Ala.-Bu. Co. (a pros.)....	48	50	48	50
5,200	‡A. M. Corp...	75	76	75	76
1,500	‡Alas.-West..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,700	‡Ar.-Copper.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,550	‡‡Atlanta.....	9½	9½	9½	9¼
100	Big Jim.....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7,400	Big L. C. Co.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
20,000	‡Boat. & Mont.	87	97	87	97
12,000	B. C. & Z.. v. t. ctf).....	8½	8⅝	7⅞	8
500	Butte & N. Y.	2	2	2	2
450	‡Calav. Cop...	6¼	6¼	6	6⅛
800	‡Caledonia	64	64	64	64
2,500	‡Cal. & Mont.	74	75	69	69
1,000	‡Cal. & Jer..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Can. Copper..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	C. de P. Cop..	39	39¼	39	39½
800	‡Col. Mines...	70	70	70	70
3,500	Con. Ariz. S..	1½	1½	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	‡Con.-Home...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,000	Con. N. Mex..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	C. Cop. Mines.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,400	D.-A. Cop. (a pros.)	1½	1½	1⅞	1½
21,500	‡‡Emma Cop....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,800	First N. Cop..	5	5½	5	5¼
1,400	‡‡Flor. Sil....	76	77	76	77
600	‡Goldf. Cons..	75	75	75	75
8,000	‡‡Goldf. Mer..	8	8	8	8
4,400	‡‡Goldstone M. (a prospect).	39	41	39	40
5,000	‡Greenm. Min.	2½	2½	2⅛	2⅛
1,500	Hecla Mining.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
5,000	‡Hull Copper..	35	40	35	37
110	Howe Sound...	5¼	5¼	5	5
6,500	Inspir. Needles Cop. (pros.).	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
500	‡‡Internat. M..	14	14	14	14
200	Iron Blossom..	1½	1½	1½	1½
7,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect)..	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
1,200	Jer. Victor Ex. (a prospect).	3¼	3¼	3	3
300	‡‡Jim Butler..	90	90	90	90
6,800	‡Jumbo Ext....	35	39	35	38
5,000	Louisiana Con.	19	19	19	19
2,000	‡‡Marah Min..	10½	10½	10½	10½
2,700	Marysv. G. M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
100	‡McKin.-Dar...	65	65	60	65
535	‡Mojave Tung.	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
1,000	‡Mont. M....	97	97	97	97
1,000	Monitor Silver.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20,000	‡‡Mother Lode.	38½	38½	36½	38½
420	New Cornelia..	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
275	N. Y. & Honduras Ros. M. Co.	15⅞	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
17,000	‡‡Newray M...	70	71	70	71
2,000	Nip. Mines....	8½	8¾	8½	8⅝
12,500	Oat. Big Jim..	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
25,000	‡‡Old E. Leas.	27	31	28	30
1,200	Pitts.-Idaho ..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
4,000	Porcupine Con. (a prosp.)...	1⅞	2	1¼	1⅝
2,000	‡Ray Hercules.	3½	3⅝	*3½	3⅝
36,000	‡‡Rex Cons....	29	31	28	31
1,500	Rochester Mines	50	51	50	51
100	‡‡Round. Mt...	42	42	42	42
650	‡Sacra. V. C..	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
1,000	St. Sil.-La....	1½	1½	1½	1½
5,700	‡Success Cop.	38	40	38	39
1,000	‡‡Teck-Hughes (a pros.)	40	40	40	40
1,450	Tonopah Ext..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
150	Tonopah Min..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3,000	‡‡U. S. Cont..	11½	11½	11½	11½
8,650	‡Un. Verde Ex.	41½	41½	40	41½
300	Unity G. Min.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1,000	‡Wes. Ind. C..	79	80	78	78
200	‡Yuscaran Co.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$9,000	Cerro DeP. 6s.	115	114½	114½
60,000	‡Midvale St. 5s	96½	*96⅞	96½	96⅝
14,000	‡Russian Govt. 6½s, w. i...	100⅝	100⅝	100½	100½

‡Unlisted. ‡‡Sell cents per share. *Odd Lot. xEx. dividend.

Note.—Wednesday 200 Santa Fe sold at 2⅝@2¾.

***

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	15½	20	18½	20
Kathodian Bronze pf.	16	17½	16	18½
Rep. Mot. Truck pf..	98	100	98	100
Springfield Body	83	85	83	85
Stromberg Carb.	42¼	44	42½	44
United Drug	79	81	79	81
United Drug 1st pf..	51½	53	52	53
United Drug 2d pf...	88	90	88	90

OIL STOCK.

Pierce Oil	14	14½	14	14½

MINING STOCK.

La Exposicion	48	50	..	..

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	82	84	82	84

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	60	63	60	63
American Brass.....	299	302	300	305
Atlas Powder.....	178	180	178	184
Atlas Powder pf....	98	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox...	129	132	129	130
Bliss (E. W.).....	690	715	650	670
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	80	75	80
Can. Fdy. & Forg...	185	195	191	196
Canadian Explosives.	380	400	380	400
Can. Explosives pf..	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	870	880	880	890
Du Pont Powd., new.	295	300	295	300
Du Pont Powd., deb.	102	104	101	103
Hercules Powder ...	317	322	318	323
Hercules Powder pf..	115	116	116	120
International Arms...	20	25	20	25
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	169	172	170	173
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	105	108	105	108
Scovill Mfg. Co....	595	605	595	605
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1375	1450	1375	1450

SEEK EMBARGO ON WHEAT.

Food Dealers Say High Prices Here Are Due to Shipments Abroad.

A large number of New York bakers have decided to appeal by petition to President Wilson and to Congress to place an embargo on American wheat exports during the Winter. They say that at the present rate of exportation and consumption at home all of this year's wheat crop will have been used up before the Winter is over.

The bakers may not be the only retail dealers in foodstuffs to appeal to Congress for an embargo. More than 200 butchers appeared before Commissioner Hartigan of the Bureau of Weights and Measures yesterday, in answer to summonses regarding the sale of wrapped meats without the weight of the contents being stamped on the wrappers, and these men complained of shortages of meat as a result of the wholesale shipments abroad. They, too, talked of drawing up petitions and asking their customers to sign them, to try to have a partial embargo at least placed on the exportation of American meats.

The fact that a number of bakers, on account of the soaring prices of the ingredients of bread, had reduced the size of their loaves without marking them so that the purchasers would know their size had been decreased, started Commissioner Hartigan on an investigation to ascertain to what extent the laws were being violated. He said yesterday that his inspectors had visited 162 baking establishments in Brooklyn and examined more than 2,000 loaves of bread. They found only forty-three violations of the State law and eight violations of the city ordinance.

The recent increase in the cost of milk was still demanding official attention yesterday. Commissioner John J. Dillon of the State Department of Foods and Markets held a conference with five representatives of milkmen. The delegates said that the small dealers, through their dairymen's league, which has been planned to go into effect on Oct. 1, can deliver milk at one cent per quart less than the big corporations that now practically control the business in this city.

Commissioner Hartigan will go before the Board of Aldermen at its meeting next Tuesday and ask that a city ordinance be passed requiring the sale of bread by weight in this city. It is proposed that the bread shall be baked either in pound or half-pound loaves, or in larger quantities if desired, in which case, when a customer asks for a pound of bread, it will be chopped off like a pound of meat. At the present prices of ingredients, it is said that bread would cost about 7½ cents a pound under this arrangement.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb..5	May, 1926	96½	98¼	5.20
Am. For. Sec.5	Aug., 1919	98	98¼	5.70
Argen. Govt..6	Dec. 15,'16	100¼	100⅝	3.50
Argen. Govt.Dis.	Feb. 21,'17	97½	98	5.00
Argen. Govt..6	Dec. 15,'17	100⅝	101	5.30
Argen. Govt..6	May 15,'20	100¼	100⅝	5.75
City of Mont..5	May, 1918	99⅝	100¼	4.90
City of Mont..5	Dec., 1917	99⅛	100⅛	4.60
City of Q'bec.5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¾	4.90
Prov. of C...5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¾	4.95
Dom. of Can..5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.15
Dom. of Can..5	Apr. 1, '21	99⅜	100	5.00
Italian Govt..6	Oct. 15,'18	100⅛	100¼	4.50
Prov. of Man.5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Gov..6	Feb., 1923	105	107¼	4.80
Norweg. Gov..6	Oct., 1917	101	102¼	4.15
Norweg. Gov..6	Oct. 15,'16	100	..	..
Prov. of Ont..5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¾	4.80
Prov. of N. S.5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¾	4.80
G. of N. F...5	July, 1919	97½	98¼	5.50
Russian Govt.6½	July, 1919	100⅜	100⅝	6.30
Do rubles..5½	Aug.14,'26	310	312	..
Prov. of Sask.5	May, 1921	..	98	0.91
Prov. of Sask.5	May, 1926	..	98	0.07
Swedish Govt.6	Dec., 1916	100	100½	3.80
Swiss Govt...5	Mar., 1918	99	99⅝	5.10
Swiss Govt...5	Mar., 1920	98¾	99¼	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov., 1917	100½	101	4.10
Am. Locomo..5	July, 1916	100½	101	3.80
Am. P. & L..6	Aug., 1921	99½	100¾	5.75
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb., 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.20
Am. Thread..4	Jan., 1919	98⅜	98⅝	4.55
Anacon. Cop..5	Mar., 1917	100½	100¾	3.20
A., T. & S. F.5	June, 1917	100⅛	101⅛	3.35
A.V.R.L. & P.6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.6	June, 1921	100⅞	101⅛	3.35
B'klyn R. T..5	July, 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.80
Can. North...5	Sep., 1917	98¾	99⅛	4.80
Can. North...6	July 10,'17	99⅝	100⅛	5.40
Can. North...6	July 10,'18	100	100¼	5.65
Can. Pac. Ry.6	Mar. 2,'24	101¼	101⅝	..
C. P. R. & L.6	May, 1918	102	102¾	4.30
C., B. & Q...4	July, 1921	97⅜	98	4.46
C. & W. Ind..5	Sep., 1917	99⅛	99⅞	5.15
Cub.-Am.Sug..6	Apr., 1918	102	102½	4.35
East. P. & L.5	Mar. 1,'18	96½	99	8.00
Erie R. R...5½	Apr., 1917	100½	101	3.66
Gen. Rubber.5	Dec., 1918	100½	100⅝	4.70
G. T. of Can..	Nov., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Hocking Val.5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	100½	4.15
Inter. Harv..5	Feb.15,'18	101¼	101⅝	3.80
L. Gas & El..	Apr., 1918	100½	101½	5.75
Mich. Ry....6	June, 1919	100⅝	101½	5.40
Minn. Gen. E.6	June, 1917	101	..	5.00
Mo. Pacific..6	June, 1916	99	99⅜	..
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr., 1917	96½	97½	9.25
Morgan & W.5	Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.87
N.Y.N.H.& H.4½	May, 1917	100¼	100½	4.00
N. Eng. Nav.6	May, 1917	100¼	100⅜	5.35
Otis Elev..5	Apr., 1920	99	100	5.00
Penn. Co....4½	June 5, '21	100⅛	101	4.27
P. S. C., N. J.5	Mar., 1919	100¼	100⅜	4.65
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.5	Feb. 19,'19	88¼	89¼	..
Southern Ry.5	Mar., 1917	100⅞	100⅝	3.75
U. R. G. & E.5	Apr., 1919	97⅝	98½	5.40
United Fruit.5	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.15
W'house El. & Mfg. Co....5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	4.00
W. P. Trac..6	Mar., 1917	100	100½	1.60
Wm. R.Arms..5	Mar., 1918	97⅞	98⅛	5.20
W. V. T. & E.6	June, 1917	99½	100½	5%
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	5.00
Winn. E. Ry.6	Jan.15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

	1916.	Increase.
2d week Sept.	311,987	8,802
July 1-Sept. 14	3,233,042	291,676
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—		
2d week Sept.	1,253,629	208,821
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—		
2d week Sept.	1,256,305	102,665
July 1-Sept. 14	12,975,135	1,016,641
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—		
2d week Sept.	132,667	14,318
July 1-Sept. 15	1,220,979	153,615

MAINE CENTRAL for the year ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Total op. rev..	12,901,673	11,350,423	11,833,989
Op. exp.....	8,192,578	8,143,964	8,685,507
Net op. rev...	3,809,095	3,206,458	3,148,382
Taxes, &c....	637,589	644,976	611,496
Net income ...	3,171,505	2,561,482	2,536,886
Oth. income...	621,332	806,578	601,817
Total income..	3,792,837	3,368,060	3,138,703
Charges	2,192,361	1,749,980	1,752,514
Surplus	1,600,475	1,618,080	1,386,189
Dividends	1,111,123	1,483,002	1,491,797
Balance	489,352	135,078	105,608
Mis. deduc....	241,494	114,694	38,128
Surplus	247,858	20,384	143,736

Public Utilities.

GEORGIA RAILWAY & POWER for August—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$570,226	$498,869	$71,356
Net after tax..	256,904	203,808	53,096
8 mos. gross..	4,548,308	4,170,522	377,846
Net after tax..	2,003,140	1,720,184	282,956

GREAT WESTERN POWER OF CALIFORNIA, subsidiary for August—

	Western Power	Corporation
Gross	306,596	244,583	62,013
Net after tax..	191,515	169,510	21,605
Total income..	221,429	187,155	34,274
Surp. aft chgs.	80,590	80,400	190
Bal. aft divs. on Cal. El. Gen. pf.....	68,090	67,900	190
12 mos. gross..	3,576,235	2,816,232	760,003
Net after tax.	2,310,950	1,987,879	323,071
Total income..	2,644,278	2,183,841	460,437
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,088,037	929,799	158,238

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON for August—

Gross	408,349	429,560	*21,211
Net after tax..	223,068	241,042	*17,974
Total income..	227,667	250,785	*21,118
Bal. aft. chgs.	144,021	164,370	*20,349
Surp. aft. dep..	88,022	94,370	*6,348
8 mos. gross...	3,288,370	3,147,638	140,732
Net after tax..	1,783,311	1,706,233	77,078
Total income..	1,875,285	1,787,068	88,217
Bal. aft. chgs.	1,198,535	1,116,799	81,736
Surp. aft. dep.	773,535	716,800	56,735

*Decrease.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
6s	Sept., 1917	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝
4½s	June, 1965	109¾	110	109¾	110
4½s	Mar., 1963	109½	109¾	109½	109¾
4½s	Nov., 1957	109½	109¾	109½	109¾
4½s	May, 1957	109½	109¾	109½	109¾
4½s	Apr., 1966	104¼	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
4½s	Mar., 1964	104¼	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
4½s	Mar., 1962	104¼	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
4½s	Sept., 1960	104¼	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
4½s	Mar., '60, op.'30	103½	103½	103¼	103½
4s	May, 1959	101¾	101⅞	101	101¼
4s	Nov., 1958	101¾	101⅞	101	101¼
4s	May, 1957	101¾	101⅞	101	101¼
4s	Nov., 1955	100½	101	100½	100⅝
4s	Nov., 1956	100½	101	100½	101
4s	Nov., 1938	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
3½s	Nov., 1955	..	..	93

Schedule of the Federal Income Tax

The new income tax law enacted by Congress is of vital interest to investors, both large and small. We have prepared in concise form a schedule showing the effect on incomes ranging from $5,000 to $2,500,000.

We offer a selected list of conservative Municipal Bonds which are exempt from the Federal Income Tax yielding an interest return from 3.90% to 5⅛%.

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80 Congress St. 252 Genesee St.
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COUNCIL OUTLINES OUR TRADE NEEDS

More Elastic Tariff and Specialized Education Required for American Commerce.

EXPORTERS MUST COMBINE

Steps for Development of Merchant Marine Advocated at Council's Annual Meeting at the Biltmore.

Combinations of exporters must be legalized, the American tariff system must have greater elasticity, the merchant marine must be developed, and highly specialized education must be provided if the United States is to meet the world's economic conditions following the close of the European war, according to reports made yesterday at the third annual meeting of the National Foreign Trade Council held at the Hotel Biltmore.

James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, and Chairman of the council, presided. The membership was well represented by prominent manufacturers, bankers, merchants, farmers, railroad and steamship men from all parts of the country.

As a result of half a dozen investigations of the problems of retaining and extending normal American oversea commerce, the council called attention to the possibility that the European economic alliances among both the Entente and Central Powers by creating preferences between the nations now allied in arms, might impose discriminations upon the foreign trade of the United States.

Then it called to the attention of the President, Congress, and the Tariff Commission the necessity "that the American tariff system, whatever be its underlying principle, shall possess adequate resources for the encouragement of the foreign trade by commercial treaties, or agreements, or executive concessions, within defined limits, and its protection from undue discrimination in the markets of the world."

The council declared that the prospect of keener competition, as well as foreign economic alliances after the war, made doubly necessary legislation permitting American exporters to combine, exclusively for foreign trade, as do their foreign rivals. This is an indorsement of the principle of the Webb bill, which passed the House of Representatives, but will not come before the Senate until the session beginning December.

The council enunciated its belief in the importance to American trade of the "open door" policy in China, and expressed its hope that the President and the Department of State would take steps "jealously to safeguard this principle." It also called a great National Foreign Trade Convention to meet in Pittsburgh late in January, 1917, for further consideration of the policies necessary to safeguard American commerce and promote "greater prosperity through greater foreign trade."

Other matters acted upon by the council were plans for expert business men's investigation of the further development of European economic alliances, changes in foreign trade, and commercial treaty policies likely to affect the United States. It also was planned to co-operate by placing all possible information before the new Government agencies for development of sound foreign trade policies, the Federal Trade Commission, United States Shipping Board, Tariff Commission, and Federal Reserve Board. It was stated by Secretary Patchin that the council would continue its policy of offering prizes to colleges and universities for student essays on topics related to the merchant marine. Chairman Farrell, in his annual address, said in part:

"The European economic alliances foreseen and discussed at the council's last meeting have, on the part of the Entente Powers, been concluded, and the present prospect is that when peace settles upon Europe there will remain two commercial groups, the members of each undertaking a system of mutual trade preferences which may automatically create discriminations against neutrals.

"It would be unwise to assume, as many do, that the highly artificial program of commercial preferences after the war will break of its own weight. Whether a reversion to mercantile restrictions, which from the end of the Napoleonic wars until the beginning of the present war, had steadily been discarded is a practical method of recovery, remains to be seen. At the end of the conflict the United States will have the greatest gold accumulation ever possessed by a single nation. American foreign trade will surpass all records. The United States will be both the largest customer and the most formidable competitor of Europe, a powerful position if safeguarded by a sagacious policy.

"Since the bulk of our foreign trade of the United States normally is about one-twelfth of that of the entire world, and since both exports and imports serve the interest of our international neighbors and ourselves, it would seem that some method should be devised of arriving at a friendly adjustment of commercial relations without resort to extreme discrimination possibly leading to trade wars."

Willard D. Straight, Vice President of the American International Corporation, presented the report of the Committee on the Foreign Trade Aspect of the Tariff. Attention was called to the fact that present public discussion of the tariff relates almost entirely to its domestic side, little being heard of its administrative character, whether it should be a maximum and minimum, a general and conventional, a reciprocity or bargaining tariff.

Reports were received from the Merchant Marine and Educational Committees. The Merchant Marine report laid stress upon the fact that the vast tonnage necessary to enable the United States to carry a reasonable proportion of its foreign commerce could not entirely be provided through a policy of Government ownership and operation, but must be produced by private enterprise, and that the hope of the American merchant marine lay in the Shipping Board's authority to investigate the steps necessary to develop an adequate fleet for the foreign trade. All interests were called upon by the council to co-operate with the Shipping Board.

TO EXPEDITE SALE REPORT.

Danish Left Party Will Propose Election on Question in the Islands.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 21, (via London.)—The committee of representatives of various political parties, which is discussing the Government's bill for a settlement of the sale of the Danish West Indies by an examination of the question by a Parliamentary Committee and a plebiscite, has printed a report stating that all parties agree that the Parliamentary Committee shall finish its work in six weeks.

The left party, being in a majority in the Landsthing, will claim that the committee's report shall be published everywhere in Denmark and that the report, together with the sale treaty, shall be submitted to the Rigsdag for action, and that afterward a plebiscite, together with general elections, shall take place in Denmark and a plebiscite be held in the Danish West Indies.

The Conservative Party leaves to the Government the mode of procedure after the Parliamentary Committee has made its report. The Radicals and Socialists say they will adopt the Government's bill without change.

LIQUIDATE TELEGRAPHON CO.

Danish Concern, Which Sold Patent Here, Quits Business.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 21.—The Danish Telegraphon Company, started in 1899 on the basis of Valdemar Poulsen's invention, whose foreign patent in 1907 was transferred to the Telegraphon corporation of Maine, yesterday, went into liquidation. Its debts were about $197,000, and its property about $117,000 in its own shares and $5,727,800 in the shares of the Maine corporation.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Decision Governing Duties on Imports Through the Mails.

In a majority decision the Board of General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by Mandel Bros., Chicago, dealing with the manner of paying duties on merchandise imported through the parcel post or by mail. The board held that moneys received for duties by the representatives of the Collector or the Postmaster on delivery of merchandise imported through the mails was in actual payment of duties ascertained, as indicated by the receipt given to the importer or addressee of the package, and not as a deposit to secure the payment of duties to be subsequently ascertained.

The importers paid the estimated duties and filed a protest. It appeared, however, that the protest was filed two days before the Collector made formal liquidation. On this account the Government claimed the protest was illegal, and could not be entertained by the board. The majority decision by Judges McClelland and Brown held that, as the Post Office transaction constituted an entry of the merchandise, it was immaterial whether the protest was filed before the Collector's actual liquidation. Judge Sullivan dissented, holding that the fact, that the protest was filed after payment but before ascertainment and liquidation of duties did not give the protestants the right to invoke the jurisdiction of the board.

Declaring that the board did not believe that every covering used on a bed was a "quilt," Judge Cooper overruled a claim filed by McGibbon & Co. The merchandise in dispute consisted of cotton bed spreads made of a single thickness of cloth, hemmed at either end and having a white ground work with a design printed on the front of the fabrics. The General Appraiser pointed out that in warm weather a sheet was often used as the outer and only covering on the bed at night, but it was not by that use converted into a quilt. The protest claiming entry at 25 per cent. under the quilt provision of the tariff was overruled, the Collector being affirmed in taking 30 per cent. as "manufactures of cotton."

G. A. & E. Meyer imported varnishes and india ink put up in packages of less than two and one-half pounds gross weight. Owing to the kind of containers used the Collector classified the goods at 20 per cent. under the provision for chemical compounds. Duty at the rate of 10 per cent. was claimed on the varnishes under the specific provision in the tariff for that commodity. A rate lower than 20 per cent. also was claimed for the ink. Judge McClelland, in a decision coincided in by Judge Sullivan, held that the protest would have to be overruled as no evidence was presented. Judge Brown, filing a dissenting opinion, said that in his judgment it sufficiently appeared on the record that the varnishes were dutiable at the rate claimed.

M. Goldizier lost in a protest against the Collector's action in taking 60 per cent. duty on ornamental feathers, artificial flowers, and feather boas. Rates varying from 15 to 40 per cent. were claimed.

COTTON ADVANCES ON HEAVY BUYING

Rumors of Bullish Private Reports on Crop's Condition Help Raise Prices.

QUICK JUMP OF 30 POINTS

The Technical Position of the Market Appears to be Very Strong—Ginning is Proceeding Rapidly.

Heavy buying for the account of spinners and their agents, combined with rumors that some very bullish private reports on the condition of the crop would be issued today, furnished the stimulus for an active and higher market in cotton yesterday. There was some irregularity in the early trading, as the market opened at an advance of 2 points to a decline of 7 points. Both the Southwest and New Orleans sold in the first half hour and there was some liquidation on less favorable reports from Southern spot markets. Around the low level of the day, however, there was a good demand, and the rumors above noted, regarding impending bullish crop reports, were responsible for buying which caused a quick advance of about 30 points. The close was firm at an advance of 14 to 17 points.

The weather details for the day showed generally clear conditions over the entire belt. It is the belief of the trade that under present circumstances the crop will be picked and ginned with unprecedented rapidity. Georgia advices report that gins are working twenty-four hours a day. It would not be surprising, therefore, if the census report to be published on Oct. 2, showing the amount of cotton ginned prior to Sept. 25, should break all records.

There are some advices to the effect that the first picking is practically cleaning up the crop in certain localities. A Texas wire yesterday said that receipts at country towns were falling off rapidly and were not nearly so heavy as at the same time last year. Galveston wired: "Receipts will continue free as long as present favorable gathering and marketing weather continues. Farmers are willing sellers at 15c and over in the interior, but apparently there is a buyer and a half for every bale."

The technical position of the market appears to be very strong. Owing to the stubbornness with which large holders are clinging to their commitments, there is remarkably little for sale. Outside operators are merely trading in and out, and there appears to be no unwieldy public interest on the long side of the market.

Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	15.84	16.05	15.77	15.97@15.98	15.82@15.83
Dec.	15.99	16.25	15.92	16.14@16.16	15.99@16c
Jan.	16.08	16.32	16.01	16.23@16.24	16.08@16.09
Mar.	16.17	16.46	16.15	16.38@16.39	16.22@16.23
May	16.37	16.64	16.35	16.57@16.59	16.41@16.42
July	16.46	16.75	16.45	16.67@16.69	16.53@16.55

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points advance. Middling 16.15c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 6 to 12 points advance. New Orleans, 15.50c; Galveston, 15.75c; Savannah, 15¾c; Memphis, 15.75c; Augusta, 15.69c; Houston, 15.70c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	15.47	15.67	15.35	15.53@15.60	15.43@15.45
Dec.	15.72	15.92	15.59	15.83@15.84	15.67@15.68
Jan.	15.81	16.06	15.73	15.98 Flat	15.82@15.83
Mar.	15.95	16.23	15.94	16.18@16.20	16.03@16.04
May	16.14	16.46	16.14	16.40@16.42	16.24@16.25

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 6 points decline at 9.54d. Sales, 7,000 bales. Closed quiet.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	9.34	9.41	9.34	9.39½	9.42
Jan.-Feb.	9.38	9.46	9.38	9.43½	9.47
Mar.-April.	9.41	9.47½	9.41	9.45½	9.49
May-June.	9.43½	9.49½	9.43½	9.48	9.51½
July-Aug.	9.40	9.45	9.40	9.43½	9.47

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: October, 15.80c; January, 16.06c; March, 16.20c; May, 16.40c; July, 16.52c. The market there was due to open today 7½ to 9 points advance.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	15,423	12,946	166,633	179,928
New Orleans	3,417	6,383	128,500	134,789
Mobile	1,330	1,254	10,557	15,948
Savannah	6,946	6,914	151,983	161,879
Charleston	1,271	3,349	34,757	60,892
Wilmington	1,516	2,527	82,357	54,063
Norfolk	1,520	2,696	28,804	39,496

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	3,557	5,046	76,988	96,097
Memphis	2,927	1,560	69,133	52,984
St. Louis	231	309	4,057	7,458
Houston	16,603	14,532	115,289	107,494

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	12,000 to 13,250	13,705	11,112
New Orleans	5,500 to 6,200	3,807	4,695

Exports yesterday were 11,457 bales, thus far for this season, 688,334 bales. Total last season, 405,251 bales.

CLOSED BY PAPER FAMINE.

Delaware Weekly Suspends Because of Inability to Get Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 21.—The Seaford Tribune, a weekly, today announced its suspension of publication for an indefinite period by reason of its inability to obtain supplies of print paper.

"The upheaval in the paper market began at about the time this paper began publication," says The Tribune. "Owing to this condition and the indications that prices were going up, the management was unable to make any contracts for print paper."

The American Exchange National Bank

Broadway and Cedar Street
New York City

(Comptroller's Call, September 12th, 1916)

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans, Discounts and Investments	$ 75,770,355.26	Capital Stock	$ 5,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds and Other Securities to Secure Circulation and Postal Savings Deposits	9,927,827.72	Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits	5,378,913.28
Due from Banks, Bankers and Trust Companies	3,946,348.83	Reserved for Taxes Accrued	68,054.25
5% Redemption Fund and due from U. S. Treasurer	282,000.00	Circulation	4,890,500.00
Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	6,588,885.09	Acceptances Based on Imports and Exports	4,416,012.91
Cash and Exchanges for Clearing House	33,804,065.77	Deposits	110,486,702.99
Other Assets	330,255.63	Liabilities other than those above stated	409,554.87
	$130,649,738.30		$130,649,738.30

Documentary Letters of Credit issued but not used or drawn against $2,537,072.32

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Transacts a General Banking Business

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Trading in the wheat market was inactive, with an absence of aggressive operations either way. Early in the day prices were easier, declining 1¼ to 1⅜c from the previous close under scattered liquidation prompted by weakness in Liverpool and reports of rains in Argentina. There were complaints of locusts having appeared in Northern Argentina, however, and the Buenos Aires market was firmer with gains of 1½ to 1⅝c for the day, and this apparently offset the bearish influence of the rains. The market developed a firmer tone, and at the close of the day prices were at about the high point ranging from ⅛c net decline to ¼c advance. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.74; No. 2 hard, $1.66; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.79; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.73½, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.40½	1.48⅝	1.48⅝	1.49⅛	1.05
December	1.50⅝	1.48½	1.50⅛	1.49⅝	.94
May	1.51¼	1.49	1.51	1.50⅝	.96⅝

CORN.

Weaker cables and favorable weather were responsible for an opening decline of about ⅛c in the corn market, but most of this was later recovered, and after ruling steady all day the market closed ⅛c to ¼c lower, with the exception of September, which was ⅜c net higher. The cash market here was firm, with No. 2 yellow quoted at 97½c cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	87¼	86⅝	86⅞	86⅛	71¼
December	73	72⅝	72⅞	73⅛	55⅛
May	76⅝	75⅝	76⅝	76⅛	57

OATS.

With other markets, oats opened easy, with prices ¼@⅜c lower, but improved on commission house buying, until at the close the list was unchanged to only ⅛c lower. The local cash market was steady. Standard quoted at 51¼@52¼c; No. 3 white, 51¼@52c; No. 4 white, 50¾@51¼c; fancy clipped white, 53¾@55¾c; ordinary clipped white, 51¾@53½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	45¾	44⅞	45⅝	45⅛	37⅞
December	48	47⅝	47⅞	48	35⅝
May	51	50⅝	51	51¼	37⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision market showed a slightly heavier tone early owing to weakness in the hog market, but during the day offers were well taken and prices rallied and closed firm, especially for lard and pork, which were above the final of Wednesday. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000, estimated for Friday 14,000. Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 4,300.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	14.65	14.55	14.65	14.60	8.10
December	14.00	13.92	14.00	13.97	8.52
Ribs—					
October	14.15	14.15	14.15	14.27	8.20
January	12.70	12.60	12.70	12.65	8.40
Pork—					
October	....	....	26.90	26.95	12.55
December	23.75	23.60	23.75	23.65	15.10

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was moderately active, but the undertone was unsettled, and prices moved feverishly, closing with net losses of 4 to 7 points for the active positions. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	10.30@	10.40
September	10.58	10.58	10.40@10.75	10.45
October	10.43	10.38	10.38@10.40	10.45
November	10.25	10.19	10.20@10.23	10.25
December	10.20	10.15	10.21@10.23	10.26
January	10.32	10.19	10.25@10.26	10.29
February	10.40	10.32	10.30@10.40	10.40
March	10.49	10.42	10.54@10.55	10.58
April	10.58	10.45	10.55@10.65	10.60

COFFEE.

Slight early rallies were followed by renewed weakness in the coffee market, with most deliveries making new low ground during the late trading. March contracts, for instance, sold off from 8.85c to 8.75c and closed at 8.73c bid, while the general list lost an early advance of 2 to 6 points and closed at a decline of 4 to 7 points for the day. Sales were reported of 57,250 bags. The local market for spot coffee remained dull and quotations were more or less nominal on the basis of 9¾c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	....	....	8.90@8.92	8.94
October	....	....	8.80@8.95	8.84
November	....	....	8.72@8.73	8.78
December	8.79	8.66	8.67@8.68	8.73
January	....	....	8.60@8.70	8.78
February	....	....	8.70@8.71	8.77
March	8.84	8.75	8.73@8.74	8.79
April	....	....	8.77@8.78	8.83
May	8.93	8.80	8.81@8.83	8.87
June	....	....	8.90@8.92	8.92
July	9.01	8.90	8.90@8.91	8.97
August	....	....	8.94@8.99	9.01

SUGAR.

The local market for sugar futures was firm and active, closing 13 to 18 points higher for the old crop positions, while new crop months were 4 to 6 points higher. Total sales for the day amounted to 30,900 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	....	....	4.80@4.85	4.65
October	4.79	4.73	4.79@4.80	4.61
November	4.77	4.65	4.77@4.78	4.59
December	4.57	4.50	4.56@4.57	4.42
January	4.24	4.19	4.21@4.22	4.08
February	4.02	4.00	4.01@4.02	3.96
March	4.02	3.98	4.00@4.02	3.96
April	....	....	4.03@4.05	3.99
May	....	....	4.06@4.08	4.02
June	....	....	4.09@4.11	4.05
July	4.12	4.12	4.13@4.14	4.08
August	....	....	4.15@4.17	4.11

The local market for refined sugar was firm, and prices were advanced in sympathy with the strength in raws. List prices were 6.75 for fine granulated. There was a fair demand reported, and withdrawals on old contract were good. The local market for raw sugar was active again, and prices made another gain of ¼c. Early there were sales of about 100,000 bags of Cubas from store, and prompt shipment at 4¾c. freight, but later there were further sales of 32,000 bags at 4¾c, cost and freight, establishing a new spot quotation. The market closed firm at 4¾c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 5.89 for centrifugal, and 4.99 for molasses.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,180 packages. Buyers are taking hold rather slowly, and with a fairly large proportion of fine and fancy fresh creamery, the market for such is quiet and barely steady. The secondary grades, however, are cleaning up closely at full late prices. Some trading in storage creamery and a firm holding of the best grades. Renovated firm. Ladies very quiet on domestic account, but a lot of stock is going for export. Packing stock in active demand. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb., 34½@35c; extras, (92 score) 33¾@34c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 32½@33½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 31@32c; thirds, 30@30½c; creamery, unsalted, higher scoring than extras, 35½@36c; extras, 34½@35c; firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 31½@32½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 33@33½c; good to prime, 31@32½c; common to fair, 26½@30c; renovated, extras, 29½@30c; firsts, 26½@29c; lower grades, 26½@26c; imitation creamery, firsts, 29@29½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 27½@28½c; seconds, 26½@27c; lower grades, 25@26c; packing stock, current make, firsts, 20½@20½c; No. 2, 26c; lower grades, 24@25½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 14,000 cases. Strictly high grades of fresh-gathered eggs showing a good to large proportion of new-laid qualities are scarce and firm, with the tendency slightly in sellers' favor. Average good and lower grades moving slowly. Very little of the supply exceeds the ranges quoted for seconds and firsts. Storage eggs not active; there is a fair call for good value stock obtainable at from between 28 @30c, but the higher qualities held for more money are moving slowly. Nearby white eggs of strictly fancy quality are fairly salable at sustained prices; most of the offerings are still defective and meeting rather a slow market at very irregular prices. Fresh-gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 38c; extra firsts, 35@37c; firsts, 32@34c; seconds, 29@31c; thirds and poorer, 27@28c; dirties, No. 1, 27@28c; No. 2 and poorer, 24@25½c; checks, good, to choice, dry, 25@26c; undergrades, 22@24½c; regrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 31c; firsts, 29½@30½c; seconds, 28@29c; lower grades, 26@27½c; dirties, No. 1, 26@27c; refrigerator, State whites, 32@34c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 43@48c; ordinary to good, 39@42c; gathered white and mixed colors, 30@43c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 30 @36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 38@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@37c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; gentle to moderate variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Probably fair Fri. and Sat.; cooler.

Ind.—Overcast and cooler Fri. and Sat.; fresh w. winds.

Ohio.—Overcast Fri.; Sat., rain and cooler; fresh s. and w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Overcast and probably rain Fri. and Sat., cooler; fresh to strong w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Probably rain Fri. and Sat.; cooler in e.; fresh to strong w. to n. w. winds, probably reaching moderate gale force over n. w.

La.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.

Ark.—Unsettled Fri.; cooler in w.; Sat. fair.

Okla.—Fair Fri.; cooler in e. and s.; Sat. fair.

S. Tex.—Fair Fri.; cooler in n. cen.; Sat. cloudy.

W. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ill.—Unsettled Fri. with somewhat cooler in e. and s. Sat. fair and rather cool.

Mo.—Fair Fri. and Sat., cooler in n. Fri.

Wis.—Showers Fri. Sat. fair; continued cool; moderate to fresh w. shifting to n. w. winds.

Minn.—Unsettled Fri. with showers in e. and n.; continued cool. Sat. fair and warmer; fresh n. w. winds diminishing.

Iowa.—Cloudy Fri., with cooler in e. and w.; Sat. fair.

No. Dak.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; warmer Sat.

S. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; cooler in e. Fri.

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New Federal Tax Laws
NOW IN EFFECT
Income Tax Law
War Revenue Law
Estate Tax Law
Munitions Tax Law
Miscellaneous Taxes

An Act of Congress of September 8, 1916, has made many changes in the Federal Tax Laws and added many new features of interest to those affected.

Copies of a pamphlet containing a digest of these new laws may be obtained free of charge upon application to

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NEW YORK

THE
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NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK
Established 1851

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320 BROADWAY

Condensed Statement September 12, 1916

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$25,763,613.11	Capital Stock	$2,550,000.00
U. S. Bonds & Investments	1,750,181.25	Surplus and Profits	3,382,248.67
Due from Banks	1,142,041.04	Unearned Discount Reserve	200,000.00
Due from Fed. Reserve Bank	2,139,239.92	Reserve for Taxes	80,676.09
Cash and Exchanges	5,661,996.23	Circulation	1,000,000.00
Customers' Guarantees	434,369.61	Deposits:	
		Banks $4,913,290.65	
		Individual 25,355,864.73	30,269,155.44
		Letters of Credit, etc.	442,528.26
Total	$36,881,403.16	Total	$36,881,403.16

EDWIN S. SCHENCK, President
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., Vice-President; GARRARD COMLY, Vice-President; ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier
JESSE M. SMITH, Asst. Cashier; JAMES McALLISTER, Asst. Cashier; WILLIAM M. HAINES, Asst. Cashier

DIVIDEND
The Barrett Company, (N. J.)

(Formerly American Coal Products Co.)

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on both the Common and Preferred Capital Stock of The Barrett Company and the American Coal Products Company, payable on October 2, 1916, to Common Stockholders of record September 20, 1916, and on October 16, 1916, to Preferred Stockholders of both companies and holders of outstanding Subscription Receipts of the American Coal Products Company of record October 5, 1916. ERNEST J. STEER, Treasurer.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK
New York, September 19th, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Centum (2%) on the capital stock of this Bank, payable October 2d, 1916. Transfer books will remain closed from 3 o'clock P. M., September 21st, to 10 o'clock A. M., October 2d, 1916.

J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

HUDSON AND MANHATTAN RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF INTEREST PAYMENT ON ADJUSTMENT INCOME BONDS.

Under the terms of its Adjustment Income Mortgage, dated February 1st, 1913, Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company will pay on October 1st, 1916, to the Adjustment Income Mortgage bondholders, the sum of $10.00 per $1,000 bond, being the rate of interest earned and declared for the six months ended June 30th, 1916.

Upon presentation of Coupon No. 7, payment will be made in New York at the office of the company's fiscal agents, Messrs. Harvey Fisk & Sons, 62 Cedar Street, and in London, England, at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 33 Lombard Street, E. C.

JAMES S. O'NEALE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

A Quarterly Dividend of TWO PER CENT (2%) has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after Monday, October 2nd, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 22nd, 1916.

Transfer Books will not be closed.

F. R. RUSSELL, Cashier.

New York, Sept. 21, 1916.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY
New York, N. Y.

The regular semi-annual Preferred Dividend of $2.50 per share on the outstanding Preferred Stock of this company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable October 1 to stockholders of record September 26, 1916.

J. E. CROSBIE, Treasurer.

August 30, 1916.

THE MORTGAGE-BOND COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

55 Liberty Street, New York, Sept. 21, 1916.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) upon the capital stock, payable Saturday, September 30, 1916, to stockholders of record September 28, 1916.

J. HENRY WESTON, Treasurer.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, September 7, 1916.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 17th, 1916. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at twelve o'clock noon, Saturday, September 9th, 1916, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the day following the annual meeting or the final adjournment thereof.

JOHN F. HOWLAND, Secretary.

The Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Co.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 165 Broadway, (Room 1,209,) New York City, on Tuesday, October 3rd, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election,

TAFT FLAYS WILSON AS AN OPPORTUNIST

Charges He Has Few Convictions That Political Exigency May Not Change.

LAUDS HUGHES BY CONTRAST

Ex-President Assails Successor for Foreign and Mexican Policies and for Railroad Strike Settlement.

A portrait of the President, sketched by an ex-President, of Woodrow Wilson as William Howard Taft sees him; a political opportunist surrendering his convictions to political exigency, exalting domestic politics over correct foreign policies; a weak, vacillating Executive with "a proneness to write a note well and appropriately phrased, and to deem the incident closed," is contained in The Yale Review for October under the title, "The Democratic Record, by William Howard Taft."

In a survey of Mr. Wilson's Administration, which extends from the appointment of William Jennings Bryan as Secretary of State to the settlement of the threatened railroad strike, "the most humiliating (episode) in the nation's history," Mr. Taft finds nothing to praise except the President's facility as a framer of phrases and those features of the Currency act which, the former President contends, were found in the Aldrich bill of a previous Administration.

Mr. Taft, in the course of an arraignment which touches on the Administration's foreign and Mexican policies, its attitude toward Santo Domingo and the Philippines, and its domestic legislative program, takes occasion to deny the charge that the Mexican situation was "an inheritance" from his own administration, and to contend that "so far as our Government's previous action was concerned, President Wilson had a clean slate upon which to write."

In that part of his criticism devoted to the domestic affairs of the country Mr. Taft asserts that only the war in Europe has prevented the Democratic tariff from throwing the country into a business depression, that there has been a profligate waste of public money, a disruption of the civil service system, and a surrender to the bludgeon methods of labor that "will constitute a dangerous precedent, for which Mr. Wilson is responsible."

Generalizing his charges against the President to include Mr. Wilson's whole party, Mr. Taft says:

Democrats Are Not Constructive.

"The character of the Democratic Party, which has been manifest through many decades, is itself a reason for relieving it from its responsibilities in the face of such an emergency as the ending of this war is bound to present. It is not a constructive party. Its legislative leaders in a long period of opposition have acquired a habit of mind which looks to political success by criticism and destruction of constructive policies, instead of to the framing of measures for useful affirmative results. The consequence is that when they are thrust into power and devise legislation, they find themselves confronted by their own past arguments, and they injure all their measures by an attempt in each one to meet the objections of others, and thus greatly impede the normal and legitimate object of the legislation."

It is in his peroration, however, that the former President presents Mr. Wilson's administrative acts as compared with his spoken and written promises to show that the former do not conform to the latter when it is politically expedient that they should not. Thus, with the promise that "a very important feature of this campaign is the personality of the candidates," Mr. Taft says:

The chief basis for choosing the head of the Government is the declared convictions of the candidate in respect to public issues which shall actually guide his conduct of the Government and upon which he has a right to rely and has to depend. In this regard the Democratic candidate is singularly vulnerable. No one has written stronger arguments and no one has taught more effectively the reasons for maintaining the representative system of government as distinguished from the initiative, the referendum, and the recall; and yet in the campaign for the Presidency he abandoned all those convictions and announced a radical change in view on that subject. During his Presidential term he recommended a general Presidential primary, established by Congressional act for the candidates for the Presidency in each of the parties, thereby ignoring the constitutional limitations upon the method of selecting the President. Having addressed Congress on the subject and made the recommendation, the matter was dropped.

In 1912 Mr. Wilson approved the plank in the platform of the Democratic Party in favor of a law exempting our coastwise trade from Panama Canal tolls, and invited attention to it as a pledge of the party to the people of something substantial, and not something to serve as molasses to catch political flies. But at a critical time in the Mexican troubles when he desired aid and assistance of England, he made a speech in Congress in which he intimated that, for a reason which he did not then define and has never since defined, he wished the discrimination in favor of the American domestic trade repealed.

Mr. Wilson flouted the necessity for military and naval preparedness as something that offered an opportunity for mental gymnastics, and referred to those who insisted on it as timid natures. He thus discouraged the reasonable preparation which might have been had in time to prevent the humiliating exposure of our lack of preparedness to meet the Mexican crisis. When, however, the strength of the movement became clear he made a campaign through the country and called for the greatest navy in the world.

Mr. Wilson vigorously upheld the principle of the merit system in the civil service in his campaign speeches, and yet when he was urged not to sign a bill taking out of that system all Deputy Collectors and all Deputy Marshals he openly defended the change and signed the measure. Deputy Collectors and Deputy Marshals are officers whose political activity, until covered into the classified service, was one of the greatest abuses in the service. He has since signed, without objection or protest, law after law creating new offices by hundreds and thousands with special exemption of the appointments from the civil service law.

Mr. Wilson in his writings, as a publicist, criticised the idea that the Philippine people could be easily trained to self-government, and urged the pursuit of the exact policy which the Republican administration had adopted, of retaining control of the government, so that the Philippines be given a good government until the people should really be trained and acquire the character that self-government implies. In office he has urged legislation giving what he calls "liberty" to the Philippine people, which involves the elimination of Americans from the civil service, and is a direct reversal of the policy he advocated as a publicist. In a controversy with the Secretary of War he admitted that the enactment of a law giving independence to the Philippines in four years was premature, and then he wrote a letter to the Democratic caucus when the bill was pending in the House, after it had passed the Senate, urging the adoption of the provision by which such an abandonment should take place.

Wilson a Political Opportunist.

Mr. Wilson, in his writings as a publicist, attacked the enactment of a Federal child labor law as an absurd extravagance and a departure from Constitutional limitations, and now within the last three months he has personally visited Congress to urge the adoption of exactly such a measure.

Mr. Wilson, in his address to Congress and to the public, laughed to scorn the idea of the tariff commission to investigate the questions respecting the tariff with the view to learning the facts upon which a tariff should be based, saying that there were a number of bureaus through which any necessary investigations could be made. Since then, he has urged the adoption of a provision for a tariff commission. His views upon the "anti-dumping" provision and upon free sugar have also been subject to change, indeed, after denouncing the tariff for protection as unconstitutional, we find Mr. Wilson and the whole Democratic Party "wabbling" in that direction.

Having intervened by threat and force in the affairs of the Mexican people, Mr. Wilson in his Indianapolis speech denounced intervention and declared the Mexican situation not to be our business.

In his memorandum attached to his first Sundry Civil bill Mr. Wilson protested against the class legislation exempting farmers and labor organizations from the operation of the Anti-Trust act. His opposition has since melted away; and he is now claiming credit from those who are supposed to control the labor vote for having in the subsequent legislation "taught" the courts something on this subject. He took pride in the new legislation for arbitration in labor disputes and now denounces arbitration as inapplicable to the greatest labor dispute in our history.

Other instances might be cited, but these are certainly enough to justify the conclusion that Mr. Wilson has few, if any, convictions on the issues of the day which exigency in the field of politics may not induce him to give up. Nor does Mr. Wilson waste time in explaining in argument the reason for his frequent changes of view. His facility in this regard robs of special importance his public utterances as a basis for supporting him as a candidate.

At the very opening of his article Mr. Taft accuses the President of having named Bryan as his Secretary of State because of political considerations, saying:

"He did not do this because Mr. Bryan had the slightest preparation in professional or official experience to conduct that department. Mr. Bryan is a member of the bar, but I presume no friend of his would contend that either his practice or study of the law would justify his appointment to the head of a great legal department of Government. The State Department is the department of international law. Mr. Bryan was not appointed because of his qualifications to act as Secretary of State and to determine the foreign policy of our Government. He was appointed to solidify the Democratic Party in Congress in support of the legislation which Mr. Wilson was seeking and with a view to domestic politics. It would have been difficult to select a man of prominence whose experience and the bent of whose mind fitted him less to conduct our relations with other countries. It showed on the part of the President the disposition to exalt the importance of domestic politics over our foreign policy, and I regret to say that this furnishes the clue to the record of mistakes that can be fairly charged to the present Administration in that branch of our national affairs which the world war had made the most important."

Referring to the sinking of the Lusitania and the loss of 150 Americans, Mr. Taft accuses the Administration of unnecessary delay in demanding an avowal or disavowal from Germany, and says:

"The proneness of the Administration to write a note well, and appropriately phrased, and to deem the incident closed, has exposed the nation to ridicule. The Administration cannot say that it has thus kept us out of war, for half of the object demonstrated by the result of its ultimate demand that it might earlier have secured the same result without the loss of prestige and the actual loss of life which delay has entailed."

Of Mexico, Mr. Taft says that twelve days before the close of his own administration Huerta, through a coup d'etat, had become the Constitutional Provisional President of Mexico. The complicity of Huerta in the killing of Madero had not been established and his guilt was at least a matter of doubt.

Amateur Diplomacy Over Huerta.

"It was amateur diplomacy and statesmanship," Mr. Taft continues, "which led Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan to assume the right to convict Huerta and declare him ineligible to become President of Mexico. It is difficult in the history of any country to find in the short space of three years such a series of blunders and of breaches of international law in dealing with a weaker Government as this Administration has exhibited in its treatment of Mexico. No matter what Huerta had done, no matter who he was, it was not for us to prescribe who should become the head of that independent State."

Mr. Taft tells of the embargo on the export of arms into Mexico put in force by himself and lifted by the President, "after much vacillation, avowedly to enable Carranza and Villa to destroy such power as Huerta had. He says the Administration permitted itself to think that Villa was the savior of Mexico, and coddled him and had a personal representative with him and led him to believe the United States would recognize him. The failure of Huerta to salute the flag was made an excuse, according to Mr. Taft, for seizing Vera Cruz "in order to choke Huerta and take away his source of revenue and to prevent the landing of arms from other countries."

Of his own course in regard to Mexico, Mr. Taft explains his Administration, "but for the shortness of its tenure, would have recognized Huerta. It would have done so because Huerta was the only authority exercising power to maintain law and order and to protect American rights in Mexico, and because it manifested a purpose to do so. We had nothing to do with his character, if he was de facto the head of the only Government there was."

So Mr. Taft says: "I am surprised that Secretary Baker seeks to justify President Wilson's refusal to recognize Huerta by saying that I refused to do so. This is very far from the fact. With the probability of settling the pending claims by a short delay, and with less than a fortnight before the coming into power of a new President, it would have been not only hasty and premature but it would have been lacking in proper consideration for me to determine an important policy for him."

As it is, Mr. Taft says, we have recognized Carranza when his power is far less confirmed than was Huerta's, and we have become responsible for Mexican anarchy. So far, he points out, the war in Europe has prevented European powers which had "deferred to our policy of management of Mexican affairs and the destruction of Huerta," whom they had recognized, from holding us to account "for the ruthless sacrifice of lives and property interests of their nationals," and he continues:

When the European war closes we are likely to hear of this again. Indeed, in a large way the immense damage Mr. Wilson has done to this country by his course in Mexico is to make general intervention by the United States in that country a probable necessity. Carranza's position is very far from secure. Neither by his character nor by his sense nor by his courage, does he create confidence that he can control his ambitious lieutenants, or that we shall not have between him and them a recurrence of the fight for spoils which we witnessed between him and Villa. If so, then the pressure upon the United States to end the anarchy which Mr. Wilson had done so much to continue will be irresistible. Then we shall have a war which Mr. Wilson will not avoid, and for which he will be directly responsible. Intervention in Mexico will require 250,000 troops, the expenditure of immense treasure, and a two years' campaign to tranquillize the country. After that we shall have thrust on us the problem of dealing with the Mexican people, a problem which experiments by this Democratic Administration in the Philippines show us that it is unfitted to solve.

Mr. Hughes's overwhelming arraignment of Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy the opponents have sought to meet by the criticism that he offers no constructive policy for dealing with Mexico suited to the present situation. Because he does not go into details as to what should be done to get out of the "mess" into which Mr. Wilson has got us, Mr. Wilson should be permitted to continue to deal with the "mess" of his own making. Surely such a plea is a confession of judgment.

The Administration's policy in China shows the same lack of perception. Mr. Taft asserts, citing the success of his own Administration, first, in obtaining for this country a one-sixth share in the so-called six power loan to China as a means of exercising its share of influence in China and preventing the acquisition of undue powers there by European nations, and, second, in enlisting the aid of American bankers in an undertaking that "involved a very considerable outlay, with no immediate profit and with great uncertainty as to profits in the future."

A Return to "Dollar Diplomacy."

Upon the accession of Mr. Wilson, the former President charges, these bankers were informed that the Administration could not co-operate with them, "because they came from Wall Street, because the attitude of the Administration at that time was announced to be against Wall Street and against 'dollar diplomacy.'" But Mr. Taft continues:

"Now, after three years, the same bankers are being solicited to enter into a silimilar arrangement in China, and they have declined because of the action of the Government in the previous instance. It has become apparent what an error was made in not accepting the opportunity which the previous Administration had used every effort to create, in this and other instances the Administration has returned, when too late, to the much criticised 'dollar diplomacy,' a policy directed to the encouragement and the legitimate protection of American enterprise in foreign trade."

In Santo Domingo and in the Philippines Mr. Taft accuses the Wilson Administration of undoing the work of years by replacing trained men with inexpert politicians and, under the guise of giving the Filipinos greater freedom, actually creating a conflict of power in the islands that will make its government "a humiliating disgrace to a nation which, though retaining its control and responsibility, cannot exercise that power which is absolutely necessary to make a Filipino government useful to its people."

Turning to domestic affairs, the former President declares that under the Underwood tariff prosperity has remained with the country only because the foreign war has provided to home industries protection that has neutralized "the injurious effect which the Underwood bill would have had in normal times." He quotes figures to show that in the ten months in which this tariff operated prior to the beginning of the European war the average rate of duty on imports was reduced from 17.69 per cent. to 13.62 per cent., "with a prospect of reduction to below 10 per cent. to follow," though in that period imports, as compared with those in the corresponding period of the previous year, had increased $102,000,000. He charges that the so-called War Revenue act was really an act to make up the deficit caused by the Underwood bill and not by the war, and answers the assertion of the Administration that the request for the passage of this bill was due to a falling off of imports caused by the war, with this declaration:

"For the fiscal years of 1914, 1915, and 1916 there was a loss of $240,000,000 in revenue from customs and an increase of $330,000,000 in imports over 1913."

Mr. Taft covers his charge of extravagance with a reference to the record of the Administration up to date where it appears that 31,000 new offices have been created since Mr. Wilson entered the White House, and he cites the removal, by direct legislation, of thousands of new and old offices from the operation of the civil service law in support of the assertion that: "No previous Administration, Democratic or Republican, had failed to extend the operation of the Civil Service Law in toto. The present Administration alone has taken retrograde steps toward the spoils system."

He assails Mr. Wilson for avowing his opposition to class legislation but uniting with Congress in "passing, at the demand of the unions, the Clayton act," which, "the labor leaders claim, takes unions out of the limitations of the Trust act and denies to employers and the public the ordinary legal remedies against collective labor wrongs to business," But, Mr. Taft finds, "in the unwise subservience to the demands of labor leaders finds its crowning instance, however, in the dealings of Mr. Wilson with the threatened" railroad strike. He recites the recent incidents in Washington at great length and, of the President's course, says:

"Could there be a more complete illustration of Senator Lodge's remark that the first step which the President takes in the investigation and consideration of an important issue, before evidence or argument, is 'to make up his mind.'"

Of the settlement, as finally arranged, he asks: "Was this not an abdication of President Wilson in favor of President Garretson?" and declares:

"The whole episode is one of the most humiliating in the nation's history, and is fraught with far-reaching evil consequences. In the end, the injury done by the force of this example will be far greater than the losses following a strike, great as they would be. The effectiveness of the bludgeon method will constitute a dangerous precedent for which Mr. Wilson is responsible."

Hughes Guided by Convictions.

And in conclusion, following a catalog of the faults he finds in Mr. Wilson, among which the former President emphasizes his sacrifice of convictions to expediency, Mr. Taft asserts:

"On the other hand, Mr. Hughes is a man whose convictions have always been the guide of his action. I say what the people of the United States know when I say that the chief characteristic of Mr. Hughes is the courage of his convictions in meeting the embarrassment of political opposition. He gives the reasons for the faith that is in him. He argues out his propositions, and he builds and expound upon meet reality, expression, mere happiness of epigrammatic statement, mere graceful phrasing of a platitude to support his opinion. He carries conviction by his speech to his audience, and he carries his own conviction into action. His attitude before the people and the importance to them of his utterances and promises grow out of their confidence that he is not an opportunist, but that no political expediency will prevent his going to the line and fighting to the last for his principles. It has been said that there is little difference between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes except that Mr. Wilson has had the Presidential experience. This is as far as possible from the fact. Having in view Mr. Wilson's record on nearly every political question and Mr. Hughes's course as Governor of New York, it would be difficult to find among the public men of the country one who is less like Mr. Wilson than Mr. Hughes."

WILL CEASE DEPORTATIONS.

Washington Won't Send Immigrants Back to the Levant Now.

The Department of Labor, at Washington, announced yesterday that deportations of immigrants to Saloniki, Kavala, and Piraeus had been suspended for the present on account of war conditions in the Levant. This was in answer to an appeal made on Sept. 13 by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of 229 East Broadway, pointing out the hardships that would have to be faced if the immigrants were forced to return under present conditions. The appeal to the department was supported by the members of the Advisory Board of the society, among whom are Oscar Straus, Jacob H. Schiff, Isaac N. Seligman, and Abram I. Elkus, the United States Ambassador to Turkey.

Says Mrs. Walter Settled Will Suit.

An allegation that Mrs. Anna Kuethe Walter, wife of Herman N. Walter, an aged carpet manufacturer who was adjudged insane shortly after his marriage to her, his housekeeper, has settled for $100,000 a contest over his $1,300,000 estate, was made in the Supreme Court yesterday in an affidavit by Francis Burns, her former attorney, who wants 30 per cent of all she recovered.

Upholds Probate of Methot Will.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 21.—Vice Chancellor Stevens in the Prerogative Court affirmed today the action of the Monmouth County Orphans' Court in admitting to probate the will of Edouard W. Methot, who killed himself in Red Bank two years ago. The will disposes of an estate of $300,000. Relatives who did not receive bequests attacked the instrument on the ground of undue influence.

Mollenhauer Estate Appraised.

Appraisal of the estate of Frederick D. Mollenhauer, who died on Nov. 19, 1914, in Brooklyn, filed yesterday, shows a gross estate of $343,389.85, mostly in National Sugar Refining stock. There were debts of $118,132.95.

DR. WITTHAUS'S WILL ATTACKED IN COURT

Relatives Say Woman Plied Famous Poison Expert with Liquor Just Before Death.

ALLEGE PLOT TO GET MONEY

Academy of Medicine Made Co-Defendant—"Jennie Cowan," Chief Legatee, Accused.

Dr. Rudolph A. Witthaus, who was the foremost authority on poisons in the country, and an expert witness in many murder trials in New York in the last twenty years, is alleged in a complaint filed in the Supreme Court yesterday to have been plied with liquor by a woman just prior to his death on Dec. 20 last at the Sherman Square Hotel, and rendered incapable of making a will.

The charges in the complaint involve a person described in the will as Jennie Cowan, who lived in the apartments of Dr. Witthaus, and who inherited $20,000 outright and got other bequests aggregating $100,000, and who is alleged to have posed to Dr. Witthaus as a single woman. The complaint charges that she is the wife of Robert Shore, to whom she was married in 1908, and with whom she was living without the knowledge of Dr. Witthaus at the time he made his will. Dr. Witthaus left the bulk of his estate, consisting of the principal of trust funds given to "Jennie Cowan" and other bequests, to the New York Academy of Medicine.

The effort to break the will is made by a brother, Guy Witthaus, and a nephew and niece, Emily and Fred E. Mommer, all of whom were cut off. Another niece, Emily Zollikoffer, who also received nothing, does not join in the contest, and is named as a defendant. The estate of Dr. Witthaus has been appraised at $228,473.

The plaintiffs allege that the will and codicil filed as instruments executed by Dr. Witthaus, and admitted to probate on Jan. 3 last, were never signed by him. The plaintiffs allege that Dr. Witthaus was incapable of executing them "because for a long time prior he was not in a normal, sound, or rational state of mind." It is alleged that the will was "procured by fraud and undue influence, and particularly the fraud and undue influence of Jennie Cowan."

The complaint says that prior to the making of the alleged will Jennie Cowan "furnished or caused to be furnished to him large quantities of whisky, gin, and other intoxicants, which the said Rudolph A. Witthaus consumed."

The complaint charges that "said Jennie Cowan encouraged the said Rudolph A. Witthaus to drink large quantities of liquor for the purpose of dulling his senses and causing his early demise." It is alleged that her acts "were largely responsible for bringing about the physical and mental deterioration" of the decedent, and that when he made his will Dr. Witthaus was "in his dotage and his mind and memory were so impaired as to render him wholly incapable of making a just and proper disposition of his property, being almost continuously in a state of intoxication." The plaintiffs say that Dr. Witthaus "became and was a weak victim and instrument of the said Jennie Cowan, who designed to take all his property from these plaintiffs."

An answer filed in the case by the Academy of Medicine contends that the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction to try the case, and also alleges that the facts stated do not constitute a cause for action. An appearance in behalf of Jennie Cowan has been filed by her attorney, in which she is described as "Jennie Shore, sued as Jennie Cowan." She denies all the charges against her.

In addition to the direct bequest of $20,000 the will gave to Jennie Cowan, personal property worth $31,712 and a life estate in $47,689, being the value of the stocks and bonds owned by the decedent. He also gave her a painting of himself by Fagani. The chief asset in Dr. Witthaus's estate was his equity of $130,420 in the property at 600 Sixth Avenue.

At the time of his death Dr. Witthaus was professor emeritus of chemistry at Cornell University Medical College, and had been professor of chemistry in New York University and the University of Vermont. Two of his most important books were "Essential Chemistry" and "A Manual in Chemistry." He testified for the State at the Carlyle Harris and Molineux murder trials.

W. M. St. John's Will Contested.

A contest of the will of William M. St. John, Vice President of the Home Life Insurance Company, who died on May 19 last at 9 East Thirty-ninth Street, aged 79, was filed yesterday by Joseph M. St. John, a nephew, and the children of William M. St. John, a deceased nephew, on the ground that the decedent was of unsound mind. The will left two $100,000 trust funds and a quarter of the residuary estate each to Rosalie St. John Herndon and Abby St. John Stark of Richmond, Va., nieces, and $50,000 and one-fourth to Henry L. St. John, a nephew, of 270 Riverside Drive. The other fourth went to Charles St. John McCree, a nephew, of Brooklyn. The principal of one of the $100,000 funds was to go to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Will Cuts Off Rough Rider.

Horatio C. Pollock, one of Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders, who has been missing for two years, is cut off with $25 in the will of his mother, Mrs. Emma A. Pollock of Washington, D. C., who died here on Sept. 3 last. She gives art works and other valuable property to other relatives. Mrs. Minta Pollock von Besnard of Washington, a daughter, said that after her brother returned from the Spanish war he deserted his wife and son, and was last heard from two years ago when he wired from the Mexican border.

Y. W. H. A. Loses a Bequest.

Surrogate Cohalan declared void yesterday a provision in the will of Joseph M. Goldberg, realty dealer, bequeathing the principal of a trust fund comprising his real estate and personal property at Pomona, Rockland County, to the Young Women's Hebrew Association to be used as a retreat for convalescent girls. After the will was filed it was learned that the property belonged to a corporation of which the decedent was the head. The Surrogate ruled that the bequest could not be construed as applying to the stock in the corporation.

Mary L. Abbott Left $752,625.

Appraisal of the estate of Mary Laimbeer Abbott, who died on March 29, in Brooklyn, shows a net estate of $752,625. One-third is left to Frank P. Abbott, husband, in trust for life. Kate A. Laimbeer, a daughter, inherits another third, and Frank P. Abbott, Jr., a son, a third. At the death of the husband the children get the trust fund.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Building, 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity and Admiralty calendar.
Muller<Insurance Co of Penn. | Same<The Globe & Rutgers Ins Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

N.Y. Public Library<McDonald.
Gersham<Hershnov.
Gitter<Wetzel.
Jorolf<Wolbaret.
Horowitz<Levy.
Momand<Landers.
Weaver<L. I. RR.
Veale<same.
Re Brogan.
Re Hudson P Ross Co.
Walter<Walter.
Barrington<Rochester Herald Co.
Weinsel<B'klyn Hts. Mechanical Screw Rty Co.
Condon<Sabine, Jr.
Re Associated Buyers' Service Co.
Ralph<Ralph.
Rosen<Koenigsberg.
Kaufman<Biller.
Polifeme<Parisi.
Kitchen<Kitchens.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Brooker.
Krakowski<White Sulphur Springs, Inc.
Aversa<Marasco.
Appell<Appell.
Israel<Stewart.
Branover & Son<Waldes.
Montgomery<Gross.
Re Weinman, (Pearlman).
Shinske<Int R T.
Mitchell<same.
Itkin<same.
Dumphy<H Southard Co., Inc.
Bergamini<Negri.
Alkof<Schachti. (2.)
Re Turner. (Rochambeau Av.)
Re Purdy. (Glebe Av.)
Whitney<Grant.
Corn Exch Bk<King.
Katzman<Katzman.
Re Lindenbaum.
Baylis<Target & Gen Mfg Co.
Vogel<Benenson Rty, Re Flood.
Fisher<Brenner.
Acquista<Logan Coal Co. (2.)
Cudney<Phillips.
Altman<Rothman. (2.)
Murray<Cushman Sons, Inc.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.
PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.
PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.
PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Estate of—
George Reiss.
Emily E. Terry.
Herman Vischer.
Michele Verdicchio.
William H. Willits.
Blalikie Infants.
Sidney Daudt.
Hazel Davis.
Anthony Di Santi.
Herman Ericson.
Fontanazzo Infants.
Edwin Frank.
Israel Friedman.
Aaron Greenberg.
Augustino Fasolino.
James Hughes, Jr.
Pauline Hoffman.
Annie Jaker.
Marion Kadian.
Katz Infants.
Frederick Killinger.
Agata Lapore.
Mahon Infants.
Semon Mendelsohn.
Francis Moran.
Cecilia Mahon et al Infants.
McGuinness infants.
J. McKiernan infants.
Lucia Pepe.
Hyman Perlman.
Isaac Rothbrook.
Annie C. McCarthy.
Julius Laub.
Kathi Reder.
John Deegan.
Luigi Errico.
James J. Finn.
Antono Gordella.
Francis Reynolds.
Frits Podezus.
Jessie Gillender.
Emanuel Brown.
Renee Seelts, &c.
Gustave Van Schaick.
Wm. King infant.
Willie Collins.
Thos. J. Keating.
Sara V. Ross.
David Lorentz, infant.
Thomas Lorentz.
Nettie Lorentz.
Ethel Churchill.
Jennie Mattera.
F. Binlakowski infant.
Mary Jane Walsh.
Jno. E. Healey.
Helen Giatto.
Viola P. Goldmann.
Shirley Mc Cluskey.
Margaret Collins.
Thomas Collins.
Mary Collins.
Theresa Morris.
P. M. B. McCluskey.
Ethel McCluskey.
Mary V. McCluskey.
Esther M. McCluskey.
Eliz. C. McCluskey.
Virginia Harriman, Infant.
F. W. Harriman, Jr.
Thomas McMahon.
John McMahon.
Mary McMahon.
Augustus F. Kenthen, Infant.
Elizabeth M. Kenthen.
Walter F. Daly.
George J. Daly.
John E. McNewall.
Samuel Chester.
Israel Chester.
Isaac V. Bash.
Samuel M. Bash.
Abraham Chess.
Filomena Lisanti, Infant.
Ida Christopher.
Hyman Needle.
Herman Koenig.
Herbert A. Holmes.
Louisa Pechar, Infant.
Ella Josephowitz.
Sylvia Bird.
Elsa Hirt.
Louis Cronacker.
Isidor Zinpert.
Julia Becker, Infant.
Helen Becker.
Katie Becker.
Anna M. Goodheart.
Bernard Cohen.
Stephen H. Martling.
Jessie Gillender.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Fant<Learned.
Levin<Casuality Co.
Fifth Av Co<Carbondale.
Rapport<Prudential.
Crowe<Lewis.
Mischner<Spingarn.
Mutchnick<Holbern.
Rapport<Prudential.
Marks<Hirschfield.
Reimann<Morrow.
Trosky<Vogel.
Panagakas<Nichols.
Larrere<Morse Dry D Co.
Stenberg<Borman.

Cooperamith<Maged.
Miller<Sientz.
Perling<Michelman.
Giekel<Straus. (2.)
Ecker<Chmielnitzky.
Weigel<Schaeffer.
Loth<Lissner.
Drucker<Cohen.
Gallignani<United Cigar Stores Co.
Margarten<Lawyers Title Co.
Simon & Co<Mc-Knight.
Crowell<Southern, &c., Co.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Field<Furman—Chas A Curtin, Farmers Loan & Trust Co<T J McGuire Const Co—Wm B Roulstine.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Albert Stern<Marie Kahrs—Patrick A Moynahan.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Clark, Jaycox, and A. M., at 303 Fulton
Marcus<Meltzer et al &c.
Klayman<Michnick et al.
Krupa<Gimpel et al.
Greenberg<NY Con RR
Shupe<Wolf.
Cook<Palumbo.
Hardy et al<Wiener
De Hoff<Aspegren et al.
Rubens<Bd of Educ.
Mauro<Cooper.
McManamy et al<Bradley.

Benedict, JJ.—At 10 Street—Day calendar.
Royal Palace Rty Co<White.
Buonavita<Golden.
Margolies<Lurie et al.
Wunenberger<Smith.
Blahinsky et al<Deutsch.
Wissner, Inc<Blum, &c
Salerno<Solomon.
New life O'Rourke.
De Mund<Erickson.
Maxwell Eng Co<Browning.
Ida Cohen, &c.
Beadle<Gleason.
Gray<NY Rys.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I. at 10 A. M.
Horn<Gross.
Pierce<Dohenman.
Baker<Griffith.
Eastman Machine Co<Finding.
Landau<Landau.
Re Mytelka.
Korbett of Kensington, Inc<Wood.
Re Bridger, (Taylor.)
Rembaugh<Ghiz.
Eschbach<Wortman.
M G Williams & Co<Parisi.
Kotler<Levin.
Marquardt<Marquardt (adj to Sept. 27.)
Litwin<Litwin.
Sullivan<Bd of Educ.
Re Uhl.
Re Kliami.
Re Donovan.
Re Voegele.
Re Kraft, Jr.
Re Kraft.
Pines<Meyerhoff.
Zurich Gen Ac & L Ins Co<Westshire Constr Co.
Naumann<Naumann.
McGovern<Bristol.
Morris<Morris.

Re Roche, (Connell.) (2)
Ellyan<NY Con RR.
Nader<same.
Massetti, Jr. & B RR.
Brooks<B H RR.
M Mergentine, Inc<Oblitz.
Mattioli<Pramuk.

FORECLOSURE CALENDAR.
US Title G Co<Stave-rly Rty Co.
Neugass<same.
PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Dike, J.
Cash<Continental Mtg Corp<Silvester<Grichtman.
Panzer<Risch.
Reldy<Robino.
Nicholas.
Fey<Himmelreich.
Frifeld<Feinman.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Guy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM—Guy, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Sept. 26.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Austin Nichols & Co<Hanenfeld.
Baldwin & Son<Sherman.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Blechner<Kraser.
Smith<R Carvel Co, Inc.
Schultz<same.
Stewart<Breidenbach.
Stewart<same.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Northern Roofing and Cornice Co.<Tobruk Const. Co.—Ferdinand Levy.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

County Court.

Young, J.
Sundberg<Moon Nursery Co.
Breuning<Venuti.
O'Brien<Witte.
Fonda<Bluebird Motor Co.
Stamford Paper Co<Neilson.
Neish<Kuzmeer.
Turzo<Zimmerman.
Kingsley<NY & Stamford Ry.
Gregory<same.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of the lessee.

BROADWAY, 1,587-9, first loft; Silk Realty Co. to Dora Maxon, Mamaroneck, N. Y., et al., firm of D. Maxon & Co., 5 years from Feb. 1, 1916, 3 years, rental at $8,000; attorneys, Steiner & Peterson, 300 Broadway.....$6,000 to $8,000

LAFAYETTE ST, 45; also Worth St, 117-9, all; City of N. Y. to Herman P. Sperken, 340 West 19th St, 10 years from Nov. 1, 1916; attorneys, Kurzman, F. & G., 25 Broad St, first five years, $8,200 and 10 p. c. advance thereafter.

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 2, all; Jane V. Farley et al. to Edward J. Gilligan, 1,053 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, 7½ years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Henry L. Horwitz, 299 Broadway.....$5,000

PARK AV, 1,501, front store and basement; Elisabeth and Martin Reister to Harry Rubinstein, on premises, and another, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, Isidor Siskakel, 22 East 108th St.....$300

1ST AV, 403, s w c of 29th St, store floor and part of cellar; John G. Alfke to Fidelio Brewing Co., 501 1st Av, 5 years from May 1, 1917; 5 years' rental at $1,560; address, 501 1st Av.....$1,500

8TH AV, 2,801, store and part of cellar; Morris Silberman et al, executors, &c., to Samuel I. Silberman, on premises, from May 1, 1916.....$1,020

44TH ST, 132 West, all; Louis Steckler and another to Louis Bonnot, 153 West 44th St, 6 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, Robert P. Bayer, 299 Broadway.....$4,000 to $5,000

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,015, north store; Herman Hesse to Harry L. Cahn and another, 213 East 71st St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, Gazor Eichhorn, 309 Broadway.....$1,500 to $1,800

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—West Virginia—
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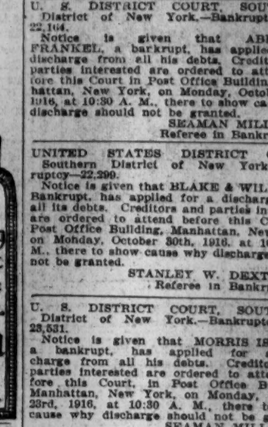
EUROPEAN PLAN
Finest Bath Establishment in America, Connected Directly with the Hotel
Nauheim and all principal baths of European Health Resorts are given in the Bath House by skilled attendants
FRED STERRY, Managing Director
J. H. SLOCUM, Resident Manager

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.



NEW YORK.

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Enjoy Beautiful Fall in the Adirondacks.
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NEW JERSEY.

BEGIN

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Operator Buys Dyckman Corner—East Side Residence Purchased for a Gift—New Broadway Building Plan—$125,000 Rye Estate Deal—Bronx and Long Island Buyers.

The Dyckman section furnished a good deal yesterday in the sale of the vacant plot on the southeast corner of Seaman Avenue and Academy Street, 100.2 by 70.8, by the Wesley Walt estate. The buyer was Samuel Kempner of Kempner Brothers, who have been active operators in that locality. Plans are being prepared for an early improvement of this plot with a six-story apartment house.

Joseph P. Day acted as the broker in the sale.

Buys Residence as Gift.

Mrs. Lesley J. Pearson has purchased, as a gift for her daughter, Mrs. Beverly Bogert, the four-story residence at 43 East Seventy-fifth Street, 18 by 102, between Madison and Park Avenues. Grenville T. Emmet was the seller. The property is valued at about $65,000.

A Recent Buyer.

Descalzi Brothers & Co., Inc., commission merchants, of 238 Washington Street, are the buyers of the adjoining building, 236, sold last week by the estate of Charles E. Rhinelander through William A. White & Sons.

Plan Mid-Broadway Building.

The Bradish Johnson estate, which recently purchased the building at 925 Broadway, adjoining the northwest corner of Twenty-first Street, from the R. M. C. Livingston estate, is preparing to improve its holdings there with a large commercial structure. The estate formerly owned the north block front of Twenty-first Street, including the Broadway and Fifth Avenue corners, and with the recent acquisition has a plot 65.5 on Broadway, 62.4 on Fifth Avenue and 195 on Twenty-first Street. Five old buildings, two of which are seven stories, occupy the site. It is intended to have the new building ready for tenants in the Spring of 1917.

Bronx Sales.

An investor has purchased from Nathan A. Eisler 970 Prospect Avenue, a six-story new law tenement on a plot 78.8 by 182.10 by irregular, located near 165th Street.

J. Clarence Davies, in conjunction with Samuel Cowen, sold for the estate of Charles E. Fleming, 234 St. Ann's Avenue, fifty-seven feet south of 140th Street, a five-story flat on lot 27 by 100.

Brooklyn.

The two-story dwelling at 1,115 Fifty-first Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, plot 20 by 100, has been sold by the Realty Associates to M. Lippett, and the three-story house at 749 Carroll Street, 20 by 100, to S. U. Chase.

Apartments for Long Island City.

In the rapidly growing apartment house section of Long Island City, adjacent to the new Astoria elevated lines, the H. & H. Model Apartment Company, Inc., has taken title to a plot 125 by 122 on the east side of Crescent Street, north of Freeman Avenue, and will improve the property with high class apartment houses.

The company has given building mortgages to the First Mortgage Guarantee Company aggregating $75,000.

Long Island.

B. Bender sold to the Consumers Brewing Realty Company a plot 50 by 95 feet on the north side of Jamaica Avenue and Albert Street, Astoria, L. I.

In the Thompson section, G. Sandblom has completed negotiations for the purchase of the plot 117 by 217 at the southeast corner of Skillman Avenue and Rawson Street. The buyer gave a building mortgage of $50,000 and will erect another big factory building there. He has just built a six-story structure near by on Skillman Avenue.

The Queens Assets Realization Corporation sold to N. F. Bellevue of Great Neck a plot 40 by 100 on the west side of Willets Street, near Maxwell Avenue, Bayside.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., sold for Louis Eickwort, Jr., his residence on Plandome Road, Manhasset, L. I., to a New York client.

The Bayside Homes Company has purchased from the Hansen Building Company a plot 60 by 100 on the west side of Fifth Street, near Ashburton Avenue, Bayside.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot 60 by 100 on Park Avenue to Eugene Christie.

Buys $125,000 Rye Estate.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have sold for J. Temple Gwathmey his shore front estate on Grace Church Street, Rye, containing six acres, with residence, garage, cottages, &c., to Frank S. Washburn, President of the American Cyanamid Company. The property adjoins the estates of Erickson N. Nichols, Waldron Williams, and Mrs. J. M. Sherman. It was held at $125,000.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates Organization, Robert E. Farley President, sold for the Model House Company its English stucco and half timber cottage on Walworth Avenue, Greenacres section of Scarsdale, to Harold W. Slauson of White Plains.

Griffen & Collins sold the Treupel or Wilkes property in Larchmont Centre on Larchmont Avenue to J. Louis White of New Rochelle, Treasurer of the New York Hippodrome.

Commercial Leases.

The J. Romaine Brown Company has leased to George G. Benjamin the two stores at 299 Madison Avenue, northeast corner of Forty-first Street, for a term of years.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the store and basement at 541-547 Pearl Street for Eberhard Faber to the C. & M. Envelope Company at an aggregate rental of about $16,000. It completes the renting of the building.

A. G. Thompson leased the six-story apartment house at 260 and 262 West 143d Street for M. Stern to Mandolowitz Brothers for a term of five years.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased part of the store floor, northeast corner of Broadway and Sixtieth Street, to M. Biggins for the estate of Charles F. Hoffman.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight have leased the entire building at 124 East Twenty-fourth Street to Louis Alcantara and the entire building at 51 West Twelfth Street to Edward Fields Sanford, Jr.

Louis Schrag leased for the Equitable Life Assurance Society the store 435 Sixth Avenue to Alexander Grantz; for Alexander Rickard the store in building 44 East Thirtieth Street to William Vorhaus; and for the estate of William M. Leslie the store and basement in building 280 Eighth Avenue to S. Dipino & Brother.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Thomas J. O'Reilly has leased for the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank the dwelling at 122 West 122d Street to Herbert and Reta Hipwell.

Pease & Elliman leased for Mrs. J. Maynard to Mrs. M. E. Fogarty the three-story dwelling at 166 West Ninety-fourth Street.

The Houghton Company leased for Sarah Cohen the four-story dwelling 68 West Sixty-ninth Street to F. G. Mattern.

Realty Notes.

No plans for new buildings were filed either in the Manhattan or Bronx Bureaus yesterday.

Title was recorded yesterday from Annie F. Leverich to the Dunnode Realty Company to the two houses at 30 and 32 East Sixtieth Street, 40 by 100.5, subject to a $54,500 mortgage.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

126th St, 208 West, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11, three-story dwelling; Broadway Savings Institution against F. McMorrow Sons, Inc., et al.; Richard Kelly, attorney; due, $11,777.10; taxes, &c., $90.60; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

Nagle Av, e s, 600 ft e of Ellwood St, 100x180.5, to Hillside Av, x112.4x irregular; Amros Realty Co. against Gibraltar Realty Co. et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due, $5,-863.88; taxes, &c., $2,280; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

By Henry Brady.

Rivington St, 313, s s, 75 ft e of Lewis St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Louis Wortzeger Realty against A. Shapiro et al.; C. E. Corey, attorney; due $21,-079.21; taxes, &c., $863.86; to George H. Corey for $16,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

124th St, 406 East, n s, 125 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11, five-story lofts; withdrawn.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

184th St, 354 East, n s, 64.1 ft w of Tiebout Av, 217.5x93x irregular, frame house and vacant; M. L. Albrecht against Kovacs Construction Co. et al.; Herbert Cracauer, attorney; due, $2,571.87; taxes, &c., $750; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

Bryant Av, 1,549, w s, 40 ft s of Jennings St, 20x100, three-story flat; C. G. Openhym and another, trustees, against E. A. Mayhew et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $8,906.04; taxes, &c., $426.34; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

By James J. Donovan.

180th St, 746 East, s s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 40x169.1x irregular, two-story frame house and stable; adjourned to Oct. 10.

De Lareile Av, w s, 150 ft n of Holler Av, 25 x100; M. E. Massey, as executrix, against Giovanni Platania et al.; H. D. Lent, attorney; due, $2,943.86; taxes, &c., $280.19; to the plaintiff for $500.

By Joseph & Co.

Washington Av, e s, 243 ft n of Quarry Road, 50x100; Cecilia Weidhaus against Henry Cleland, Inc., et al.; J. J. Phelan, attorney; due, $1,070.15; taxes, &c., $395.28; prior mtg $7,500; to the plaintiff for $8,500.

McGraw Av, n s, 50 ft e of Saxe Av, 25x100; John Gallagher against C. A. Laumeister et al.; J. H. Rogan, attorney; due, $1,210.05; taxes, &c., $869.81; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Bathgate Av, 1,782, e s, 202 ft s of Fitch St, 41x110x10x irregular, three-story frame dwelling; N. M. Shaffer against Abraham Oppenheimer et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $8,764.22; taxes, &c., $238.79; to the plaintiff for $8,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

27th St, 22-24 West, s s, 180.4 ft w of Broadway, twelve-story lofts and stores; Midtown Holding Co. against Ellmond Realty Co.; H. V. Rothschild, attorney; due, $98,428.60; taxes, &c., $100.

Interior plot, 10x100, located 24.11 ft n of 132d St and 100 ft w of 5th Av; City of New York against W. S. Price; Lamar Hardy, attorney; due, $763.32; taxes, &c., $165.

By James J. Donovan.

St. Nicholas Av, 966, e s, 64.7 ft s of 159th St, 32x101.9x irregular, five-story flat; James Devlin against E. S. McVickar et al.; Bernard Zwinge, attorney; due, $8,551.47; taxes, &c., $850.

St. Nicholas Av, 968, e s, 27.5 ft s of 159th St, 37.1x108.7x irregular; same against same; same attorney; due, $31,555.65; taxes, &c., $850.

By Henry Brady.

41st St, 440 to 444 West, s s, 250.1 ft e of 10th Av, 49.10x98.9, three and four story tenements and stores; E. L. Coster against Threshold Realty Corporation et al.; Andersin, I. & A., attorneys; due, $28,499.61; taxes, &c., $1,707.40.

Rutgers St, 54, w s, 17 ft s of Monroe St, 25x100.10, six-story tenement and stores; Bernhard Feifer against Mary Schulman et al.; Maurice Hyman, attorney; due, $31,-673.90; taxes, &c., $715.40.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Townsend Av, w s, 398.1 ft s of Belmont St, 42.8x149x irregular; S. M. Barber against J. A. Woolf et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $4,944.37; taxes, &c., $868.22.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

COLUMBIA ST, 98, e s, 300 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Lena Bother to Hy Wolff, 95 Division St, mtg $19,000, Nov. 8, 1915; address, 98 Columbia St.....$100

HENRY ST, n s, Lot 214, map of Henry Rutgers, 23x75; Abraham Yalkut to Jacob David Association, Inc., 85 Henry St, mtg $10,250, Aug. 30; attorney, Leon Sanders, 217 Broadway.....$1

JOHN ST, 58, s s, 113 ft w of William St, 24.4x91.8; Lillian C. Dickey, Seattle, Wash., to John Realty Construction Co., the premises, ¼ part; b. and s., Aug. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph D. Cornell to same, ¼ part; b. and s., March 24; attorney, same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Alfred Forsyth, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, to same, ¼ part, b. and s.; attorney, same.....$100

RUTGERS ST, e s, 25 ft s of Monroe St, 25x104; Moses Hyman and Anthony Schiesinger to Irving Silverstone, 65 East 107th St, all liens, Sept. 14; address 150 Nassau St.....$250

40TH ST, 520 West, s s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9, foreclosure Sept. 18; Charles P. Bostwick, referee, to Frederick W. Reilly, 518 West 156th St, Sept. 20; attorneys, White & Case, 14 Wall St.....$12,500

60TH ST, 30 and 32 East, s s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 40x100.5; Annie F. Leverich to Dunnock Realty Co., 119 West 40th St., mtg $54,500, Sept. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

62D ST, 218 East, n s, 174.4 ft e of 3d Av, 18.7x100.5; George W. Burnham to Eleanor M. Mitchell, on premises, Sept. 12, ¼ part, mtg $8,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

62ND ST, 304 East, s s, 82 ft e of 2d Av, 18x79x18.2x76.2; Matthew Fitzpatrick to John E. Potter, 304 East 65th St, mtg $5,000, Sept. 21.....$1

76TH ST, 422 West, s s, 224.6 ft w of West End Av, 17x100.5; James E. Hayes to George Y. Banchle, 140 West 79th St, mtg $17,000, all liens, Sept. 21; attorneys, Banchle & Cantz, 51 Chambers St.....$100

94TH ST, n s, 143.7 ft e of Broadway, runs n 75.7x w29 to w s of old Bloomingdale Road, closed, x s 75.7 to street x e 20 to beginning; Ethel G. L. Eaton to West 82d Street Realty Co., 2,520 Broadway, all title, b. and s., Sept. 16; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway...$1

97TH ST, s s, 162.6 ft w of West End Av, 62.6x110; Edward H. Litchfield to Bertfield Realty Co., 44 Wall St, all title, Aug. 31..$1

107TH ST, 302 West, s s, 100 ft w West End Av, 19x100.11; William J. Casey to John J. Fuller, 171 West 94th St, mtg $27,500, all liens, Sept. 20; attorney, Edward J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$100

112TH ST, s s, 195.6 ft e of 3d Av, 19.6x100.10; Honor B. Douglas and another, individually, executrix, &c., to Honor B. Douglas, individually, Sussex Av, Morristown, N. J., July 7; attorney, Theodore Bailey, 62 William St.....$1

115TH ST, 40-44 West, s s, 361 ft e of Lenox Av, 54x100.11; Uptown Talmud Torah Association to the Society for the Welfare of the Jewish Deaf, 356 2d Av, mtg $30,000, Sept. 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$40,000

121ST ST, s s, 107 ft e of 7th Av, 17x100.11; Harry Aronson to John I. Bliss, Santa Monica, Cal., mtg $15,000, all liens, Sept. 15; attorney, Fred'k T. Hill, 56 Wall St..$1

123D ST, 60 West, n s, 110 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11, foreclosed Sept. 19; William W. Hoppin, ref., to E. Louise Sands, 11 East 84th St, Sept. 21; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$14,500

Bronx.

BROOK AV, s e corner 139th St, 100.5x37.10x 100x47.4; Bernard Hahn, referee, to Gussie Lowe, 48 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $46,250, Sept. 13; attorney, M. Sulzberger, 38 Park Row.....$1,000

FINDLAY AV, w s, 200 ft n of 168th St, 115x100; Schlesinger-Gilman Construction Co., Inc., to Ethel Gilman, 2,406 Creston Av, mtg $5,500, Sept. 7; attorney, N. Friedman, 309 Broadway.....$1

LOT 128, map St. Raymond Park; Catherine E. Rochfort to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, Sept. 13; attorney, Hudson P. Rose Co. 7 West 45th St.....$1

LOT 718, Block 14, map Tremont Terrace; Anna L. Berg to Otto A. Johnson, 555 Westchester Av, mtg $3,800, Sept. 20; attorney, E. L. Sasscer, 1,126 Walker Av.....$100

LOTS 168 to 170, map of Dash estate; Clarence S. Steiner to Frederick G. Burkhard, Ocean Township, N. J., mtg $4,777, Aug. 31; attorney, Frederick C. Burkhard, Deal, N. J.....$1

LOT 19, amended map of Adee Park; Abondanza Mascia to Reinhard Geschwind, 1,754 2d Av, mtg $5,700, Sept. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

PROSPECT AV, e s, 289 ft s of 165th St, 75x162.10x78.3x166.8; Nathan A. Eisler to 970 Prospect Av. Corp., 970 Prospect Av, mtg $120,000, Sept. 12; attorney, Joseph J. Baker, 34 Nassau St.....$1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 845 ft n of 168th St, 100x100; Schlesinger-Gilman Construction Co., Inc., to Grand Terrace Construction Co., Inc., 2,406 Creston Av, Sept. 14; attorney, Nathan Friedman, 309 Broadway.$1

3D AV, e s corner of 179th St, 100.4x109.1x 102.7x115.4; Ida T. McGuire Const. Co. to Ann McGuire, 3,044 Albany-Crescent Av, mtg $30,000, Sept. 16; attorney, E. J. West, 31 Nassau St.....$100

3D AV, 4,001-5, w s, 50x150.8; Frederick A. Drake, referee, to Annie Strauss, 408 East 50th St, mtg $42,800, Sept. 20; attorney, M. C. Abuza, 60 Wall St.....$100

165TH ST, s s, 68.7 ft e of Ogden Av, 18.10x 77.2; Edward P. Cole to Trustees N. Y. Universalist Relief Fund, 126 East 18th St, mtg $4,000, Aug. 25; attorney, W. F. Wund, 156 Broadway.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 161, w s, 175.3 ft n of Rivington St, 24.9x56, with all title to strip on n, 0.8x—, Sept. 21; Conrad Konig to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, 3 years; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$18,000

SAME PROPERTY, Sept. 21; same to Benjamin Bernstein, 617 West 141st St, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$2,000

JOHN ST, 58, s s, 123.3 ft w of William St, 24.3x91.7x24.4x91.8, Sept. 21; John Realty Co. to the Trustees of the New York Universalist Relief Fund, 126 East 18th St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 2, s e, leasehold, Sept. 14; Edward J. Gilligan to Gibson Distilling Co., 109 Hudson St, 25 notes, installments, $100 monthly; attorney, Harry L. Horwitz, 291 Broadway.....$2,500

WEST END AV, 420, n e corner of 80th St, 77.2x100, Sept. 21; J. C. & M. G. Mayer, Inc., 705 5th Av, to Abel King, 148 East 65th St, and another, due Oct. 1, 1919, 6 p. c., mtg $375,000; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.....$50,000

62D ST, 218 East, n s, 174.4 ft e of 2d Av, 18.7x100.5, Sept. 14; Eleanor M. Mitchell to Lewis Schlesinger, 41 West 33d St, 5 years, 5 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$8,500

87TH ST, 129 East, n s, 564 ft w of 2d Av, 16.5x100.8, Sept. 18; Susan Titus, trustee, to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 4½ p. c.....$2,000

91ST ST, n s, 219 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 100.8, Sept. 19; Albert Ahrens to Henry Muller, 625 Classon Av, Brooklyn, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Isidor F. Greene, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1,000

135TH ST, s s, 451.3, 469.8, and 488.1 ft w of 7th Av, 3 lots, each 18.5x99.11, 3 mtgs, each $4,000, Sept. 21; Alrose Realty Co. to American Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$12,000

135TH ST, s s, 506.6 ft w of 7th Av, 18.6x 99.11, Sept. 21; same to same, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, same.....$4,000

Bronx.

INTERVALE AV, w s, 165 ft s of 165th St, 56.7x85.5; Absar Realty Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Sept. 20, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$34,000

LOT 19, amended map of Adee Park; Reinhard Geschwind to Abondanza Mascia, 3,211 Cruger Av, prior mtg $5,000, Sept. 20; installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$600

MAPES AV, n w corner of 181st St, 46.1x94; Kurzmar Realty Corporation to Cecil M. Jewell, Fort McKinley, Me., prior mtg $85,500, Sept. 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$5,000

ROAD TO WEST FARMS STATION, w s, 133.4 ft n of 175th St, 26x96.3; Margaret Green to Caroline B. Hamilton, 1,790 Prospect Av, Sept. 20, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, S. Wray, 1,965 Boston Road.....$3,000

161D ST, 881 East, n s, 50x100.5; Schlesinger-Gilman Construction Co., Inc., to Herman Stark, 323 East 3d St, prior mtg $34,500, Sept. 14, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Nathan Friedman, 309 Broadway.....$4,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 85; Benjamin Levine et al. against N. Y. Waist House, owner; W. and K. Contracting Co., contractor.....$250

DELANCEY ST, 110; Benjamin Levine et al. against Sparber Bros., owners; W. and K. Contracting Co., contractor.....$210

8TH AV, 523 to 529; Friedstedt Underpinning Co. against Surprise Building Co., owner; Key-Bee Construction Co., contractor..$340

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,624 and 1,626; Michael D. Cancro against Paul Reimann, owner and contractor.....$90

MORRIS AV, 2,295-2,307; Max Minskoff against Hyman Berman Bldg. Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$67.50

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

FRANKLIN St, 47; Daniel M. Rader against William Wolff et al., Dec. 15, 1915.....$53

SAME PROPERTY; Hudson Wood Working Co. against same, Dec. 17, 1915.....$76

LEXINGTON AV, 2,113 and 2,115; Jacob Cooper et al. against E. Berger et al. Aug. 5, 1916.....$375

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

107TH ST, 321.11 ft east of 6th Av, 64.1x92.3; Hanover Mortgage Co. loans John Alden Realty Corp. to erect a nine-story apartment.....$225,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

HESTER ST, 127 to 131; Albert H. Hastorf against Jacob Sternstein et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, House, Grossman & Vorhaus.

PIKE ST, e s, between Madison and Monroe Sts, Lot 50; Rose Rudinsky against Morris Newgold et al. foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, M. M. Himiwich.

WEST BROADWAY, 542 and 544; Jacob Victor against Abraham Gerstenzang et al., action to establish mechanic's lien; attorney, H. Greenberg.

29TH ST, s s, 333.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x68.5; Lillie Fleury against Fannie A. Fleury et al., partition; attorney, J. E. Duross.

53D ST, 434 West; Robert Cable against Peter C. Eckhart, Jr., et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swan.

122D ST, s s, 183.8 ft e of 8th Av, 33.8x 100.11; Albert Stern et al. against Marie Kohrs et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 1,002; Empire City Savings Bank against 924-926 Broadway Holding Co., Inc., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. W. Dayton.

BRYANT AV, e s, 190 ft s of Garrison Av, 50x100; Adolph Herzog et al. against Martin Pletscher Construction Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, O. J. Kalt.

LINCOLN AV, 141 to 153; also 146 to 148 Lincoln Av; Broadway Savings Institution against Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. Kelly.

LOT 91, part of Map of Village of Morrisania; Harlem Savings Bank against Jacob Kronenberger et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. S. Clinch.

TELLER AV, n w s, 688.2 ft n e of 169th St, 58.3x93.8; also lots 141, 142, 143, 307, 308, 309, 333, 334, 335, 336, map of 336 lots known as property of Sisters of Charity, situated on the Eastern Boulevard; also lots 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 212, 213, 214, 264, 265, 266, 268, map of 329 lots in park of Schieffelin Estate; in re, Mondina Herzog Aschner as executor, et al., (action for purpose of admeasuring lands, &c.;) attorneys, Lind & Peiffer.

TINTON AV, e s, 181.11 ft n of Kelly St, 22x128; Lillie Fleury against Fannie A. Fleury et al., (partition suit;) attorney, J. E. Duross.

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 63.7 ft s of Mayflower Av, 25x78.5; Church E. Gates & Co., Inc., against Michael Cappiello et al., (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, A. Knox.

3D AV, 3,339, 3,341, 3,343, 3,345, and 3,347; Broadway Savings Institution against Frank Anderson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. Kelly.

207TH ST, s s, 505.1 ft w of Pery Av, 47.4x 77.9; Simeon C. Bradley against Rose Francis Sharpe, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bergman & Davis.

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STIRLING TOWERS
Ready November 1st — NORTH CORNER — Located On Broad Plaza

181st St. & Riverside Drive

For the convenience of those who do not care to RETURN TO THE CITY as yet but whose leases EXPIRE NOW we make this EXCEPTIONAL OFFER.
Your lease is dated from November 1, but your furniture will be stored by us free of charge until then.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ROOMS
SERVICE AND PASSENGER ELEVATORS.

These apartments are complete in every detail of perfection. Every modern appliance and device that lends to the convenience and comfort of its occupants have been installed. Building is designed so that the rear apartments have unexcelled view of prettiest section of Hudson and Palisades. Send for booklet, or, better still, call and inspect these exceptionally desirable apartments. Low rentals to desirable tenants.

DUNNCRAGGAN
New Elevator Building,
867 W. 181st St.,
At Riverside Drive.
A few desirable apartments left.
3, 4, 5 Elegant Rooms
WITH ALL IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVICES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO HEALTH AND COMFORT OF TENANTS. ATTRACTIVE RENTALS.

The Trossachs
New Elevator House,
106 NORTHERN AVE.
Just North of 181st St.
3, 5 & 6 ROOMS.
Low Rentals to Desirable Tenants.
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES. SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION.

We pride ourselves on the fact that most of our tenants have been with us for years. We especially cater to tenants that seek and appreciate good service.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES, OR

KEMPE AND CO.
MAIN OFFICE B'WAY, CORNER 87th ST.
UPTOWN BRANCH 4-36 FT. WASHINGTON AVE S.E. COR. 180.
SCHUYLER 5610

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest Corner 100th St.
High Class Elevator Apartment, 12 Story, Fireproof.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rental $1,500 to $1,800.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

104 EAST 40th ST.
ONE DOOR EAST OF PARK AVENUE
A Few 5-6 Room Apartments
To Rent from October 1 next. $1,800 to $2,200.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
THE PARK AVENUE OPERATING CO., Inc.,
'Phone 4435 Murray Hill. 527 Fifth Avenue

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Overlooking Central Park
Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
Southwest Corner 66th Street
8, 9, 10 and 12 Rooms
2 and 3 Baths
$1,700-$4,000
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or at our office,
10 E. 45th St.
Murray Hill 3100
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

The Luxor
600 West 115th St.,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
Block from Subway Station.
One of the finest locations on the upper west side.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths,
Rent $900 to $1,300.
Representative on Premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs, Agents,
162 West 72d St.

65 Central Park W
NORTH CORNER 66TH ST.
Very Desirable 8 Room Apartments.
Overlooking Central Park; unusually large, airy rooms, elevator, high class; rentals $1,500 upward. Apply to superintendent.

FAIRVIEW COURT,
3119 Broadway, near 125th St.
3-4-5-6 ROOM APARTMENTS;
RENT $30 TO $60.
Large and light rooms, elevator. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or owner.
MARCY REALTY COMPANY
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ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens, $30-$60
Tel. Morn. 3927. Owner on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE KNICKERBOCKER
247 Fifth Avenue
HANDSOME, LARGE DUPLEX
Housekeeping Apartment
Attractive Rental to Exclusive Tenant

SWANNANOA
105 East 15th St. At Union Square.
High Class Apartment,
3 & 5 ROOMS & BATHS
At Attractive Rentals.
Convenient to commercial section
Apply on premises.

HOLWORTHY CHAMBERS
32d St. and Madison Ave.
Bachelor Apartment
Two light rooms and bath, elevator, telephone, electric light, steam heat and open fireplace. Breakfast and Valet Service.
References required.

APARTMENT FOR RENT.
Large Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
All Rooms Light and Airy.
3 EAST 35TH ST.
GEO. R. READ & CO.

A—640 Madison Av. "Hoffman Arms," N. W. Cor. 59th.
7 ROOMS & BATH, $1,400
Also Small Apartments and Studios.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

CORNER APARTMENTS
With Southern Exposure
THE LAURISTON
1239 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St.
8-9 ROOMS; 2 BATHS
$1,800 to $2,000
1261 Madison Ave., Cor. 90th St.
8-9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
$1,800 to $2,100
Superintendents on premises, or
DUFF & CONGER
Madison Ave. & 86th St.
Phone Lenox 8900

1,337 MADISON AV.
S. E. Corner 94th St.
BEST RENTAL VALUES
8 Large, Light Corner Rooms, 2 Baths
Immediate Possession.
Elevator, all modern improvements.
$1,000 to $1,500. Superintendent on premises.
Also Corner Apartment for Physician.

911 Park Av.
The Alvarado, S. E. Corner 80th St.
In exclusive neighborhood, high-class apartments, eight and nine rooms, two baths, abundance of large closets; rents $1,700-$1,900. Superintendent. Telephone Lenox 929.

The Wareham,
231 Lexington Av., near 34th St.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms, $540 to $780.
One Doctor's Apartment of 3 Rooms.
J. ROMAINE BROWN COMPANY,
299 Madison Av. 'Phone Murray Hill—1481

THE WITHINGTON
S. W. corner 60th St. and Madison Av., two rooms and bath, elevator and chamber service, from $50 up. Apply Frederick T. Barry Co., 646 Madison Av. Agents on premises.

75 EAST 81st ST.
Northwest corner Park Av.
Six, seven, eight rooms,
$750, $900, $1,000, $1,200 Yearly.
Two doctors' apartments. Service unexcelled.

BROOKLYN.

ON THE HEIGHTS
Eight-story Fireproof Elevator Apartments. 10 MINUTES TO WALL ST. 5 MINUTES to Borough Hall Subway Station.
The **GRAYDON**
68-74 MONTAGUE ST.
The **WOODHULL**
62-68 PIERREPONT ST.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms
with bath and ample closet space; every modern improvement; tiled bathrooms, vacuum cleaners, etc.
Refined Residential Section.
Night and Day Telephone and Elevator Service.
Rents $480 to $1,000
One apartment of eight rooms and two baths on the eighth floor, with a wonderful water view, south and west exposures; rent $1,500.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
Arthur H. Waterman
185 MONTAGUE ST. Tel. Main 800.

11 Monroe Place, Heights.
Five minutes from Borough Hall subway; one and two rooms and bath apartments; excellent service; vacuum cleaner and telephone; rents $23 to $32. Apply on premises or
A. H. WATERMAN,
185 Montague St., Brooklyn. Phone 800 Main

BRONX.

3-4-5 ROOMS
JUST COMPLETED
Facing St. James Park
All Improvements
Lowest rents in neighborhood
Cor. 192 St. & Jerome Av.
Half block from Jerome Av. Subway sta. and crosst'n cars
Agent on premises

REAL ESTATE
Forty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
Real Estate Broker,
Appraiser & Auctioneer
156 Broadway Telephone 1547 Cortlandt

LOOK!—Four-story private house, sacrifice to close estate; valued at $28,000. What's your offer? 78th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Av.; rented. Address Quick, 304 Columbus Av.

Bargain to Quick Buyer—Two apartment houses for sale, 100th, near Broadway. Apply Owner, 19 West 83d.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Brooklyn.—Valuable water front, 24 acres; also 450 choice Jamaica lots, ripe for development; sacrifice for cash. Rohrer, 62 West 51st.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$16 monthly buys elegant home of 6 rooms and bath; heat, electricity, water, gas, and other modern improvements; only two blocks from trolley; small amount down gives immediate possession. B. Johnson, Box 145 Times Downtown.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Herald Sq.
Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer several country homes, farms, at Katonah, Bedford, Mount Kisco, White Plains, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad. REED, CLARK & LEE CO., Depot Plaza, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516 White Plains.

Waterfront Dutch Colonial house, new, of 12 rooms and 3 baths, on the open Sound; garden, trees and garage for two cars; man's room and bath, heated by main house system; luxurious owner's suite, three open fireplaces; intensified hot water heat; most modern equipment throughout. W. D. Gregory, 51 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill—5432.

Owner offers news modern house, restricted section Larchmont, eight rooms, bath, hot water heat, electricity, open fireplaces, garage, every convenience, beautiful trees, near station. J. T. Willson, No. 477 First Ave., N. Y.

On the top of the hill at Scarsdale Station, restricted residence plot with all improvements; delightful neighbors; price, $3,500; easy terms or loan to build. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

For information about houses for sale or rent, furnished, unfurnished. White Plains, vicinity, write, call, WHITE PLAINS INFORMATION BUREAU, Depot Plaza, White Plains, N. Y. Phone 1516 White Plains.

SCARSDALE.—Seven-room house, two baths, sleeping porch, hot-water heat, open fireplace, garage; high location; sell $9,000. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

COZY 5-ROOM BUNGALOW
with a fine view of country and convenient to water for boating, bathing, and fishing; beautiful cleared ground for gardening, &c.; large porch, open fireplace, nice, airy bedrooms, and connecting bath; 3 minutes from station; owner will sell reasonable to quick buyer for $150 down and $17 monthly. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Owner will sell country home, with six rooms; surrounded with beautiful flower bushes and fruit trees; has nice large garden for keeping chickens; near station and trolley; only 48 minutes out; full price $675, $100 first payment, $7 monthly; bargain. Call, write OWNER, 747 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Old-fashioned bungalow in a fine location on a hilltop; will sacrifice to quick buyer; house needs a few small repairs and can be made into a dandy all-year home; plenty of ground for cultivation; only $100 cash and $12 monthly. "Bargain Bungalow," 187 Times Downtown.

For $12 monthly and $100 cash will sell my small farm to good family, not far out, with a big plot of ground for truck farming and chickens; good, roomy house; near depot and trolley. B. Brand, 186 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a small house, with large porch and large, shady plot, near station and trolley, complete for $1,275, on terms of $75 down and $8 monthly, answer at once. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful seven room house, artistic outside, and a model of perfection inside; plot 60x120; large trees; park approach; fine streets; all modern improvements; large fireplace; near station; easy commuting. $5.90 per month; price, to sell quick, $5,500; cost $6,500. For particulars call, write, or phone Mrs. Ida Baron, 204 West 123d St. Tel. 6686 Morningside.

"The town that makes New Jersey famous."
GLEN ROCK.
(One mile south of Ridgewood.)
Most attractive homes in New Jersey, $5,000 to $6,000; easy terms; would rent for year to intending buyers; write for booklet.
Smith-Singer Company, Glen Rock, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD & SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.
If interested in New Jersey real estate, you will find no suburb more attractive for a home; write us for information. J. Charles O'Brien Co., South Orange.

$40 per month buys new 7-room house 8 mins. Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R. Pays taxes, int. and ins.; 40 mins. N. Y.; lot 64x125; every convenience. W. S. MacIntosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

$25 per month buys new home, near Mountain Station, Lackawanna Railroad; 5 rooms and bath; steam, electric; lot 31x135; 40 mins. N. Y.; immediate possession. W. S. MacIntosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., W. Orange.

MONTCLAIR.—House, 10 rooms, 3 baths, garage; rent $1,200 per annum.
F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
Real Estate Brokers. Montclair, N. J.

Bu-dal Homes, Maplewood, N. J.
Houses, $6,000 to $12,000; easy terms.
6 rooms and bath to 9 rooms and bath. Large plots, all improvements; $1,000-$3,500.
BU-DAL REALTY COMPANY, Maplewood.

PALISADE, N. J.—Let us show you an exceptionally fine home; every improvement. Building sites far below actual values; easy terms. Call and see us. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

BOGOTA, Leonia, Palisade, Morsemere, Teaneck.—Let us show you homes for particular people; beauty and comfort. Geo. B. Hitchcock, Bogota, N. J.. Tel. Hackensack 2.

Nutley.—$300 cash, balance terms; new bungalow, 5 rooms, bath; all improvements; lot 50x170; handy to car. Orben, 786 Broad St., Newark.

We specialize in Bergen County Titles. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Homes in East Orange, N. J. Address Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

Real Estate—Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE.
BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST.
MORTGAGE LOANS.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS
Forty cents an agate line.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5795.

Private office, $17.50; desk room, $10, including telephone and stenographic services; highest class location. Apply Robert G. Schwartz, Suite 1,106, McCutcheon Building, 347 5th Av.

FLAT TOP DESK, $6; NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICES, $16 TO $25; TELEPHONE SERVICE, MAIL, PRIVILEGE, $2. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Loft for light manufacturing, about 2,200 square feet, with heat and power. 332 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large rooms, private house, studio or business; (exclusive;) electricity; references.

Desk room in light front office; rolltop desk; good service. Room 501, 110 West 34th St.

Offices, desk room, lofts; all parts city. Realty Subleasing Co., 220 Broadway.

53d, 62 West.—Parlor floor, fully equipped doctor's or dentist's office.

Desirable office space, Brunswick Building, 225 5th Av., Room 8-2.

Large room, north light, for studio; state price. B 153 Times.

Brooklyn.

Light ground floor loft, 275 20th St., Brooklyn; 4,000 feet; low rent.

FURNISHED ROOMS
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity, all conveniences, $5; another, $2.50; telephone.

36TH, 140 EAST, near Lexington.—Elegantly furnished rooms; steam heat, telephone, all conveniences.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelors' rooms, residence Oriental art collector; references required.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room; running water; electric light; telephone; references.

84TH, (1,129 Madison Av.)—Elegant parlor floor; bath, telephone; private, business; reasonable.

Elegant large room, floor; private house; private family, in 60th; Plaza 3800.

MADISON AV., 529.—Handsomely furnished rooms; double or suite; private bath, phone, electricity.

MADISON AV, 348.—Attractive front suite, private bath, telephone, $12; other rooms.

West Side.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large rooms, private house; studio, bachelor apartments; exclusive; electricity; references.

50TH, 36 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric lights; steam heat; references.

56TH ST., 48 WEST.—Attractively furnished room for gentleman; steam heat; electric light; running water.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, bath; all modern improvements; electricity, telephone.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, furnished, unfurnished; private bath; every convenience; references.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Attractively furnished; private baths; electricity, steam heat; references; subway express.

70TH, 51 WEST.—Exclusive suite of rooms for gentleman; will divide; references.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Bright, warm room, adjoining bath, lavatory, and hot water; breakfast optional.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with, without board; convenient to all cars.

72D, 47 WEST.—Two furnished rooms with bath, for gentlemen only. Duryea.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large rooms, with or without private bath; also single; references.

73D 158 WEST.—Delightfully quiet newly furnished rooms; near subway; elevator; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; also one with bath adjoining.

75TH, 170 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room; single, couple; all conveniences. Schellhorn.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; private baths, electricity; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable, large, medium rooms; home comforts; all conveniences; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive, large room; twin beds; suitable two gentlemen; references.

159 WEST 76TH ST.
Rooms, adjoining baths; electricity; gentlemen preferred.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; gentleman; reasonable; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Beautiful large, second floor front, adjoining bath; other rooms; $8-$10.

79TH ST., 218 WEST.—Very attractive, large front room, with twin beds, large dressing room, running water, electricity, and telephone.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful large and small newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; reference.

80TH, 305 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, in apartment for bachelor.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful suite second floor; private bath, phone; reference.

85TH, 205 WEST.—Desirable parlor suite; independent entrance; also large room; phone. Winters.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Private home, large, sunny suite; private bathroom; gentlemen of refinement.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms, with, without private bath; references.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; running water; private family; gentlemen; references.

96D, 148 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms with, without private baths; reasonable.

West Side.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; electric light; owner; reference.

96TH, 251 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Delightful front room, facing Broadway; electricity; smaller room. Apt. 7-A.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; attractive front room, bath; telephone; gentlemen; $4.

101ST, 205 WEST, (Hotel Ladington, 3 Doors from Broadway;) also 351 West 71st, Near Riverside.—All-night elevator and maid service; newly furnished single and large rooms; use of kitchen if desired; $4 to $8 weekly; strictly high class. Telephone 9575 Riverside.

102D, 305 WEST, NEAR RIVERSIDE.
Exceptionally furnished large rooms with private family; private house; bath, telephone; gentlemen; references given, required; board optional.

107TH, 237 WEST, (Apt. 9.)—Two connecting front rooms; lavatory; modern conveniences.

109TH, 301 WEST, (Next Riverside.)—Two adjoining rooms, charmingly furnished; mahogany and leather; running water; southern exposure. Apt. 3-B.

111TH, 528 WEST.—Delightful rooms, kitchenette; near subway. Apartment 63. Call evenings.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Parlor, with bedroom; sunny; well heated; bath; telephone; $7.50. Wilford.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive outside room, washroom; private family; gentleman. Apt. 22.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Two large rooms overlooking Hudson, $7 and $8; may be seen by appointment. Telephone 3800 Morningside, Apartment 52. References exchanged.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Men; outside south rooms, single, double, en suite; very attractive. Lawrence.

119TH, 420 WEST.
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY DISTRICT.
Attractively furnished rooms; suite, or single for ladies; elevator, telephone service. Call evenings, Sperry.

122TH, (301 St. Nicholas Av.)—Bright, airy room, $3.50; elevator; meals optional.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large three-window front room, second floor; adjoining bath; spacious closets; gentleman; $4.50; American family; references.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Desirable room, $7; Hudson view; convenient location; elevator, 2B.

144TH, 668.—Cheerful, cool room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

150TH, 408 WEST.—Small, sunny, nicely furnished room for refined woman; $3; elevator, telephone; references. Apartment 78.

168TH, 601 WEST.—Bedroom, living room, kitchen, bath; in 7-room corner apartment. Ellsworth.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (113th.)—Unusually attractive room, large and well furnished; very desirable; references. Telephone 8903 Morningside, Apartment 8.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (90th St.)—Attractively furnished large front room; river view; suitable two; private family; board optional. Phone Riverside 1068.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, cool room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

Unfurnished Rooms
Thirty cents an agate line.

Unfurnished four rooms, private house, for housekeeping, by gentleman and wife; heated; absolutely clean; good neighborhood. B 178 Times.

80TH, 133 WEST.—Parlor floor; also large room; private baths, parquet floor; electricity.

Rooms Wanted
Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Large, comfortable furnished room wanted by couple, between 50th and 120th St. West; small apartment considered; refined surroundings essential; full particulars; references. B 155 Times.

Furnished apartment for Winter desired, vicinity Central Park West or Broadway, near 72d St.; at least 8 rooms and 2 baths. D 275 Times Downtown.

Young business man wants finely furnished room, private family, near Riverside Drive; references furnished. Ginzberg, personal, 140 Duane St.

FURNISHED ROOM wanted for two young men, near Columbia University; must be reasonable. M. H., 141 Times.

Unfurnished.

Skylight studio in neat house, below 90th, by couple for Winter. B 181 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET
Forty cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

ATTRACTIVE apartments, parlor, bedroom, and bath; handsomely furnished; one block from subway; restaurant, full hotel service; $10.50-$15 weekly; extra, large three-room suite, $22.50; investigate. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32nd.

Apartments, two rooms and bath; attractively furnished; sunshine all day; one block from subway; $10.50 to $15 weekly. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

425 Madison Av.—Large, sunny room; southern exposure; bath, kitchenette; completely furnished; yearly lease; $35. Apply Benjamin, Tyson's Market.

425 Madison Av.—Large, sunny room; southern exposure; bath, kitchenette; completely furnished; yearly lease; $35. Apply Benjamin, Tyson's Market.

Sublet, furnished, three-room apartment; immaculately clean; all modern improvements; seen after 1 P. M. Apt. 54, 146 East 49th. Tel. Murray Hill 875.

Elegantly furnished apartments, northwest corner Park Av., seven and eight rooms; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

11 EAST 41ST ST.—Large single rooms and baths; two or more rooms en suite; breakfast if desired.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

Furnished—West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
19 West 54th Street.
Yearly Rentals, $660 to $1,500.
Apply on Premises, or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street,
Telephone 3700 John.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specialty attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4-ROOM APARTMENTS, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 89th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up; 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $55 and up; 4 rooms, 2 baths and kitchenette, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $15 to $35 weekly, $60 to $125 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

111th, 545 West.—Beautifully furnished six-room apartment, two master bedrooms; will rent for six months; only those having first-class references considered; an ideal home in which to spend the Winter months; complete in every detail.

58th St., near Plaza Hotel.—Well-furnished three rooms and baths; building just finishing; artistic and clever plan; hotel service; lease in adjoining apartment; can furnish chaperonage. G 122 Times.

A.—A.—A.—Furnished apartments for rent, 6 months or longer, 4 rooms and bath to 12 rooms and 4 baths; rents, $60 to $600 per month; full particulars on request. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

West 81st St., convenient all car lines, "L" and subway; 3 rooms, bath; housekeeping; modern high-class house, attractively furnished; 1 year from Oct. 1; can be seen by appointment. Phone Hanover 5850.

58th, 200 West.—Up-to-date furnished apartment, 3 rooms, kitchen, bath; modern improvements; linen, silver, piano; short or long lease; Apt. 4-D. Inquire Supt.

West 102d St., 245.—Furnished or unfurnished, elegant suite in private house; also smaller room; every convenience and improvement; reference required.

107th, 210 West.—Six rooms and bath; elevator apartment; attractively furnished; piano, silver, linen, china, sewing machine. Academy 826, Apt. 32.

High-class furnished apartments, $100 upward; all sizes; choice locations. Exclusive Renting Agency 176 West 72d. Col. 8458.

Opportunities, furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases, $125 upward. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist. 289 W. 73d. Col. 3974.

$150—FURNISHED APARTMENTS—$500.
FREDERICK L. HURT, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d.

95TH ST., 148 WEST.—Five outside rooms; southern exposure; modern apartment building. Apartment 8C.

Oceanic Apartments, 137 West 82d.—Handsomely furnished, 3, 4 rooms; piano, linen.

Riverside Drive apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; elegantly furnished; 1 year. Audubon 7340.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Artistic 6-room-3-bath apartment, 80s, new building, season, year. Columbus 3974.

Sublet, furnished, 5-room elevator apartment; subway, "L," 5th Av. bus. 309 West 93d.

Five-room; adults; references; west; elevated, trolleys, subway; $80. 106 West 94th.

APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished. FALCO., 505 5th Av., Mur. Hill 4383.

Unfurnished—East Side.

58th, 11 East, (opposite St. Regis.)—Apartment of exceptional charm and distinction for desirable tenant; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $1,000.

Unfurnished—East Side.

172 MADISON AV., between 33d and 34th Sts., nonhousekeeping apartments of 2 and 3 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, electric light, telephone; rentals, $45 and $50 with service. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

158 MADISON AV., bet. 32d and 33d Sts.—5-room housekeeping apartment; rental, $1,500; elevator, steam heat, electric light. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
120 EAST 34TH ST.
Eight large rooms; elevator; modern; $1,200-$1,400.
AMES, 26 West 31st, or Superintendent.

137 EAST 34TH ST.
Two rooms, bath; electricity; $40.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

1,062 Madison Av., (80th.)—Two and three room apartments; modern improvements; reasonable rent. Meyer.

1,275 Lexington Ave.—6 rooms, bath; electric light, steam heat, hard wood floors; all improvements.

Park Av., 944.—Choice apartments; seven, eight all light rooms; rents reasonable.

STUDIO for rent.—Three large light rooms and kitchen. 50 East 86th.

87th St., 51 East.—6 rooms, bath; electric light, steam heat; all improvements.

Unfurnished—West Side.

THE BERKSHIRE, 540 WEST 112TH ST.
An exclusive apartment house, offering 4 large rooms from $42.50 to $55.00 ground floor Doctor's Suite of 5 rooms at $37.50.

THE RIVERVIEW, 615-21 WEST 136TH ST.
A medium priced dwelling with full service, electric lighting, showers, vacuum cleaner, drying rooms, hall boy, and switch board service. Rents: 4 rooms, $32 up; 5 rooms, $36 up; 6 rooms, $45 up; 7 rooms, $50 up.
RUSSEL H. KITTEL.
806 5th Av., Cor. 42d. 7358 Murray Hill.

157th St. 614 West, (Kan-a-wah Court,) between Riverside Drive and Broadway.—Subway express station; high-class elevator apartment; select neighborhood; day and night service; five rooms and bath; unusually large, light, and airy; $65. Superintendent on premises. Telephone 3886

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Pressure has fallen in nearly all regions, and a disturbance of considerable intensity was central Thursday night over Lake Superior. It has been attended by local rains in the Ohio and upper Mississippi Valleys and the lake region.

Temperatures have risen generally throughout the East and South, and fallen in the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi Valley, and the plains States.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair, but with some cloudiness and mild temperatures, Friday and Saturday in the middle Atlantic States and New England. In the south Atlantic and east Gulf states the weather will be fair Friday and Saturday. In the Ohio Valley and Tennessee the weather will be generally fair and cooler Friday and Saturday, except that there will be local rains Saturday in the upper Ohio Valley. In the lake region the weather will be unsettled and cooler, with probably local rains, Friday and Saturday.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the north Atlantic Coast will be moderate south and southwest, with generally fair weather; south Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, fair.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly overcast Friday and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Western New York—Partly overcast Friday, Saturday, local rains and cooler.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	69	58	4 P. M.	67	66
9 A. M.	69	60	5 P. M.	66	66
10 A. M.	70	64	6 P. M.	68	66
12 M.	67	67	11 P. M.	65	64

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 66.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 59; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 68; lowest, 56; 4:30 P. M., maximum, 68 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 76 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 56 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.31 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.97 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.

2:45—62 Catharine St.; G. Rapparforge.....$600
9:10—605 E. 13 St.; M. Sherman.....Slight
9:30—56 E. 101 St.; I. Weiss.....Slight
11:30—6 W. Houston St.; Horowitz.....Slight
11:50—312 W. 64 St.; Empire Carting Co. Slight

P.M.

11:30—16 E. 107 St.; not given.....Slight

12:30—Front 109 7 Av.; new subway...Slight
12:45—152 W. 25 St.; United Button Co.... Not given

1:00—137 Washington St.; Dennison Manufacturing Co.....None
3:55—13a Wooster St.; not given.....Slight
4:30—514 W. 30 St.; G. S. Robertson..Slight
4:20—901 W. 104 St.; G. Matthews.....Slight
4:45—185 E. 149 St.; Anna Zoley.....Slight
5:30—11 E. 98 St.; M. Marks.....Slight
6:00—307 E. 143 St.; H. Fisher.....Slight
6:20—884 Central Park West; John W. Simmons.....Slight
6:30—7 W. 31 St.; Senner & Co.....$6,000
7:00—107 W. 23 St.; Star Floating Co..Slight
7:45—19 Av., 20 & 21 Sts., (Vacant lot.) Not given—Slight
8:30—38-40 W. 33 St.; Battat & Rashti..$4,000
9:15—184 7 Av.; Abraham Bloom.....Slight
9:50—Westchester Av. & 166 St.; subway structure.....Slight
10:30—Cities Pl. & Fort Independence St.; Francis Siebman .....Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Resignations of National Guard officers accepted: 1st Lt. C. D. Montgomery, 2d Inf., Penn.; Capt. F. W. Isaker, 1st Inf., Illinois; 1st Lt. W. J. Starner, 4th Inf., Illinois; 2d Lt. J. Williamson, 2d Inf. Cav., Penn.; Capt. N. C. Dolvierck, 1st Cav., New York; Capt. A. G. Chapman, 1st Inf., Kentucky, and the following 1st Lt. H. Shoemaker, M. R. C., 1st Lt. C. W. Decker, M. R. C., and 1st Lt. H. E. Miller, M. R. C.

1st Lt. A. A. Roady, Aviation Officer, Sig. Corps, from duty with 1st Aero squadron, Sig. Corps, Columbus, N. M., and proceed via this city for consultation with officer in charge of Aviation Sec., to Mineola, L. I., N. Y., and report upon arrival there to officer in charge for duty.

Capt. H. C. Clark, retired, is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at Montana College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Bozeman, Mont.

Major L. L. Smith, M. C., having completed duty for which he was ordered to this city, will return to his station.

Following assignments of inspectors General are ordered: Col. J. B. McDonald, to Western Dept., upon relief of Col. G. Carleton, acting Inspector General, and will report to Commanding General of that Dept. for duty. Lt. Col. F. M. Caldwell, to duty as Inspector, 3d Div., upon relief of Major R. H. Dorman, M. C., from duty in the Western Dept. and will report to Commanding General of that div. for duty, and Lt. Col. G. Blakely upon arrival at San Francisco, report to Commanding General Western Dept. for duty as Assistant to Inspector of that dept.

Maj. J. W. Gullick, C. A. C., in addition to present duties, will report to Commandant, Coast Artillery School, Ft. Monroe, Va., for duty as Director, Dept. of Artillery and Land Defense, Coast Artillery School.

Maj. E. D. Anderson, 4th Cav., will report to Col. W. G. Peet, (F. A.), General Staff Corps, President of an Examining Board at Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.

1st Lt. H. G. Voorhies, Dental Corps, will report to Col. M. F. Waltz, 16th Inf., President of an Army Retiring Board at Ft. Sam Houston, for examination.

Capt. C. W. Bell, 9th Cav., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Penn.

Orders of Sept. 16, directing Maj. F. G. Lawton, Q. M. C., (Inf.,) to join 26th Inf. upon being relieved from present duties, amended to direct him to join regiment prescribed upon expiration of leave heretofore granted him.

Following officers of C. A. C., to Ft. Monroe, Va., in time to arrive there on Dec. 30, provided that at the time of starting they are legally eligible for detached service, and report to the Commandant, Coast Artillery School, to take regular course; Capts. L. P. Horstad and J. A. Green and following 1st Lts.: G. E. Turner, P. Matthews, E. Shedd, Jr., J. Mahner, R. E. Guthrie, H. R. Offield, R. L. Tilton, G. L. van Densen, E. L. Dyer, C. Hines, A. R. Edwards, C. M. Smith, L. Watts, H. N. Sumner, A. G. Fink, D. Armstrong, W. P. Vautsmier, J. L. Homer, A. L. Pendleton, Jr., J. R. Cygon, B. N. Booth, C. O. Edwards, C. W. Jenkins, W. T. Scott, J. E. Rhea, R. T. Sincuair, R. L. Sincuair, Fredrup, C. M. Wood, R. W. Riefkoni, J. P. Leavenworth, J. D. Brown, S. B. Lane, O. A. Eastwold, E. H. Metzger, B. K. Coleman, H. A. Wingate, W. C. Washington, W. O. Rawls, and V. S. Purnell. Each of these officers who is not now on unassigned list is placed thereon, effective Dec. 30, provided he is eligible for detached service on that date.

1st Lt. Col. J. P. Hains, C. A. C., from duty in coast defenses of Narragansett Bay, to proceed to Ft. Winfield Scott, California, for duty as fort commander.

Capt. H. L. Newbold, 4th F. A., will report to Col. C. G. Treat, (F. A.,) General Staff Corps, President of an examining board at Washington, for examination for promotion.

Col. W. S. Wilder, 5th Cav., to Calexico, Cal., and report by telegraph to Commanding General, Western Dept., for duty.

1st Lt. A. C. Wood, M. R. C., from duty at General Hospital, Ft. Bayard, N. M., to his home. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C., effective Nov. 1.

1st Lt. H. Unterberg, M. R. C., to Ft. Leavenworth (Kan.) Disciplinary Barracks for temporary duty.

Maj. P. S. Macy, M. C., from further duty in transport service and from further duty at Ft. Stevens, Ore., and proceed to Ft. Jay, N. Y., for duty, and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

Maj. G. C. Barnhardt, 8th Cav., detailed in Q. M. C., effective Sept. 30, will report by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for assignment to station and duty, temporarily.

Maj. P. L. Jones, M. C., in complying with his orders for Ft. Bayard, N. M., will report via Ft. Sam Houston and El Paso, Tex., and Columbus, N. M., to investigate operation of motor ambulances recently purchased, and make a full report of his investigation to the Surg. Gen. of the army.

Capt. T. W. Hammond, Inf., is selected and detailed as Maj., Philippine Scouts, effective Sept. 20, vice Capt. J. M. Petty, Inf., relieved.

Leaves: Maj. P. P. Bishop, C. A. C., 14 days: Capt. J. H. Page, Jr., 21st Inf., one month; 2d Lt. V. Evans, 22d Inf., 15 days' extension; Maj. A. W. Chase, M. C., one month's extension; Maj. L. Erwin, 3d Inf., 14 days; Maj. A. H. Martin, Inf., 21 days, and 1st Lt. A. L. Golsh, 7th Inf., New York N. G., one month's extension.

Navy.

Rear Admiral J. M. Helm, Commander, Reserve Force, Atlantic Fleet, to Navy Dept., for assignment to command, on establishment of additional naval stations.

Capt. W. V. Pratt, from duty in Canal Zone, to Army War College, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Commanders C. P. Nelson, recruiting station, Philadelphia, to Philadelphia yard, and L. M. Overstreet, the Texas, home, wait orders.

Lts. M. F. Draemel, the Vermont, to Aid on Staff, Second in Command, Atlantic Fleet; I. C. Shute, the Virginia, to Philadelphia yard, Oct. 25, and H. Frankenberger, the Louisiana, to Washington, D. C., yard.

Jr. Gr. Lts. H. V. McCabe, to Navy Recruiting Station, Kansas City, Mo.; J. Borland, the Kearsarge, to Training Station, Newport, R. I.; W. R. Davis, J. L. Downes, R. Dudley, and S. E. Bray, all commissioned, from June 7; R. S. Parr, the St. Louis, to receiving ship at Philadelphia, Penn., and S. S. Payne, Philadelphia yard, Sept. 28, to the Nebraska as Gunnery Officer.

Surgs. J. S. Taylor, the Alabama, to Force Surgeon Reserve Force, Atlantic Fleet, on the Rhode Island, and H. C. Curl, Force Surgeon, Reserve Force, Atlantic Fleet, to Marine Barracks, Port Royal, S. C.

P. A. Surg. G. B. Tribie, to Naval Academy, Sept. 25.

P. A. Paym, W. E. Moorman, the Ohio, Sept. 30, home, wait orders.

Asst. Nav. Con. R. T. Hanson, Charleston, S. C., yard, Oct. 20, to works of New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J.

Civ. Engr. H. H. Rousau to Navy Dept., Washington.

Chief Gunner F. C. Messenger, to Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N. Y.

Gunner W. F. Schlegel, the Birmingham, to works of E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chief Mach. M. Clancy, the Kearsarge, to the Louisiana.

Mach. R. R. Kingsmill, the Louisiana, to the South Dakota.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—At Hampton Roads: Celtic, Jason, Patuxent, Sonoma, and the Wyoming; Nanshan at Mare Island; Saturn at Tiburon, and the Whipple at San Pedro.

Sailed—Buffalo, La Paz for Mazatlan; Culgoa, New York for Southern Drill Ground; Ericsson, Hampton Roads for New York; Des Moines, Algiers for Alexandria; Dixie, Puerto Plata for Hampton Roads; Dolphin, Lynnhaven Bay for Washington; Duncan, Boston for trials; Florida, Hampton Roads for Rappahannock Spit; Glacier and Mars, Acapulco for Gulf of Fonseca; Nero, La Paz for San Francisco; Orion, Norfolk for Charleston; South Dakota, San Pedro to sea; Standish, Annapolis for Norfolk, and the Sylvia, Hampton Roads for Baltimore.

Coast Guard.

Capts. D. B. Hodgsdon, retired, died at Detroit, Mich.; B. M. Chiswell, the Onondaga, to duty at headquarters, and J. H. Brown, from Northern Division, upon relief, to command the Seneca, and 30 days leave en route.

2d Lts. W. A. Benham, the Onondaga to the Seneca, and W. H. Eberly, from Bering Sea Fleet, to the Unalga.

3d Lts. F. W. Smith, retired, died at Boston, Mass.; E. G. Rose, the Seneca, to the Mohawk, and W. M. Troll, of engrs., from further hospital treatment to resume duty on the Onondaga.

EDUCATION NOTES.

An annex to the South Brooklyn High School for Men will be established in P. S. 2, lecture centre will be established in the Bay Ridge High School, Brooklyn.

Plans have been approved for fire protection work at P. S. 98, 133, 141, and 145, Brooklyn, and for alterations, fire protection work, &c., for the duplicate school plan at P. S. 68, 109, and 142, Brooklyn.

Licenses as substitute teachers of common branches in elementary schools have been granted to the following: Anna Aronowitz, Frieda Benau, Rebecca Berson, Evelyn Cunningham, Fannie Saperstein, and Rose E. Slitzinger.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be received for assistant electrical engineers, Grade E, until 4 P. M. on Sept. 28. The subjects and weights of the examination will be: Technical, 7; experience, 3. A qualifying physical examination will be given. Candidates must be at least 24 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. There are two vacancies in the Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph, Fire Department.

United States.

The commission announces for Oct. 4 at the New York Custom House an examination for junior mechanical engineer, Grades I. and II., for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Interstate Commerce Commission under the act providing for the valuation of the property of common carriers. The following positions established under the above act will be filled from the register resulting from this examination: Junior mechanical engineer, Grade I., $1,200 to $1,680 a year. Junior mechanical engineer, Grade II., $720 to $1,080 a year. In addition to the above salaries necessary expenses will be allowed when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. Appointments to these positions will be principally for field service. Competitors will be examined in theory and practice of mechanical engineering as applied to railway rolling stock and other machinery, and the mathematics used in this branch of engineering, including algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, but not including calculus; education, training, and experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first, but not their thirty-sixth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and Assignments, 4 P. M., Sept. 22. Patrol, from 80 to prects indicated: G. V. Hall, 1; E. F. Mueller, 1; D. J. McCarthy, 2; M. J. Cotter, 4; M. Greenberg, 5; W. Graebe, 7; D. E. Hagerty, 1; E. J. Manley, 1; T. Winkler, 2; M. W. Buckwalter, 4; J. A. Surg, 5; G. B. Tribie, 6.

From 81 to prects indicated: A. J. Fitzgerald, 1; G. Schindler, 10; J. T. Cornoy, 10.

From 86 to prects indicated: F. Wedinger, 1; G. H. Cole, 7; T. F. Marron, 80 to 2, assignment to bicycle duty discont.; P. F. Finan, 80, bicycle duty.

Temporary assignments: Lieuts. A. L. Duffy, 149, to office of Traf. and Mar. Divs., 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 25. Sergts. F. White, 18, to 99, 10 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 25; J. D. Hopkins, 278, to Motor Squad, 10 days, 9 P. M., Sept. 22. Patrol, to 99 from prects. indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 25: T. Kelly, 1; Ed. Lunny, 1; G. Breidenbach, 2; C. Feterolf, 2; E. Jaeger, 2; J. Dougherty, 4; J. Gay, 4; L. S. Rogers, 5; J. J. Flynn, 6.

For 10 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 23: M. F. Burke, 159; C. Crowell, 178; T. J. Brennan, 278; J. Greene, 283; F. Long, 278, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of the Police Comm., 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 25; W. P. McCann, 81, and R. C. May, 146, to Bur. of Tel., 15 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 25.

Leave of absence, without pay: Patrol, M. J. Manisor, 37, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 24.

Full pay while on sick report: Aug. 28, to J. Cunningham, 16, 9:55 P. M., Sept. 21, noon, Sept. 5; S. Fein, 33, 9:05 P. M., Aug. 21, to noon, Aug. 23; H. H. Eller, 40, 7:25 A. M., Aug. 17, to 12 P. M., Sept. 1.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ALLEN, ETHAN, (Sept. 18;) value of estate not disclosed. Income from entire estate for life to mother, Mrs. Josephine M. Allen, and on her death the principal to her daughter-in-law, Helen Maude Burgess and three daughters.

EMERY, SAMUEL, (Sept. 14;) more than $100,000. Brothers, John H. of Baltimore and James A. Emery of Chevy Chase, Md., and sisters, Mrs. Nisbet J. Burrough of Baltimore divide the residuary estate. Ann Carberry, maid of decedent's deceased wife, gets $2,500 for her devotion to her mistress; Marion L. Howard, a friend, of Beverly, Mass., gets $3,000 a year.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Family House of rare standard. Grand panorama; 20 minutes Manhattan. Fifty lovely rooms, elegantly furnished. Abundance sunlight, sea air, quietness. Excellent chef and service; small tables. Piazzas, social parlors; worth investigation. Weekly, $11-$18 per adult with meals. 71 CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

Competent woman would like a few convalescents in the country; perfect quiet; inspection invited; 40 minutes from N. Y. address, M. Martin, Box 255, Elmsford, N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
We have a few choice suites left for Winter booking, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and private bath; pleasantly located and beautifully furnished, with table service in one of the most delightful dining rooms in the Oranges, from $25-$50 per week for two persons; take Lackawanna from Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; 150 trains a day. Phone Orange 2320. Write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Proprietor.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes from station; very desirable location; $20 to $32 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 95 Nassau St., Room 1,308. Telephone Cortlandt 7926.

ACCOUNTANT, CHESTER N. ROGERS, 131 West 115th St. Telephone Morningside 8785.
Books opened, written up, closed, and systematized. Periodical audits, financial statements, investigations; terms reasonable.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5.00 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.—Expert correspondence, shipping, stores and stock systems, transportation; aggressive; good disciplinarian; 40; married; can manage office. Address Competent, Box 265 Times Downtown.

ATTORNEY—CONVEYANCER wants respectable start; college graduate, 29 years young; Connecticut success, sound character, eminently certified; engaging personality, impressive address desirable; salary moderate. B 150 Times.

AUDITOR-ACCOUNTANT desires position with responsible individual or firm; private, corporation, and manufacturing experience; cost finding and installation of system a specialty. 881 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—Six years' experience; modern systems; trial balance; financial statements; good correspondent; competent office man; good references. D 270 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, with initiative, (26,) seven years' experience and thoroughly conversant with bookkeeping methods, desires favorable connection. Box 300 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office manager, 34; competent; 14 years' experience; highest references. B 177 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, (21;) 3 years' experience. Eric Sommer, 351 East 85th.

BOY, 17 years old, bright, good education, energetic and interested in work, desires position where there is chance for advancement and a future; best references. Address X 364 Times Annex.

BOY, 17, wishes position with wholesale silk or glove house as stock boy. D 288 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write F. Downes, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swiss-French, married, good mechanic, careful driver; personal references; wants position, city, country. L C., 109 West 54th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman wishes to secure position for his chauffeur from Oct. 15. Can most highly recommend. J. B. Speyers, 435 5th Av. Tel. 2750 Murray Hill.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman wishes to recommend his chauffeur to a good family. Harold, 824 Humboldt St. Tel. 3804 Prospect.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; 5 years' experience; can run any make of car; first-class private reference. B 174 Times.

COOK.—Experienced, high-class, for hotel or private family, with best reference. Apply 23 East 35th.

COUPLE, 35, wishes position on gentleman's place; man farm gardener and understands carpetter work and care of engines; wife first-class cook, etc. Mansfield, 163 Dean St., Brooklyn.

CREDIT MAN, thorough bookkeeper and auditor, age 44, married, wants position where tact and resourcefulness are required; exceptional reference; 8 years with last employer. D 265 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, Machine and Tool Designer.—First-class; experimental machines, tools for anything; interview requested. B 106 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, eleven years' experience, plans, code, superintendence, estimates. S. H., Box 277 Times.

ENGINEERING DRAFTSMAN, electrical-mechanical; expert designer; proven executive ability. P., Times Harlem.

ESTIMATOR.—General building and construction, twelve years' experience, responsible position, able manager, wants new connection; references. B 174 Times.

ESTIMATOR.—Young man, experienced, desires connection with responsible builder. D 280 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE POSITION OF TRUST. CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY OR ACCOUNTANT IS DESIRED BY THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN OF; COLLEGE GRADUATE; EXCELLENT REFERENCES. F 134 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE in manufacturing department; special machinery, tools, labor-saving devices. D 276 Times Downtown.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT.—Sheet metal stamping and novelties; expert designer, cutting and forming tools and dies; original, progressive, conscientious, producer; clean morals; understand organization, efficiency methods and modern systems; $3,000. Address X 371 Times Annex.

HEAD GARDENER, Swiss, married, no children, 45, experienced greenhouses and outside, wishes position; private place. Otto Greuter, 73 Harrison Av., West Orange, N. J.

IMPORTER.—Unable to obtain merchandise owing to war, desires connection with import or export house. D 250 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Twelve years' experience; excellent reference. R. S., 240 Vine St., Elizabeth, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, ambitious, neat worker, desires position, chance for advancement. Edward Weingart, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPEWRITER.—First-class work done evenings. R. A. L., 143 8th Av.

SUPERINTENDENT of building construction, able to check construction and working drawings, desires position with architect; over 20 years' experience. B 168 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; thorough double entry bookkeeper; long experience; moderate salary. D 285 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATOR or CORRESPONDENT.—Literary man, 30, master of Russian and English, working knowledge of French and German. 1,876 Marmion Av., Apart. 1-E. B 103 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 30 years old, speaking and writing French, Italian, Polish, Russian, Arabian, and some English, desires position as interpreter in stores, hotels, or other places. T. Panfil, 238 West 48th St.

YOUNG MAN, 27, college graduate, speaking and writing fluently English, Polish, German, French, and Slovak, wishes to get a position in a steamship agency, bank, or foreign exchange. B 40 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 8 years' experience ladies' and children's outer wearing apparel, open for position where executive and buying ability are necessary qualifications. B 121 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced stenographer and office assistant, desires evening position; furnish best references; accept reasonable compensation. D 285 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 30, good education, desires to connect with manufacturing house; opportunity rather than salary wanted. B 161 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, honorably discharged from United States Navy, wishes to be placed with reliable firm. B 148 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, thorough knowledge cloaks and suits, desires connection for work inside and selling. B 120 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, one year's college education, desires position in bank; office experience. B 161 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) holding responsible position, desires position evenings. B 107 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

Rapid growing, big paying manufacturing business offers blocks of $500 to $1,000 of 7 per cent. preferred with liberal bonus of common; assets 3 times value preferred stock; investment exceptionally safe. Call on C. R. Chamberlin, 303 5th Av., N. Y. C.

Patents secured, trade-marks registered. Protect your ideas. Ask Washington office free books and list of inventions wanted. Advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7394.

ODORLESS KEROSENE, BENZINE. Deodorized by new cold process at small cost. Want capital to secure patents and finance same. Full protection. Monopoly. B 132 Times.

Importer and commission merchant of highest standing, best selling facilities, storeroom, &c., is open to handle additional line of meritorious merchandise. D 287 Times Downtown.

BOSTON FOOD FAIR, month of October; will lease half of my space or will exhibit a "good seller." Address Hatheway, 531 Old So. Bldg., Boston.

Have you money to invest? If you want very large interest on the money interview Mr. Dorr, 162 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant; competent to take charge of department; good chance for young lady with initiative. Apply Bob & Baskind, 40 Leonard St.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant wanted; must have some experience on ledger work. Call N. S. & C. Co., 158 William St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER for a hospital; salary, $35 a month, board, and room. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS.—Private family; references required. 305 West 105th St.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—At least 3 years' experience; must be good on division. Write, stating age, experience, and salary wanted, Comptometer, 61 2d St., Hoboken.

EXPERIENCED and trained workers wanted in the field of home economics to represent a food manufacturer; on salary basis. L 310 Times Downtown.

GIRLS,
STEADY
EMPLOYMENT.

Those having factory experience preferred; $7 to start; excellent opportunity to advance under piece-work arrangement.

LOOSE-WILES
BISCUIT CO.,

LONG ISLAND CITY,
OPPOSITE 50TH ST. BRIDGE.

GIRL to assist in stock, wholesale ribbon house; must be neat and industrious; good opportunity. Wertheimer Bros., 19 East 24th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Active, interested housekeeper wanted for small Jewish institution; must understand marketing and menus. Address, stating experience and references, G 160 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, to take charge of bachelor apartment; efficient, tidy; must have references. L 311 Times Downtown.

LORD & TAYLOR
REQUIRE
THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED
CORSET SALESWOMEN.

SPLENDID CHANCE FOR
ADVANCEMENT
FOR THOSE WHO QUALIFY.

Apply between 9 and 11 o'clock,
Superintendent's Office,
7th floor.

MAID.—Experienced French lady's maid, to travel; must understand packing and hairdressing; references required. 5 Fairfax Place. Apply W. A. H., "The Wellsmore," Broadway and 77th St., Friday, between 1:30 and 2:30.

MODELS, experienced, for high-grade fur and cloak trade, Upper 5th Av. Apply main office, Revillon Freres, 26 West 35th St.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSISTANT in finishing. Apply C. H. Packard, 1,416 Broadway.

NURSE WANTED FOR TWO CHILDREN; BOY, 6 YEARS, GIRL 7; ALSO WAITRESS AND UPSTAIRS GIRL; FAMILY OF 4; NO COOKING. MRS. SCRIBNER, BRONXVILLE. TEL. BRONXVILLE 1093.

SALES LADIES.—An exceptional opportunity for two bright, attractive young women in the selling department of the most favorably known house in the music business. Apply by letter, giving age and business experience; those having experience in phonograph records selling preferred. G 152 Times.

SALESLADY.—Experienced saleslady wanted for candy department in highest-grade grocery shop; references; salary to start, $10 week. B 149 Times.

SALESLADIES.—Extra, Saturdays; wages, $1.50 day. Call Welsbecker, 286-270 West 125th St.

SALESLADY or male clerk experienced in fur line in store. Sam Licht, 220 6th Av.

SECRETARY.—Woman of education and experience to act as executive secretary to woman engaged in interesting welfare work; moderate salary; state qualifications fully. G 160 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady as stenographer and office assistant, must be good at figures and be generally useful; good position for ambitious girl; experience absolutely necessary; state age, references, experience, and salary desired. G. W. F., D 269 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, young girl as stenographer in office of manufacturing firm: must be quick and neat in work and appearance; state salary expected and experience in own handwriting. Permanent, 151 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Underwood machine; must be rapid; hours, 9 to 5:30; $13 weekly. Apply 44 Broad St., Room 207.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR & Typist; excellent position; $12.00.

FILE CLERK.—A No. 1 good education, personality and experience; $60 month; uptown.

STENOGRAPHERS (2.)—Excellent position; girls with good personality; $65.00 month.

BOOKKEEPER & CASHIER.—Out-of-town hotel; $60 month and living.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced on sales ledger and Burroughs posting machine; $15.00.

STENOGRAPHER & BOOKKEEPER; uptown; $18.00.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced on trial balance; for Newark, N. J.; $18.00. Call between 9 and 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE. 30 Church St., City.

STENOGRAPHER, manufacturing, $15; bookkeeper and stenographer, $14; typist billing clerk, Brooklyn, $12; insurance stenographer, $10; stenographer and telephone operator, $10; beginner stenographer, $6; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

ITALIAN and ENGLISH STENOGRAPHERS TYPISTS AND BILL CLERKS
Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, $20-$18; dictaphone, $18; many other positions. Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, $8-$12; filers, $6; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 W. 34th.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

A.—A.—A.—A.—SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES. REGISTERED by the REGENTS of STATE of N. Y. Desire positions to become vacant. Register NOW for Fall session. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 40th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

COLLECTOR to collect accounts in Baltimore; $200 cash security required; steady position and good salary to right party. Williams, Belmont & Co., 30 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

COLLECTORS, 3, experienced, for installment business; salary $2 per day, commission and expenses; exceptional opportunity for producers. Apply 10, Room 801, 3 West 29th.

COLLECTORS, experienced, for magazine installments; exceptional opportunity for live wires; salary and commission basis. Apply Room 48, 31 East 27th.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced on design of small electrical and mechanical appliances. Man with experience on railway signal design preferred. Make application at once, stating full particulars regarding experience and salary expected. Hall Switch & Signal Company, Garwood, N. J.

DRIVERS AND HELPERS WANTED. YOUNG MEN, 21 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER, REQUIRED AS DRIVERS OR HELPERS ON EXPRESS WAGONS. APPLY 8:30 A. M. TO NOON, ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, WAGON SERVICE DEPT., 30 TRINITY PLACE, N. Y. C.

ERRAND BOY wanted in dry goods house; clean, steady worker; good education absolutely necessary; must come well recommended. Apply between 8-9 morning, Taylor, Clapp & Co., Export Department, 109 Werth St.

ERRAND BOY.—Good chance for advancement. F. Goldstein & Bros., 39 West 32d.

ESTIMATORS.—Large construction company requires immediately two experienced estimators for responsible positions in New England branch offices; state age, experience in detail and salary. X 358 Times Annex.

EXPORT MANAGER wanted; reliable; Spanish; state experience; references. B 180 Times.

LABORATORY INSTRUCTOR. — Evening school laboratory instructor in elements of applied physics wanted by technical school in Brooklyn three nights per week. Engineering graduate preferred. Teaching experience not required. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, names of past employers, and expected compensation per evening. Address Laboratory Instructor, Box 13, Flatiron Building, New York.

LORD & TAYLOR
require
the services of
EXPERIENCED SALESMEN
in the following departments:
SILKS,
MEN'S FURNISHINGS,
WOOLEN DRESS GOODS.
Apply between 9 and 11 o'clock,
Superintendent's Office,
7th Floor.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and messenger wanted in New York bank; young man about 18 Address in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected, "Industrious," D 290 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY WANTED.
A bright, ambitious boy of about 16 or 17, preferably with some high school training, in a large commercial house where there are opportunities for advancement; $6 or $7 to start. Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bros., 315 Fourth Av., N. Y.

OFFICE BOYS.—Real opportunity for two boys to do office work and make themselves generally useful. Call Saturday, 2:30 P. M., Vitagraph Co., 1,000 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY.—For wholesale house; state salary expected. L 274 Times Downtown.

PACKERS

required, experienced in wrapping women's, misses', and children's wear; good wages, good working conditions, and steady position to applicants with previous experience in first-class houses. Apply in person daily, 8:30 to 9:15, Employment Office, 7th floor, 7 West 38th St., or by mail, giving full particulars. All applications strictly confidential.

BEST & CO.,
5th Av., at 35th St.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Experienced in copying with artificial light. Apply C. H. Packard, 1,416 Broadway.

PRODUCTION CLERK.—Over 21 years of age; experienced in production work in an electrical factory. Write, stating age, experience, and salary wanted to Production, 61 2d St., Hoboken, N. J.

RECEIVING CLERK on the walk to take charge of incoming merchandise and keep record in wholesale dry goods house; must have experience and come well recommended; good position offered to the right party. Address, stating full particulars, G 164 Times.

SALES MANAGER.
We need a man who can sell and who can qualify to handle sales force; must have exceptional ability, force and energy, and be able to get out of other men the best that is in them; to this man, whose character must equal his ability, we offer an unusual opportunity; commission, with drawing account. S. M., 81 Times.

SALESMAN.—A salesman of force, energy, and character with a proven selling record for a position where ability to lead to extremely rapid promotion; commission, with drawing account. Address in confidence, A. S., 74 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Best proposition in New York for live, aggressive, high grade men. A wonderful opportunity for former real estate, insurance men or builders. Whole or part time. Commission. Reference. Mr. Mann, Suite 1,205, Temple Bar Building, 44 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, to represent us in New York, soliciting color printing; one having numerous well-served customers, no other need apply; salary, commission. Christy Color-Printing-Engraving Inc., Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Experienced man of good address; permanent position; commission basis; well-established house; demand for our line. M. L. Co.,

"The Great American Novel"

The Thirteenth Commandment

By RUPERT HUGHES

The Los Angeles Times says:

"The Great American Novel has appeared . . . the novel of the hour—of the present day—and is written with a felicity of style, a keenness of thought and an accuracy of character delineation that may well keep it as one of the Great American novels. It will sell well, too. . . ."

$1.40 *net.*

HARPER & BROTHERS

Established 1817.

Why Not Have Real Good Hair

Cuticura Will Surely Help You

If you have dandruff your hair will be dry and thin. Try one treatment with Cuticura. Rub spots of dandruff with Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Soap.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. book on the skin. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 5M, Boston." Sold everywhere.

FINE WAR SCENE.

Detachment of Italian infantry attempting to cross an Alpine stream under fire is the subject of a graphic picture in the Rotogravure-Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

MAYOR TO CONFER ON SCHOOL OPENING

Mitchel Summons Health and Education Heads for a Paralysis Discussion.

EMERSON FOR EARLY DATE

Children's Health Will Benefit by the Supervision of the School Authorities, He Asserts.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths. Wednesday.	Deaths. Yesterday.	New Cases. Wednesday.	New Cases. Yesterday.
Manhattan..	3	3	8	10
Brooklyn....	..	2	6	11
Bronx.....	4	..	3	4
Queens	2	1	1	2
Richmond ..	1	..	..	..
Total....	10	6	18	27

Total deaths to date.....2,215
Total cases to date.....8,841

A letter to Mayor Mitchel from the Parents' Association of the Eighteenth School District protesting against opening the public schools next Monday, while there are still cases of infantile paralysis in the city, caused the Mayor to summon Health Commissioner Haven Emerson and William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, to a conference on the matter in his office this morning. David Rothschild, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Parents' League, was also asked to be present.

Commissioner Emerson said yesterday that he believed the opening of the schools next Monday was not only the safe and sane thing to do, but that it would be positively beneficial, insuring, if anything, a greater chance of health to the school children who thereby came under expert medical supervision every day they reported at the school building.

"The continued abatement of the epidemic of infantile paralysis," said the Commissioner, "warrants a statement to the public that it is time to give up useless hysteria. No teachers or pupils will be allowed to attend the schools from addresses at which poliomyelitis patients are held in quarantine.

"The total number of cases by weeks since the height of the epidemic six weeks ago shows how infantile paralysis is receding. From Aug. 6 to 12 there were 1,210 cases, a daily average of 172.6. The following week there were 912 cases, an average of 130.2 each day. There was a daily average of 106.2 the next week; then 69.4; then 50.1. The week before this one the average each day was 36.4, and for the five days this week we have had a daily average of 22.8 cases.

"As indicating the safety of opening the schools next Monday, I would call attention to an analysis by age groups of the twenty-seven cases reported today. All but four were 5 years and under. Of these five, four were 6 or under. There was only one case over 6, that was between 13 and 14 years.

"In regard to the later opening of the private schools, I would say this: The Department of Health is interested in all and not in any one particular class of children. It would be a matter of serious regret if the impression prevailed that there was one standard of safety for children of the poor established by the authorities and another for the children of the well-to-do. If private schools delay their opening beyond the date set for the opening of the public schools on account of fear, then the opening for them all could just as well be postponed indefinitely, and the postponement justified by the increasing prevalence throughout the city of scarlet fever and diphtheria, which occurs annually. Their death rate, by the way, exceeds the deaths from poliomyelitis during the school months of any year so far recorded in the city's history."

In this connection Commissioner Emerson spoke of the statement of one of the members of the Parents' League to the effect that the Commissioner's own children were not going back to school until some time in October.

"They go to the School for Ethical Culture," said the Commissioner, "and that school does not open until Oct. 16. I wrote the school personally advising them that Sept. 25 was a safe and really preferable date, but they evidently obtained advice from other sources than the Health Department, for they paid no attention to my words on the subject. My conviction is that Monday is a safe date for all children to go to school, and I will bear the full responsibility."

David Rothschild, who is leading in the fight for a postponement of the opening date, said last night that he had letters from parents from all over the city, and from many prominent doctors commending the stand which the league had taken in the situation confronting the school authorities. One of these was from Dr. Vergil P. Gibney, Orthopedic Surgeon in charge of the New York Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled.

Dr. Gibney said that he was firmly convinced it would be prudent to at least postpone the school opening until October. Another letter was from the Rev. Dr. W. M. Horn, President of the New York and New England Synod of the Lutheran Churches offering the writer's aid in the fight the league was making.

With the opening of the schools only a few days off, and the Health Department asserting that the epidemic of poliomyelitis of 1916 is at an end, the Committee on After Care, organized last August by the Department of Health, yesterday announced its plans for taking care of those who had borne the sickness.

This committee, whose Director is Dr. Donald E. Baxter, with headquarters at 289 Fourth Avenue, is prepared to do everything possible under modern science to restore the cripples to normal health. Where this is not possible, the best orthopedic surgeons in the city will be called in to prevent deformity, which it is promised can positively be prevented if the case is taken in time.

A trip through two of the city's big hospitals yesterday, the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, in charge of Oliver H. Bartine, and the New York Orthopedic Hospital, showed that every preparation had been made to bring the little sufferers back to health.

THE TIMES received $73.75 yesterday for its fund for braces and toys for the children crippled in the poliomyelitis epidemic. The contributors were:

Proceeds of an entertainment given at Deal Beach, N. J., by Frances Proskauer, Ruth Proskauer, Carolyn Strauss, Helen and George Weil, $30.50; proceeds of a masque given by Marian Gunn and her little friends in East Rockaway, L. I., $10.50; the proceeds of a pageant held by Mrs. John Pennock's children, Mrs. H. R. and Mrs. W. A. Cooper's children at the Pines, Skaneateles Lake, N. Y., $10; Catherine Brodet and Brown Cottage, $5 each; proceeds from the sale of clay pottery made by Donald and Dorothy Klock and by Katherine Eastman, $3.50; M. A. B. and Hazel Flora Stafford, $2 each; James Asch, Harvey Levy, Jr., Grace Travis, and J. S. K., $1 each; Doris and Andre, 50 cents each, and Yvonne, 25 cents.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of those who have died of the disease were given out yesterday by the Health Department:

NEW CASES—BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
Dennis Scoak, 502 East 77th St.
Wm. Schipk, 1,141 3d Av.
Catherine Hombes, 3 Manhattan St.
Adriance Brina, 501 West 113th St.
Margaret O'Marty, 167 East 96th St.
John Redding, 325 East 78th St.
Richard Defreicas, 433 West 54th St.
Peter Brina, 501 West 113th St.
Sam Albert, 264 West 122d St.
L. Kornblum, 188 St. Nicholas Av.

DEATHS—BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
Roger Long, 267 West Houston St.
Francesco Guilbileo, 341 East 123d St.
Margaret Cunningham, 401 West 52d St.

NEW CASES—BOROUGH OF BRONX.
Francis Stropper, 811 Locust Av.
Mary Weir, 12 Gouverneur Place.
Wm. Cainot, 413 East 169th St.
Milton Brigham, 1,447 Bryant Av.

NEW CASES—BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.
Matilda Sarahanson, 34-36 Bartlett St.
Sarah Rosenblum, Fanny Rosenblum, 524 Knickerbocker Av.
Rita Weldon, 95 Vernon Av.
Eleanor Smith, 1,066 Park Pl.
Walter Jones, 220 Chauncey St.
David Weinstein, 88 Grafton St.
Dorothy Wollitzer, 352 Alabama Av.
Sarah Zimmerman, 341 Riverdale Av.
Sadie Levy, 222 Livionia Av.
Jean Kingsley, 1,715 Avenue H.

DEATHS—BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.
Thomas Smith, 784 Madison St.
Daniel McLernon, 12 Clinton Place.

NEW CASES—BOROUGH OF QUEENS.
Adam Lankowski, 746 11th Av., Astoria.
Catherine Finnegan, 81 Whitestone Av., Flushing.

DEATHS—BOROUGH OF QUEENS.
Adam Lankowski, 746 11th Av., Astoria.

Thirty-six new cases of poliomyelitis were reported to the New Jersey Department of Health yesterday. They were distributed as follows: Newark, 6; Belleville, 4; Freehold, 3; Hamilton Township, 2; Hillside Township, Tenafly, Westwood, Woodcliffe Lake, Chester Township, Medford Township, Irvington, Nutley, Monroe Township, Woodbury, Jersey City, North Bergen Township, Trenton, New Brunswick, Asbury Park, West Long Branch, Paterson, Salem, Hampton Township, Sussex County, Elizabeth and Westfield, 1 each.

DEFIES HEALTH OFFICERS.

Mother Refuses to Allow Men to Take Her Son from Her Home.

While a crowd of her neighbors stood by to aid her if necessary, Mrs. Anton Anderson of 180 New York Avenue, Jamaica, L. I., successfully withstood an hour's siege by agents of the Health Department yesterday who came to take away her nineteen-months-old son, Robert, who was said to have infantile paralysis.

Mrs. Anderson's only reply, delivered from behind a closed door, was that her son's illness had already been diagnosed as malaria by highly competent medical authority and she was not going to give him up. From a secure vantage point in the garret on the top floor of the Anderson house Robert looked on at the dispute. After an hour the health officials retired, leaving the child with his mother.

FORTUNE TO MRS. ZABRISKIE

Widow Gets the Entire Estate of Wealthy Realty Holder.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 21.—The will of Captain Andrew Christian Zabriskie, the wealthy New Yorker who died on Friday at his country home at Tarrytown, was filed for probate today in the Surrogate Court of Dutchess County. The value of the estate is estimated at from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, and consists chiefly of real estate.

Frances Hunter Zabriskie, the widow, receives all the estate without restrictions of any sort. She and William Paepke of 201 East Sixty-eighth Street, New York City, for many years Captain Zabriskie's private secretary, are named as executors. There were no bequests to charity, nor any trusts for their children, Julia Romeyn Zabriskie, 19, and Christian Andrew Zabriskie, 17.

FINDS NEW HOWLAND HEIRS.

Mother and Two Sons in Brooklyn Seek Share of Large Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 21.—Three heirs to the $1,500,000 estate left by Sylvia Anne Howland, and released for distribution upon the death of Mrs. Hetty Green, have started a contest for their share of the estate. They are a mother and two sons of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Emma M. Howland, widow of Frederick Perry Howland, who was a cousin of Hetty Green, and her two sons, Frederick Jarvis Howland and George Albertus Howland, are the claimants. They live at Hunterfly Road and East Ninety-first Street. Alexander S. Drescher of Brooklyn is the attorney representing their interests.

The attorney says one of the sons is married and earning only $9 a week. The other heirs are disputing the right of the three Brooklyn claimants.

TRY BUTCHER FOR BRIBERY.

Brooklyn Inspector Tells Jury He Got Pay for Passing Bad Beef.

The trial of Arthur Plaut of Robert Plaut & Son, one of eleven butchers indicted on the charge of bribing Inspectors of the Health Department to pass unfit meat, was continued yesterday before Justice Cropsey in Brooklyn.

Frederick Schoneweg, a Health Department veterinarian, testified that he was introduced to the Plauts a few hours after he had become an Inspector, and that Samuel Plaut said, "I suppose it will be the same as before."

"Do you mean money?" Schoneweg told the jury he asked of Plaut, and that Plaut replied, "Yes."

Schoneweg then testified that he told Plaut he had a man to take the money from him, but it must be given outside the establishment. An appointment was made, he said, to meet at a restaurant on April 1, and that he introduced William H. Boyle, an Inspector in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts. "Samuel Plaut handed $25 to Boyle. Boyle told him to give it to me, and Plaut gave me the money. I handed two $5 bills to Boyle," Schoneweg testified. "We were to receive $75, but Plaut said he had not all the money with him. Another meeting was arranged for April 3 at a café in Flatbush, where the remaining money was turned over.

"Boyle asked Plaut what I was to do for the money," continued Schoneweg, "and Plaut said that if I should fail to see a bad cow, that was what I was getting it for."

Under cross-examination Schoneweg denied that he had been discharged by a previous employer for dishonesty. Inspector Boyle corroborated the bribery story in detail.

BLAMES RECKLESS DRIVER.

Long Island Official Tells of Accident to Whitman's Train.

J. A. McCrea, General Manager of the Long Island Railroad, issued a statement yesterday in which he said that the accident of Wednesday in which a train carrying Governor Whitman hit an auto truck, killing Harry Gleason, the driver, and Lawrence Casper, his helper, "was due purely to reckless driving."

"Gleason, the driver," Mr. McCrea declared, "disregarded all caution and drove his auto truck into the side of the head end of the engine. Although the engineer applied the emergency brakes the moment he saw the auto turn suddenly toward the crossing, it was too late. I was on the train."

For two years Mr. McCrea has carried on a campaign for safety at grade crossings. Before he started for Riverhead on Wednesday morning he had dictated a statement in which he said:

"For the second consecutive year we can announce that not a single life has been lost at a Long Island grade crossing during the Summer season." Then came the accident.

CHILDREN HEAR BIG GUNS.

One Practice Shot from Sandy Hook Hits Close to Steamer.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Sept. 21.—Travelers and fishermen out in the bay this afternoon had an interesting view of gun practice from the forts which guard the Narrows on a target drawn by a tug from Gravesend Bay in the direction of New Dorp. The Jersey Central flier, Sandy Hook, with a large company of returning fresh air children, passed through the zone of fire at 3:30 o'clock and the screaming of the projectiles caused some alarm, and more excitement.

The passengers noted five shots, three of which passed directly through the moving canvas screen, the others splashing close by the target. One shot struck the water within a ship's length of the steamer. The Little Silver, of the Patten Line, passed south at the same time and her passengers crowded to the rail to watch the firing.

AROUSED BY PRISON ESCAPES

Carter Says Greater Restrictions Must Be Put Upon Convicts.

ALBANY, Sept. 21.—The many recent escapes from State prisons prompted Supt. James M. Carter of the Prison Department to send to all Wardens under his jurisdiction today instructions that greater restrictions must be put upon the inmates and a warning that the escapes must cease or that he would take "decisive action." The warning carried the intimation that unless conditions improved many of the liberties enjoyed by prisoners since the inauguration of the Mutual Welfare League and the honor system would be curtailed materially.

Figures accompanying the warning showed that since Supt. Carter took office, in March, thirty-five convicts had escaped. Twenty-two are still at large. The escapes have been from the following institutions: Auburn, 16; Sing Sing, 10; Great Meadow, 5; State Farm for Women, 3, and Clinton Prison, at Dannemora, 1. Of these 6 have been returned to Auburn, 4 to Sing Sing, 2 to the Women's Farm, 1 to Clinton, and none to Great Meadow.

"While the Superintendent approves of the aims of the honor system and the purpose of the Mutual Welfare League," Mr. Carter's letter reads, "the number of recent escapes proves conclusively that greater restrictions must be put on the inmates.

"I need not say, however," the letter continues, "that it is understood that there will be no return to brutality or undue severity, but discipline must obtain, for the good of the State Prison Department.

"It has been my desire to see the experiments tested before submitting a decision, but I have now come to a definite conclusion that either the new ideas are not workable or that lax methods are employed in their development. I am inclosing a list showing the number of escapes which have taken place since March, 1916, and wish to call your attention to this fact.

"Hereafter, unless you can present to the department sufficient proof that ample precautions were used in the instance of escapes and can prove that it was beyond your capacity to prevent them, I will be forced to take decisive action and issue stringent orders for the future conduct and management of the institutions under my supervision."

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Warden Osborne of Sing Sing Prison declined to make any comment tonight on Supt. Carter's order in regard to the escape of convicts.

SAVES WOMAN FROM SHARK.

New Dorp Man Pulls Bather from Water as Fish Snaps at Her.

Mrs. Naomi Lenormand, 65 years old, of New Dorp, S. I., narrowly escaped serious injury yesterday morning when a nine-foot shark attempted to attack her off New Dorp beach. She was wading in about two feet of water, less than fifteen feet from the shore, when James Temple of New Dorp saw a commotion in the water and realized that a very large fish was rushing toward her.

Temple shouted to Mrs. Lenormand to get out of the water, but she saw the shark and fainted from fright. He rushed into the water and started to drag her out. A second later the shark reached the spot and snapped at the prostrate woman. Temple drove the fish off and got Mrs. Lenormand to the beach. The shark then swam off toward Munger's Pier, where it was seen for half an hour. Life guards ordered every one out of the water.

GERMANS BACK IRISH FAIR.

A. G. Koelble to Help Manage Madison Square Garden Bazaar.

Meetings to protest against the execution, imprisonment and deportation of the Irish revolutionists and a bazaar to obtain money to aid their relatives will be held under the auspices of the New York committee of the Irish Relief Fund in Madison Square Garden from Saturday, Oct. 14, to Sunday, Oct. 22, inclusive.

Cardinals Gibbons, Farley and O'Connell are Honorary Presidents of the Irish Relief Fund. The active President is Thomas Addis Emmet. John J. O'Leary is manager of the bazaar and Thomas Hughes Kelly, banker, is Treasurer. The Cumann na m-ban, Knights of Columbus, Daughters of Isabella, Friends of Irish Freedom, Gaelic League, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Knights of St. John, Women's Catholic Benevolent League and kindred organizations are interested in the meeting.

Mrs. Thomas Hughes Kelly will be chairwoman of the women's committee. A meeting of women not already enlisted in the work and not affiliated with any society has been called for tonight at the Hotel McAlpin at 8:30 o'clock.

German-Americans are lending active support to the movement. A. G. Koelble is manager of the German department of the bazaar.

LONDON PRAISES WILSON.

Socialist Congressman Glad President Avoided Mexican War.

Congressman Meyer London, the only Socialist in Congress, spoke briefly on the Mexican situation at a dinner and reception given in his honor last night at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Street. He praised President Wilson for having avoided war with Mexico and asserted that it was indeed a strange sensation to stand alone against all of the other Congressmen when the Mexican expedition was under discussion.

The dinner was a non-partisan affair, and Mr. London said that for this reason he would avoid political discussion in his talk. He declared, however, that it was the habit of Congressmen to boast of their own deeds during the Summer months when they were at home, and so told his auditors that he was proud of having put his east side district "on the map" in Congress, and particularly of having put Congress on the map in the east side by making frequent visits to his constituents during the session and talking with them about all the things done in Congress.

Jews Discuss National Congress.

The Executive Committee of the Conference of National Jewish Organization held a meeting at the Astor last night to hear the report of the subcommittee which had conferred with representatives of the "democratic" Jewish bodies on the national congress. Louis Marshall was in the chair. The meeting adjourned at midnight, and the leaders announced that no statement of the actions or results of the session could be given out at present.

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